No doubt testing should be given a place as a teacher function in the individual conference. The formalities of testing should not have a prominent part in the program. The fact seems to be established that in the traditional school the blue-book examination tends positively and immediately to emphasize subject-matter mastery as an end when as a matter of fact the most fundamental things in life, habits and attitudes and interest cultivation, are passed over as incidentals. If testing emphasis could be placed on these things, there would be improved means of justification where it is resorted to in a large way. However the emphasis should be on the end and not on the means which is the function of subject-matter, on the outcome and not on the tool. It is unfortunate that the formal testing plan has made teachers generally successful in teaching many boys and girls they are failures. The professional eye scanning the composition paper reflects an inner satisfaction when the misplaced comma is recorded as a subtraction from one hundred. Pupils will always be tested by teachers just as persons in the different walks of life are tested. But it is to be hoped that a more humane way of treating the "failure" will be developed for classroom use. Under any consideration, as between the teacher and the pupil in their conference, testing should be unobtrusive and incidental to the learning process. Whether it should ever be accorded a place within the range of pupil consciousness is a question that is being raised more frequently than before.

R. B. Marston

A headquarters staff of 125 members conducts the business of the National Education Association in an office building owned by the Association in Washington, D. C.

A teacher's faith in his procedures is a very potent factor in determining his success.—Walter S. Monroe.

AIRPLANES

A Second Grade Unit in Transportation

I. Generalizations
A. Airplanes are an important means of transportation today.
B. Our airplanes are very different from the first ones made.
C. Success in flying depends to a great extent upon weather conditions.
D. Some areas are better suited for landing fields than are others.
E. Some pilots have become famous.

II. Attitudes to be Encouraged
A. A feeling of joy in independent, original work.
B. A curiosity about new inventions.
C. Respect and admiration for air heroes and pioneers.
D. Friendliness toward people of foreign lands.

III. Pupil Activities or Jobs
A. They will set up and answer problems about airplanes. The following problem questions are suggestive:
   1. In what different ways are airplanes used?
   2. What are the different kinds of airplanes?
   3. Who made the first successful airplane?
   4. How do winds and clouds affect flying?
   5. What sort of a place makes a good landing field?
   6. Who made the first trip across the Atlantic?
   7. How long did it take Dr. Eckner to go round the world in a zeppelin?
B. They will make trips to landing fields, museums, exhibitions, and demonstrations.
C. They will make a model landing field:
   1. Airplanes and zeppelins.
   2. Apparatus of ropes and pulleys for flying airplanes.
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3. Hangars for the planes
4. Hitching masts for zeppelins

D. They will play with airplanes in their toy aviation field.
E. They will work out original rhythms based on the movements of zeppelins and airplanes.
F. They will collect pictures, souvenirs, and interesting bits of information about airplanes. They will preserve some of this in booklets, along with their original stories and poems.
G. They will use maps to trace mail and passenger airplane routes.

IV. Assimilative Material

A. Airplanes are an important means of transportation today.
   1. Airplanes are used extensively for carrying mail.
   2. Airplanes furnish a rapid means of transportation for passengers.
   3. Airplanes are used for conveying provisions and other supplies to people in distress in isolated places.
   4. Airplanes are necessary in exploring new lands, as in the Byrd Antarctic expedition.

B. Our airplanes are very different from the first ones made.
   1. The Wright brothers’ plane.
   2. Lindbergh’s “Spirit of St. Louis.”

C. Success in flying depends to a great extent upon weather conditions.
   1. Heavy winds and dense clouds are unfavorable for flying.
   2. Compasses are useful in guiding planes; lights help planes in keeping to a course and in landing; radio is fast coming to be used to direct airships.

D. Some areas are better suited for landing fields than are others.
   1. A smooth level surface is preferable.
   2. Extensive ground free from any obstacles is needed.

3. Hangars, mooring masts, landing crews, and proper equipment for care of planes are all needed at a good landing field.

E. Some pilots have become famous.
   1. Lindbergh made the first solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean; Amelia Earhart was the first woman to fly across.
   2. Byrd made an expedition to the North Pole and to the South Pole.
   3. Dr. Eckner guided the Graf Zeppelin in the first rigid airship trip around the world.

V. Related experiences in other school subjects

A. Industrial arts—working with pasteboard, beaverboard, and wood.
B. Fine arts—making and decorating planes and zeppelins.
C. Reading—using books, stories, poems, bulletin board notices, posters, and titles to pictures.
D. Composition—writing words for songs, stories, letters, and poems; telling stories or interesting bits of information. This gave practice in penmanship.
E. Number work—finding cost of materials; measuring; estimating mileage and time schedules of airplanes.
F. Geography—tracing mail and flight routes; locating landing places.
G. Music—singing songs about airplanes; composing melodies for original songs.

VI. Materials

A. For Teacher and Children
Corporation of America, Washington, D. C.

4. Air Travel. Air Travel News Corporation, 1500 Buhl Building, Detroit, Michigan. $2.00.


8. My Weekly Readers. 40 S. Third Street, Columbus, Ohio. 75 cents.


B. For Teacher Only


1. An Airplane Ride. Reid, Helen S.—Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York City. 60 cents.

2. Aviation Alphabet. Jones, Paul—Smith and Sale Co., 45 Exchange Street, Portland, Me. $2.00.


1. Balloons . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . page 87

2. Fly, Kite, Fly! . . . . . . . . . . . . page 85

3. Jack's Kite . . . . . . . . . . . . . . page 86

4. Jack Makes an Airplane . . . . . page 95

5. Making Balloons . . . . . . . . . . . . page 90

6. The Airplane . . . . . . . . . . . . . . page 93

1. The Airplane Ride... page 9
8. The Classroom Teacher. The Classroom Teacher, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
1. A Long Ride ... page 135
2. Other Ways to Ride ... page 133
3. Taking Care of His Airplane ... page 138.

D. Songs

CALLIE G. HYATT

SOME NEW READERS FOR CHILDREN

1. Social Science Readers. By Helen S. Read. Chas. Scribner’s Sons. A Story about Boats; An Airplane Ride; An Engine Story; Grandfather’s Farm.

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