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# Global Goals for English: NCTE and the Dartmouth Seminar

"The [Dartmouth] Seminar was an intense, difficult, major experience for anyone who cares deeply about the teaching of English in the schools. Most of my basic assumptions about teaching were questioned in one way or another, and, at the very least, I think I (and others) emerged with new perspectives."

James Squire in memorandum to Executive Committee (1966)

"What is English?" From August 20 to September 15 in 1966, more than fifty teachers from Britain, Canada, and the United States convened to answer this question and many more on the fundamentals of English at the Anglo-American Seminar on the Teaching of English, more commonly known as the Dartmouth Seminar. Sponsoring the seminar with the National Association for the Teaching of English (NATE) and the Modern Language Association (MLA), NCTE had many of its members participate in the discussion, including Executive Director James Squire. The purpose of the seminar was not only to define the basics of English but to also share teaching strategies in the hopes of devising new ideas to change English curriculums for the better.

Indeed, it was found that a wide gap existed between British and American schools of thought regarding the English curriculum. In "A Long Way Together: A Personal View of NCTE's First Sixty-Seven Years," J.N. Hook described the conflict between the two: "In many British schools, the Americans found, no written curriculum existed, or at best, a list of literary works to be read sometime during the year; the sometimes massive curriculum volumes of some American schools appalled the British, who preferred spontaneity" (1979, p. 220). Despite these differences, teachers at the Conference were able to reach agreements on some key issues, including the ultimate goal of English teaching, which was determined to be for the personal growth of each student (p. 221).

After the seminar, books and journal articles were published based on what was discussed at Dartmouth, including *Growth Through English*, by John Dixon, and the series, the *Dartmouth Seminar Papers*. The opinion of whether the seminar had a lasting influence on the English curriculum varies among English scholars, according to Joseph Harris. In his article "After Dartmouth: Growth and Conflict in English" published in *College* 

English, Harris summarized how English teachers with a positive perspective regarded the seminar: "Dartmouth has symbolized a kind of Copernican shift from a view of English as something one learns about to a sense of it as something one does" (1991, p. 631).

Harris argued that in reality, however, "the Dartmouth ideas seem to have failed to have much practical effect on what actually goes on in many English classrooms. Rather, the day-to-day work of most teachers, in both America and Britain, from preschool to the university, seems to have continued on after Dartmouth much as it had before — marching lockstep to the demands of fixed school curriculums, standardized tests, and calls for improved skills and increased cultural unity." That was not to say that Dartmouth did not have any effect. Dartmouth "continue[s] to shape the kinds of talk about teaching that go[es] on at conferences and in journals," Harris wrote (p. 632). To learn more about the Dartmouth Seminar and its origin, organization and influence, take a look at the featured records below.

Contents: (To enlarge an image, click on it and it will open in a new window)

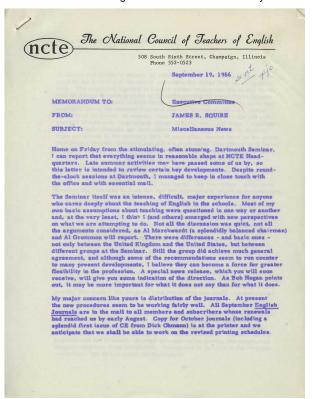
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## **Memorandum Post-Seminar**

In this memorandum to the Executive Board, James Squire reflected happily on his experience at the Dartmouth Seminar: "Home on Friday from the stimulating, often stunning, Dartmouth Seminar, I can report that everything sees in reasonable shape at NCTE Headquarters." Along with being one of the principle organizers of the Dartmouth Seminar, Squire was a part of Dartmouth's first working party to draft "What is English?", and he was also the editor of the first book in the Dartmouth Seminar Papers series, *Response to Literaure*.

Item: Memorandum (September 19, 1966)

To learn about related material, see the following record series: 15/70/005



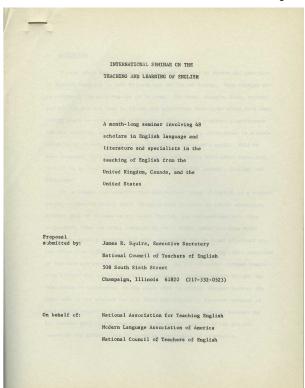
Squire shared his enthusiasm with the board in this memorandum about the Dartmouth Seminar.

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## Proposal for the "International Seminar on the Teaching and Learning of English"

To make the seminar a reality, Squire wrote the proposal for its funding on behalf of MLA, NATE, and NCTE. Originally called the "International Seminar on the Teaching and Learning of English," the seminar was meant to bridge the gap between English and the hard sciences, which have already been the subject of serious reform. Squire wrote, "It is almost unbelievable that the serious study of English as a subject in the curriculum should until recently received so little attention." The Carnegie Corporation ultimately financed the Dartmouth Seminar in full.

Item: Proposal, "International Seminar on the Teaching and Learning of English" (c., 1966) To learn about related material, see the following record series: 15/74/001



#### I. BACKGROUND

Recent years have brought revolutionary changes in theory and practice of English teaching in both Britain and the United States. Many changes are in progress, but much remains to be done. The total changes, past, present and coming, are not less in volume and importance than those which have been taking place in science and mathematics; they are of profound significance for the speaking, reading, writing and indeed for the development as a whole human being of every young person who will be tomorrow's adult. Will he have judgment; will his thinking in words have depth; will words serve him, or will he be instriculate in his daily life--in his thought, feeling, and

It is almost unbelievable that the serious study of English as a subject in the curriculum should until recently have received so little attention; perhaps this is because we all speak English, and its problems have lain unobserved, like the vital document in Poe's story, under our eyes onthe desk. Yet muddled thinking and poor expression can be found all around us; too often they reflect a traditional approach to English long since discarded by scholars but persisting in the schools; the old is taught without conviction because the new is not really understood. Little serious thought has been given to improvement on the scale that is needed; whether because the magnitude of the problem was not fully appreciated or because--perhaps in more recent years--it seemed too big to tackle. The contrast between the lip service paid by the community to the mother tongue and the pitiful resources and effort given to securing improvement is remarkable.

But today the situation is more promising. In the United States the great wave of educational reform sweeping through American schools during the past six or eight years has already done much to improve standards in the teaching and learning of English, even though the subject did not feel the full impact of reform until three or four years ago, when the U. S. Office of Education established Project English (now the USOE English Program). This has sought to make English, like the other subjects of the curriculum, intellectually valid; an effort has been made to plan class work in an orderly and developing sequence which should do justice both to the subject matter and to the capacity of children of various ages. The most ambitious part of Project English is found in the Curriculum Study Centers, five-year projects which are attempting to rethink the aims and pattern of the curriculum segment by segment; they are organizing new patterns of study which do justice to the underlying philosophy of the subject, taking advantage of current scholarship and yet remaining within the children's grasp. The new courses are being tried cut experimentally in the classroom, evaluated. revised and tried again. Eventually the new material is likely to be published and made available nationally if it proves good enough to deserve In the United Kingdom the beginnings of curriculum reform have come even more recently than in the United States. For a long time the curriculum has been dominated at key points by external exminations; these were supposed only to assess but in practice they influenced the teaching until much of it followed the examination syllabus blindly. The traditional essay, precis, and clause analysis formed the staple diet of many classes long after their real

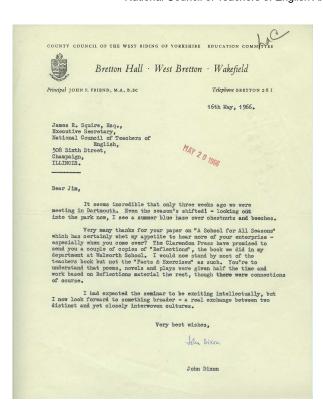
The cover and first couple of pages from Squire's proposal for the Dartmouth Seminar, which aimed to reform the English curriculum.

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## **Pre-Seminar Work**

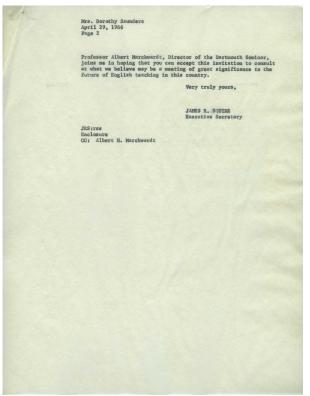
With the seminar funded, Squire then worked with inviting scholars, teachers, and consultants, identifying what kind of expertise was needed for the seminar to be a success and who was a likely candidate with the necessary knowledge. In organizing the seminar, one colleague that Squire worked closely with was John Dixon, a British teacher who would later publish *Growth through English*.

Item: Proposal, "International Seminar on the Teaching and Learning of English" (c., 1966) To learn about related material, see the following record series: 15/74/001



April 29, 1966

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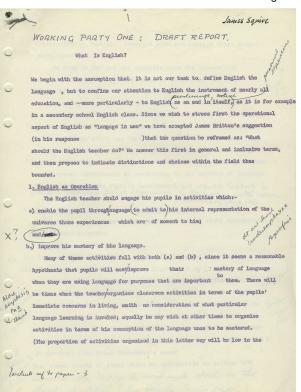
From left to right, a letter sent to Squire from John Dixon, who would become a signficant figure at the Dartmouth Seminar. In the next letter, Squire invited Dorothy Saunders to be a consultant at the Seminar.

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## **Post-Seminar Work**

At the seminar itself, participants were divided into working groups. James Squire was in working party one, which tackled the question: "What is English?" Once the seminar was over, however, the work did not stop. NCTE, NATE, and MLA sought to publish their works. A press release dated just eleven days after the seminar announced that two books were to be published about Dartmouth, which would be written by Herbert Muller (*The Uses of English*) and John Dixon (*Growth through English*). In January of 1967, the minutes of the Steering Committee of the Dartmouth Seminar revealed the nearly complete plans for publishing.

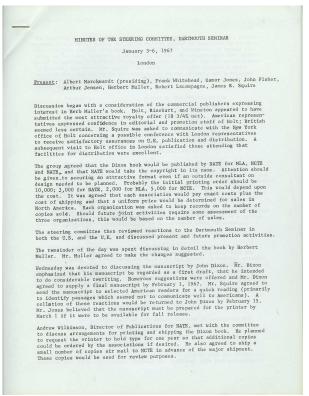
Item: Proposal, "International Seminar on the Teaching and Learning of English" (c., 1966) To learn about related material, see the following record series: 15/74/001



The National Council of Teachers of English FOR RELEASE ANY TIME September 26, 1966 A blueprint for redirecting the focus of English teaching in Anglo-American countries emerged this month from the deliberations of more than fifty scholars and specialists in the teaching of English at a month-long meeting at Dartmouth College. In concentrated sessions conferees from the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States reviewed current practice, research and development, and promising new ideas affecting the teaching of English at all educational levels. The Dartmouth Seminar was financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and cosponsored by the Modern Language Association and National Council of Teachers of English in America and Great Britain's National Association for the Teaching of English. Director was Albert H. Marckwardt, Professor of English and Linguistics, Princeton University; Associate Director was Frank Whitehead, Senior Lecturer, Sheffield University. Arthur Jensen, Professor of English and former Dean, Dartmouth College, served as chairman of arrangements. The participants and consultants, almost equally divided between England and North America, represented all levels of education -- elementary,

Two books, to be published in 1967, will present the detailed findings and recommendations of the Seminar. Herbert Muller, Distinguished Service Professor of English and History, Indiana University, author of <u>The Uses of the Past</u>, is preparing a report for the general public. John Dixon, Semior Lecturer, Bretton Hall College of Education, England, is writing a report for the profession. Additional statements and articles will be released by the cosponsoring associations during

secondary, college and university, and teacher education. (See attached



The draft, press release, and minutes demonstrate the emphasis of producing publishable works at the Dartmouth Seminar.

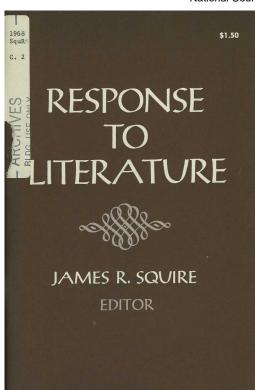
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## **Dartmouth Seminar Papers Series**

Besides *Growth through English* by John Dixon, the Seminar also inspired the series, the *Dartmouth Seminar Papers*, which summarized the papers and discussions covered during the Seminar. Titles in this series include, *Creativity in English*, by Geoffrey Summerfield, *Drama in the English Classroom*, by Douglas Barnes, *The Uses of Myth*, by Paul A. Olson, *Sequence in Continuity*, by Arthur Eastman, *Language and Language Learning*, by Albert H. Marckwardt, and *Response to Literature*, by James R. Squire.

**Item:** Copy of *Response to Literature* (1968)

To learn about related material, see the following record series: 15/71/820



#### FOREWORD TO THE SERIES

The Anglo-American Seminar on the Teaching of English was cosponsored by the National Association for the Teaching of English in the United Kingdom, the Modern Language Association of America, and the National Council of Teachers of English in the United States. Supported by funds from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, it met at Dartmouth College in August and September of 1966. Recommendations of the entire Seminar have been reported in two major volumes: The Uses of English by Herbert J. Muller (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1967) and Growth through English by John Dixon (Reading, England: NATE, 1967; available in North America from MLA

This publication is one in the following series of six monographs presenting papers, summaries of discussion, and related materials being published for the cosponsoring associations by the National Council of Teachers of English.

Creativity in English
Drama in the English
Classroom
The Uses of Myth
Sequence in Continuity
Language and Language
Learning

Response to Literature

Geoffrey Summerfield, editor

Douglas Barnes, editor Paul Olson, editor Arthur Eastman, editor

Albert Marckwardt, editor James R. Squire, editor

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#### INTRODUCTION

The reactions to any conference are highly individualistic. Mind meets mind in grappling with ideas, and what results is a reorganization of personal concepts and attitudes quite different from that which any individual would achieve on his own. When discussion is emotionally and intellectually charged, each participant emerges from deliberations with a highly personal synthesis of what actually occurred, and it is not surprising when views differ significantly, particularly among individuals with radically different perspectives and backgrounds. Yet, despite highly personal reactions on some issues, the sense of the total conference and the sense of individual study groups working within a larger conference can take on a significance which is at the same time both a summation of individual views and an extension of them. This is what happened at Dartmouth.

Much has been written and said already about the Anglo-American Seminar on the Teaching of English. Among the personal views are those which stress the national differences of participants. Yet the differences which seemed to divide participants were far less significant than the degree of unanimity achieved in attacking many common educational problems. Herbert J. Muller and John Dixon have written eloquently of the sense of the total conference, suggesting the areas of concern which transcend national boundaries. This pamphlet attempts to present the specific

RESPONSE TO LITERATURE

concerns of the Seminar about literary study in our schools and particularly the concerns of its special study group on response to literature.

No member of that study group would see the deliberations in quite the way they are reflected here. Yet the sustained, informed, and frequently intense discussions of that group, so ably led by Professor D. W. Harding, achieved moments of insight into the literary experience far too rarely reflected in either the talk or writing of our profession. The editor hopes that some of the excitement of these discussions is recaptured in this monograph.

James Britton's stimulating paper served as the impetus for discussion by the study group. Although he speaks of conditions and practices in schools in the United Kingdom, his observations seem largely pertinent to America as well. The discussions of the study group began with an analysis of his ideas. James E. Miller's contribution, written for another purpose, seemed to group members to phrase eloquently the Seminar's concern with one of the fundamental dimensions of the literary experience. Benjamin DeMott, in an article prepared initially for another publication, so incisively expressed the emphasis of discussion on literature, rather than literary history or literary criticism, that the inclusion of his views seemed highly appropriate. The selection of quotations from papers and discussions included in this bulletin reflects less the views of the study group on literature than the range of opinion represented by the entire Seminar. These fragments suggest the context in which the group was working. The report from the group itself is the editor's own synthesis of several papers presented by the study group to the total Seminar.

RESPONSE TO LITERATURE

James Britton

Men make some things to serve a purpose, other things simply to please themselves. Literature is a construct of the latter kind, and the proper response to it is therefore (in D. W. Harding's words) to "share in the author's satisfaction that it was as it was and not otherwise." Literature is a construct in language, and language is of all the symbolic systems or modes of representation the most explicit, the best fitted, for example, to present a running commentary upon experience. It follows that much of the satisfaction in most literature comes from a contemplation of the form given to events, a characteristic that distinguishes a work of literature from a sculpture or piece of music, where other forms are contemplated. A novel, in Susanne Langer's terms, is "a virtual experience." The satisfaction in which a reader shares, therefore, must have something in common with the satisfaction he feels, not so much in having an experience as in looking back at an experience he has had; it is as though he were to look back at an experience he has not had.

Clearly a naive writer and a naive reader may share a satisfaction in circumstances which would only infuriate

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Cover and the introductory pages from Response to Literature, which explained the Dartmouth Seminar, giving the volume context.

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