A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MATERIALS TO SUPPORT THE
TEACHING OF COSMETOLOGY IN VOCATIONAL
HIGH AND TRADE SCHOOLS

A THESIS
SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN
LIBRARY SERVICE

BY
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SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Throughout the country there has been a mushroom growth of trade schools. In the various trade areas, there have been no standard tools developed which librarians can use to select printed and audio-visual materials to support the different courses offered in such schools. The field of cosmetology is one of those areas in which there is a dearth of organized material for teaching the particular courses and is a field in which a standard tool for the selection of pertinent materials is needed.

Cosmetology is a science which offers complete service for the care of the skin and hair. Included in the science are treatments for the correction or prevention of simple disorders of the scalp, care of the hands and nails, treatment for the feet, correction or prevention of minor skin disorders, the application of make-up, methods of body massage, reducing treatments and electrolysis for the removal of superfluous hair.¹

The only book selection tool in the area of trades for high schools has recently been written by Margaret R.

Welch\textsuperscript{1} who surveyed 18 state departments of vocational education and 14 vocational or technical high schools for lists of books used in teaching the different trades. Twenty-two of the responses received contained lists of books which could be made a part of her study.

Margaret Welch included in her list titles which could be used in teaching most of the trades offered in vocational high schools. The titles listed represented what was being taught in trade schools at the time the study was made.

In the area of cosmetology, she listed 29 titles under the heading of beauty culture\textsuperscript{2} (see Appendix G). The copyright dates of the titles listed ranged from 1928 to 1950 and some titles had no dates. The specific phases of the subject that these titles dealt with were dressing and styling the hair, the theory and science of cosmetology, diseases of the hair and scalp and cosmetic dermatology.

Mrs. Welch attempted to classify the titles according to their importance. This feature of her study is of value to the librarian or instructor in selecting the right books for specific purposes. Of the 29 titles listed, four are classed as virtually indispensable; 11 are classified as


\textsuperscript{2}These 29 titles are included in part II of this study in the bibliography of teaching materials to support courses in cosmetology.
highly desirable and the remaining 14 are classified as being useful.

There is a need for a more extensive and specific bibliography of reading and teaching materials in the area of all the trades. This study will be concerned with the materials used in teaching cosmetology and will help the librarians of such schools to make more functional their selection of printed and audio-visual materials in this area.

**Purpose and Scope**

The purposes of this study are: first, to compile a list of courses offered in vocational high schools and in trade schools in the area of cosmetology; and secondly, to compile a bibliography of printed and audio-visual materials which can be used to support courses in this field.

In order to secure the list of courses, it has also become a secondary purpose to secure state requirements for the training of cosmetologists since the curricula of the trade and vocational schools are based on such requirements.

**Significance**

This study will provide the first tool developed for the purpose of selecting printed and audio-visual materials for the teaching and study of cosmetology. A tool of this sort can contribute to a more systematic and objective development of courses in schools and departments of cosmetology. It is probable that the usefulness of this tool will create an awareness of the need for similar lists of materials to be
developed to support the teaching of other trades that are offered in vocational high schools. It is hoped that a study of this sort will show trade and vocational school administrators and teachers that librarians are aware of their problems with regard to securing adequate materials for the libraries of vocational schools and that they are making an effort to solve some of the problems which the schools, administrators and teachers are facing.

In correspondence with manufacturers of cosmetics, teachers and personnel of trade and vocational schools, they revealed great interest in the study, expressed assurance of the need for such and asked whether or not such a list when completed could be made available to them.

**Methodology**

An inquiry was sent to the state board of education of each of the 48 states in an effort to ascertain the required courses in cosmetology (see Appendix A). Inquiries were sent to 64 vocational and trade schools throughout the United States in an effort to learn whether or not cosmetology is a part of their curricula, and if so, what courses are offered (see Appendix C). A random sampling method was employed in selecting the names of these vocational schools from *Patterson's American Educational Directory*¹ and from Good's A

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Guide to Colleges, Universities and Professional Schools.\(^1\)

From the responses received from the state boards of education, the state requirements in terms of courses, hours of credit and examinations were charted along with some of the standards for training in this area.

From inquiries sent to the 64 vocational and trade schools, lists of courses offered and contents of such courses were compiled. Some of the course requirements for students of cosmetology as taken from lists of several schools are:

- Skin Disorders
- Shampoos
- Rinses
- Hair Bleaching
- Hair Cutting and Singeing
- Hair Dyeing
- Hair Dressing and Styling
- Permanent Waving
- Electrolysis
- Manicuring
- Facials
- Eyebrow Arching
- Scalp Manipulations
- Sanitation and Sterilization
- Hygiene and Personality
- Professional Ethics

From the above named courses, pupils learn how to use electrical devices in beauty culture, how to beautify the hair, how to improve their own personality and that of their patrons, how to massage the body, how to protect their own health and that of their patrons, how to treat minor skin and scalp disorders and how to be successful shop managers.

Sources of Materials

There are six sources from which materials used in this bibliography have come, they are:

1. State boards of cosmetology
2. Vocational schools which teach cosmetology
3. General bibliographies
   a. Cumulative Book Index
   b. Standard Catalog For High School Libraries
4. Trade Bibliographies
5. Welch Study
6. Catalogs of two university libraries
   a. Atlanta University
   b. University of Alabama

The responses received from 42 of the state boards relative to their course requirements in cosmetology (see Appendix B), included certain titles which the vocational school libraries in the respective states should have to support the teaching of cosmetology. These lists of titles of

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3Welch, op. cit.

4Trevor Arnett Library, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.

5Amelia Gayle Gorgas Library, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
books used to support courses in cosmetology that were fur-
nished by the state boards of education and those lists sup-
plied by the vocational high schools showed a high degree of
duplication.

Inquiries were sent to teachers of cosmetology or to
the librarians of 64 vocational and trade schools in an effort
to secure a list of titles which they use to support courses
in cosmetology. The 26 schools that responded to the in-
quiries sent lists of books that they used in teaching cos-
metology, lists of books and magazines on cosmetology that
were in their respective libraries and suggested lists of
books and magazines taken from various publications of the
Milady Publishing Corporation. Several of the 26 schools re-
ported that they use a single text in their teaching program
and supplement it by the use of reference books. Very few of
the schools mentioned whether or not they employed the use of
films in their teaching; however, charts were reported to be
in use quite frequently. Most of the schools stated that they
taught the theory and practice of beauty culture about three
hours per day and that the remainder of the school day was
spent in the study of regular high-school subjects.

Most of the instructors of cosmetology expressed the
opinion that the following related subjects are necessary in
order to produce a well-rounded student in cosmetology: physi-
ology, personal hygiene, anatomy, dermatology, chemistry,
physics, mathematics, business, psychology, English composi-
tion, speech and state laws relative to cosmetology.
Lists of trade books were analyzed first by subject to reveal their quantity and recency and then they were analyzed by types, such as book or non-book forms. Subjects taught suggested subject approaches to search for materials in this field in the trade and subject bibliographies. Some of the subjects that were being taught were physiology, hygiene, anatomy, dermatology, chemistry, physics, business, law (as it applies to this craft), psychology, personal hygiene, beautification of hair, skin and nails, correct posture, personality development and speech.

The tools which proved most helpful for locating materials were catalogs published by Vocational Guidance Manuals, Incorporated, New York City and Milady Publishing Corporation, New York City. The latter is the largest book jobber for printed materials and audio-visual materials published in the area of cosmetology. The Milady Publishing Corporation is reputed to be able to obtain any book published on beauty culture, electrolysis, massaging and barbering whether it is listed in its catalog or not. Because of this, The Milady Publishing Corporation serves as a reliable source of books on cosmetology and its publications are recommended by librarians of vocational schools and by teachers of cosmetology. Upon examining the 1954 catalog of the Milady Publishing Corporation, it was found that many publishers have sold their

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interests in the field of cosmetology to this corporation.

Letters were sent to 25 manufacturers of cosmetics requesting the names of books, pamphlets, magazines and charts that they used or published which could be included in such a bibliography (see Appendix E). Ten manufacturers responded by sending leaflets, pamphlets or booklets on cosmetology. Others sent apologies for not having the sort of material that they thought could be included in such a bibliography. The information that was sent by manufacturers was pertinent; in the first place, the pamphlets and leaflets published by cosmetic manufacturers are more current than much of the material found in textbooks; and in the second place, the pamphlets published by cosmetic manufacturers can be secured in large quantities because they are either free or inexpensive. These pamphlets are reprinted frequently and are kept up-to-date.

The main catalog of the Trevor Arnett Library listed 28 titles on cosmetology. The copyright dates of these titles ranged from 1912 to 1952. These titles dealt with such phases of cosmetology as cosmetic dermatology, personality development, profitable hairdressing, profitable beauty shop management, the marketing of cosmetics and the art, technique and cost of being beautiful.

Titles in the Amelia Gayle Gorgas Library in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, were quite similar to the titles listed in the Trevor Arnett Library in Atlanta, Georgia. In view of the fact that cosmetology is taught at neither of the
universities, it is somewhat surprising to find such a large number of titles listed on the subject. The percentage of recent titles is slightly higher at the Amelia Gayle Gorgas Library than at the Trevor Arnett Library.

**State Requirements for Training in Cosmetology**

In most states the state board of education is not the regulation board of cosmetology for the public schools; the names of the special boards differ according to the states. The names of some of the boards that set state requirements for cosmetology in public schools are the State Board of Cosmetology, State Cosmetic Therapy Examiners, Department of Health, Division of Trade and Industrial Education, State Board of Hairdressers and Cosmetologists and the State Committee of Barbers and Beauticians.

In some cases where the existing board for making policies relative to cosmetology was in the same city, the board of education handed the writer's letter of inquiry to the proper source. In cases where the cosmetology board was in a different city from the board of education, a letter was sent stating where to write in order to secure the desired information. An example of this was in the case of Kentucky. The state board of education is located in the capital, Frankfort, but the State Department of Health which sets standards for cosmetology is located in Louisville, Kentucky.

Replies were received from 42 states; five of which, Maine, Montana, South Dakota, West Virginia and Wyoming offer
no courses in cosmetology in the public schools (see Table 1). These five states listed do, however, have post high-school training courses in cosmetology and have standards apart from the public school system. These states require that their students have from 1500 to 2000 hours in theory and practice in cosmetology before graduation. They must spend a stipulated number of hours in studying such courses as shampooing, facial massage, electrical devices, scalp treatment, hair tinting, permanent waving, hair dressing, sanitation and use of antiseptics, bacteriology, anatomy, hair cutting, manicuring, finger waving, cosmetic chemistry, safety measures, principles of business, state laws pertaining to the operation of beauty salons and salesmanship. Then written examinations must be taken.

Of the remaining 37 states which responded, the number of hours required by them for the completion of a course in cosmetology ranged from 1,000 to 2,500 hours of theory and practice. The states which require 1,000 hours are Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas and Wyoming. Those states which require 1,200 hours are Florida, Michigan and New Mexico; Ohio requires 1,250 hours. Fifteen-hundred hours are required by Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Sixteen-hundred hours are required by California and Nevada; 1,800 hours are required by
Arizona; 2,000 hours are required by Missouri, Montana, New
Jersey and Washington; 2,100 hours are required by Connecticut
and Iowa, and 2,500 hours by Oregon.

Alabama is unique in that it requires no definite
number of hours for the completion of the course but does
require its students to have six months of training. The
city of Birmingham, Alabama, has strict laws governing train-
ing in cosmetology but the state as a whole does not have
such laws.

All of the 42 states which responded allot from 150
to 200 of these required hours to be used according to the
discretion of the instructor or the owner of the school.
Basically, most of the states require the same courses but
the states which have the largest cities, such as New York,
Illinois and California, offer a more varied program. For
example, all the states require courses in shampooing, but
New York offers plain shampoo, egg shampoo, dry shampoo, hot
oil shampoo, and dry cleaner shampoo.\(^1\) Such types of shampoos
might be incorporated in the programs of the other states but
the information is not written in the state manuals as part
of the curricula. Just as different phases of shampooing have
been listed, the larger cities offer various phases of massage,
skin and scalp treatment and a more intensive study of make-up.

Most of the 42 states require students to take a

\(^1\)\textit{Hairdressing and Cosmetology (New York City: Board
of Education, 1953) p. 23-28.}
written state examination upon the completion of the required number of hours before they can be issued a license for operating a beauty shop or practicing cosmetology in a beauty shop.

Data from the different manuals received from state boards of cosmetology revealed that certain states have reciprocity agreements with each other in regard to operators' licenses. The holder of a license from such states may practice the trade in certain other states without taking additional license examinations.

Of the 42 states which replied to the inquiries, the following educational admissions requirements were stipulated. Since Delaware and Virginia have no state board, there are no educational admissions requirements made of their students. Texas has the lowest educational requirement for admission to a course in cosmetology, that of seventh grade; Washington, on the other hand, has the highest educational requirement for admission, that of twelfth grade. Eleven states have no designated educational requirements for admission. Fourteen states require their students to be of the eighth grade level, two states require ninth grade level and eleven states require tenth grade level for admission.

In comparing the curricula of 42 states with course outlines of 26 schools, it is interesting to note that in many instances, the schools taught more or less than was required of them by their state board of cosmetology or by their state board of health.
Cosmetology Courses in Trade and Vocational Schools

The instructors of beauty culture and the directors of schools for the teaching of cosmetology explained that the courses they teach are the ones that are basically required by the different states since state requirements are flexible and ample. Then, too, students will be better able to pass the state board examination upon their completion of the required number of hours if they have followed the state prescribed courses of study. The teachers of cosmetology indicated in their responses that the 150 to 200 hours which the controlling state boards allot to teachers or owners of schools to use according to their own discretion are used in teaching some phase of the science which is common to that particular school, area or the patrons served by the school.

From the information received from the 26 schools listed in Appendix B, it was found that the following courses are taught in these schools of cosmetology:

- Hairdressing and Styling
- Permanent, Marcel and Finger Waving
- Manicuring
- Pedicure
- Facials
- Eyebrow Arching
- Electrolysis
- Scalp Manipulations
- Professional Ethics
Summary

Because of the rapid development of trade schools throughout the country, there is great need for a standard tool which will implement the teaching of the various trades. This study proposes to compile a list of courses offered in vocational high schools and in trade schools in the area of cosmetology, and to compile a bibliography of printed and audio-visual materials which can be used to support courses in this field. Twenty-six vocational schools throughout the country and 42 state boards of cosmetology sent courses of study and curricula outlines. The number of hours of theory and practice required of students before they complete the course and set up a shop to practice range from 1,000 to 2,500 hours. The educational requirements for admission to schools of cosmetology in 29 states include one state which requires the completion of the seventh grade; 14 states which require the completion of the eighth grade, two states that require the completion of the ninth grade; 11 states which require the completion of tenth grade and one state which
requires the completion of the twelfth grade. There are 13 states that have no designated educational requirement for admission.

More specialized phases of cosmetology are taught in the larger metropolitan areas but the most practical part of the science is taught in all the schools since they tend to use the same basic text books. The state boards of cosmetology are separate and apart from the state boards of education even though cosmetology is a part of the curricula of many city and county schools.
CHAPTER II

ANALYSIS OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

According to Table 2, a total of 319 items were located in the six sources consulted for materials to support the study and teaching of courses in cosmetology. These items deal with 19 subjects in the field of cosmetology and are arranged in descending order with the subjects which have the largest number of titles coming first.

Analysis of Bibliography By Dates of Publication

Table 2 shows that of the 319 titles listed, 190 or 59 per cent have been published since 1951; 60 titles or 19 per cent have been published between 1946 and 1950; 12 of the 319 titles or four per cent were published between 1941 and 1945; 15 titles or five per cent of them were published between 1936 and 1940 and 42 or 13 per cent of the 319 titles bear no date. Of the titles which bear no date, 25 are magazines which are still being published, current pamphlets, charts and films. Since these materials are listed in the current catalogs, it is reasonable to assume that they are recent enough in content to be of some value to the trade.

Analysis of Bibliography By Subject

The subject of hairdressing has the largest number of titles listed in Table 2. This table reveals the fact that the
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*Items included cover books, pamphlets, periodicals, slides, films and charts.

**Materials which cover more than one subject area.
care, styling and dressing of the hair have been given the greatest amount of attention in printed and non-printed materials. The second largest number of titles is concerned with the teaching of cosmetology. The third largest number of titles deals with dermatology, a study of the skin and scalp. Fourth in number are the 29 titles listed under personality and charm. And next are the 21 general titles.

The titles listed under each subject show that there is much material available in the different specific areas of cosmetology and that the bulk of the materials in each subject area has been published within the last three years.

Hairdressing. -- There are 49 titles listed under the subject of hairdressing, 36 or more than 75 per cent of which have been published since 1951. Included under hairdressing are titles which describe how to care for the hair, how to tint, bleach and dye the hair, the history of hairdressing, how to become a successful hairdresser and how to style and cut the hair. Forty-three are books and there are two pamphlets, one magazine, two films and one chart.

Teaching of cosmetology. -- The second largest number of items is concerned with the teaching of cosmetology. There are 40 titles listed, 28 or 70 per cent of which were published since 1951. Included in the teaching of cosmetology are titles which treat methods of teaching, hints for teachers of vocational subjects, checklists of beauty culture operations, graduation speeches and programs, qualifications for teachers of beauty culture, lectures in beauty culture, standardized
examinations and methods of preparing students for taking the state board examinations. Of these titles 32 are books, three are pamphlets and two films.

Dermatology. — There are 30 titles listed under the subject of dermatology, 12 or 40 per cent of which were published since 1951 and 13 or about 43 per cent were published between 1946 and 1950. Included under this subject are one chart, one film, one pamphlet and 27 books on the care of the skin, common diseases of the skin, skin problems of young men and women, skin diseases common to certain geographical areas and occupations and the treatments for common skin and scalp diseases.

Personality and charm. — There are 29 titles listed under the subject of personality and charm, 23 or 79 per cent of which were published since 1951. Included under this subject are one chart, three pamphlets, two magazines and 23 books which treat such matters as how to be attractive, how to become more slender, the effect which certain costumes have upon the wearer, hygiene and personality, grooming and personality development.

General. — There are 22 titles listed under this subject; 16 or about 73 per cent of which were published since 1951. Included in this category are titles of ten magazines, one pamphlet and 10 books which treat several aspects of the field of cosmetology.

Make-Up. — There are 20 titles listed under the subject make-up, 12 or 60 per cent of which were published since
1951. Table 2 shows six titles under this subject which have no date. These include 13 pamphlets which were recently published on the subject of make-up. Five books and one chart which deal with state make-up, character and society make-up, application of make-up and the selection of the right shades of make-up.

**Personal beauty.**—There are 19 titles listed under the subject of personal beauty, seven or about 36 per cent of which were published since 1951 and nine or about 47 per cent of which were published between 1946 and 1950. Included under this subject are books which treat the effect of clothes and personal beauty on women, the enjoyment of health and the retention of youthfulness.

**Cosmetology.**—There are 14 titles listed in this rather general category, seven or 50 per cent of which were published since 1951. Included under this subject are 11 books, two films and one magazine which describe the theory and science of cosmetology and the possibilities of making cosmetology a career.

**Cosmetics.**—There are 13 titles listed in Table 2 under the subject of cosmetics, five or about 38 per cent of which have no date, four or about 30 per cent of which were published between 1941 and 1945. Included under this subject are 13 books which contain the history of cosmetics in this country, directions on how to make cosmetics in the home and the chemistry and manufacture of cosmetics.

**Anatomy.**—There are 13 titles listed under the subject of
anatomy, seven or about 54 per cent of which were published since 1951. Included under this subject are two charts, two films and nine books which describe and illustrate the human body and its parts.

Reference aids.-- There are 11 titles listed in the category of reference aids with four or about 36 per cent of which were published between 1936 and 1940. Included under the subject are 11 reference books including dictionaries common to cosmetology, medical dictionaries, books of cosmetic formulas, technical encyclopedias and a yearbook on diseases of the skin.

Electrical and light.-- There are 11 books listed under this subject, six or about 54 per cent of which were published since 1951. These books describe how electricity and electrical devices are used in the removal of superfluous hair growth and the function of light in cosmetology.

Permanent waving.-- There are eight titles listed under this subject, six or 75 per cent of them were published since 1951. Included in this category are seven books and one film. These cover methods of permanent waving and procedures for giving cold permanent waves.

Body massage.-- There are eight titles on this subject, five or about 62 per cent of which were published since 1951. Included are one pamphlet, six books, one chart and one film, all of which are concerned with the fundamentals of massage, the theory and practice of massage, the use of remedial exercises in connection with massage, state laws which govern massage and methods for opening and operating slenderizing salons.
Business essentials.-- There are eight titles listed on this subject; three or 37 per cent of them were published since 1951. Included here are the books which cover procedures for the establishment and operating of beauty shops, salesmanship and accounting and record keeping concerned with appointments, payrolls, social security, cosmetic sales and withholding taxes.

Manicuring.-- There are seven titles listed under this subject, seven or 100 per cent of which were published since 1951. Included under this subject are six pamphlets and one film which describe the proper care of the hands and nails, the facts about nail enamel and the care of broken nails.

Legal advice.-- There are seven books listed in connection with this subject, five or about 71 per cent of which were published since 1951. Included in this category are titles which contain material on state laws, state board laws and all the legal aspects of the practice of cosmetology.

Psychology.-- There are six books listed on this subject, three or 50 per cent of which were published since 1951. Included under psychology are books on human and personal relations and the development of positive public relations programs that will attract and keep patrons for the cosmetologists.

First-aid and safety.-- There are four books listed in this category, two or 50 per cent of which were published since 1951. Included under this subject are titles which deal with first-aid and safety for the operator of the shop as well as for the patrons. The physical plant and the health conditions
and safety of both patrons and operators are considered in these materials.

**Analysis of Bibliography By Form of Material**

Table 3 shows an analysis of the bibliography by forms of material and the number of titles in each form. About 81 per cent of the items in the bibliography are in book form. Nineteen per cent of the items are in non-book form and are more ephemeral in nature. This may be good because this later type of material, as revealed in the literature on cosmetology, is frequently revised and reprinted and thus tends to be rather up-to-date.

**Table 3**

**ANALYSIS OF BIBLIOGRAPHY BY FORM OF MATERIAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form of Material</th>
<th>Number of Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamphlets</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazines</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Films</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charts</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slides</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>319</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Books.**—The 252 books listed in Table 3 include 43 books on hairdressing, 32 books on teaching of cosmetology, 27 on dermatology, 23 on personality and charm, 19 on personal beauty, 13 on cosmetics, 11 each on cosmetology, reference books pertinent to cosmetology and books on electricity and light, 10 on general subjects pertaining to the field of cosmetology, nine books on anatomy, eight on business
essentials, seven each on permanent waving and on legal advice, six each on psychology and body massage, five on make-up and four on first-aid.

Pamphlets.-- The 30 pamphlets listed represent the free or inexpensive materials which are published by cosmetic manufacturers and operators of beauty salons. The largest number of pamphlets, 13, deal with make-up; the next largest, 6, with manicuring; 3 each on teaching and personality and charm; 2 on hairdressing and one each on dermatology and general materials. Some of the manufacturers are tooth paste companies, nail polish manufacturers, make-up studios and hair stylists. All the pamphlets are current and are well illustrated.

Magazines.-- There are 14 magazines, five of which are professional magazines intended for the teacher or the owner of a school of cosmetology and the remaining 9 are general in that they may be used by students, teachers and the general public. The latter group of magazines is published monthly and quarterly by various companies which specialize in data and illustrations pertinent to the latest trends in all phases of beauty culture.

Films.-- Twelve sound films are included, all of which deal with the teaching of some specific phase of cosmetology; for example, there is a complete lesson on the basic movements and techniques used in massage, a lesson describing the structure, growth and importance of hair, the vital functions of the skin and the procedures, instruments and supplies used
in manicuring. These films may be secured either in color or in black and white.\footnote{Additional films on beauty culture can be secured from Beauty Culture Films, Inc., 64 E. Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois.}

**Charts.**-- There are seven charts in the bibliography. All of them are wall charts to be used for teaching purposes. Some of the charts show anatomic diagrams, others show nerves, bones, muscles and motor points of the head, face and neck and another pictures causes, symptoms and the proper treatments of diseases of the skin, scalp, hair and nails.

**Slides.**-- There are four lantern slides which can be used in the teaching of cosmetology.

**Summary**

The purposes of this study were to compile a list of courses offered in vocational high schools and in trade schools in the area of cosmetology; and to compile a bibliography of printed and audio-visual materials which can be used to support courses in this field. In view of the purposes of this study, 319 items of printed and audio-visual materials to support the study and teaching of courses in cosmetology have been listed. These 319 titles deal with 19 subjects in the field of cosmetology; namely, hair dressing, teaching of cosmetology, dermatology, personality and charm, general, make-up, personal beauty, cosmetology, cosmetics, anatomy, reference aids, electricity and light, permanent waving, body massage, business essentials, manicuring, legal advice,
psychology and first-aid and safety. Then the 319 items were separated as to the forms of material found therein. Five forms were listed; namely, books, pamphlets, magazines, films and charts. Evidence pointed up in Table 2 and Table 3 show that material in each subject and form area is adequate and that about 60 per cent of the total items were published since 1951. The ephemeral nature of a large percentage of the material listed is a worthwhile feature in that such material is reprinted often and is kept current. The recency of material in the area of cosmetology increases its value and usefulness.
CHAPTER III

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MATERIALS TO SUPPORT THE TEACHING OF COSMETOLOGY IN VOCATIONAL HIGH AND TRADE SCHOOLS

This study does not list in the bibliography any title published before 1936 unless that title has been revised and copyrighted more recently. There are several titles which bear no date, but in-as-much as they were listed in book selection aids published in 1950 and later, they are included in the bibliography. It would seem logical that information for diagnosis and treatment of skin and scalp diseases prior to 1936 would be inadequate because of the discovery of the antibiotics and other "wonder" drugs. Hair styles for the years prior to 1936 look quaint today. Since the illustrations are of the utmost importance in texts, they should be modern, practical and up-to-date as possible unless one is seeking styles of certain historical periods. The recency of the title affects the usefulness of data as well as the effectiveness of the illustrations, diagrams and glossaries. Willard A. Heaps stated, "In the technical books, accuracy and reliability, as well as up-to-dateness are sought after."

All titles in this study are not annotated. In most cases, it was impossible to examine the texts so as to establish a suitable annotation and the sources which listed them had no annotations for them. In most cases where there are no annotations for the titles, the title of the book almost makes its content obvious.

Because of fluctuating prices of materials in this field, prices are not included in the bibliography.

This bibliography is arranged according to subjects with the subject having the largest number of titles being listed first. The subjects will follow this order of listing: hairdressing, teaching of cosmetology, dermatology, personality and charm, general, make-up, personal beauty, cosmetology, cosmetics, anatomy, reference aids, electricity and light, permanent waving, body massage, business essentials, manicuring, legal advice, psychology and first-aid and safety. Under each subject the items in the bibliography will be arranged by the form of the materials; books, pamphlets, magazines, films and charts. Titles in this bibliography which are the same as those listed in the Welch study will be marked (Welch).

**Bibliography**

**Hairdressing**

**Books**


Practical information on how to apply make-up and hair styles to best advantage for various facial types.


A comprehensive textbook for students and operators. Covers all branches of modern hairdressing and beauty culture. Questions and answers after each chapter.


Sophomore textbook, 10th grade. (Welch)


Illustrated instructions on how to plan, create and set hair for typical hair styles.


A book of hair styling using hair pieces.


First published in 1954. Complete layout and pattern for basic hair styles. Suitable for classroom use.


This book is highly recommended for the ambitious hairdresser who wants to succeed as a hair styling artist.


A helpful and authoritative guide for the health, beauty and growth of hair.


How to wear hair, hats and clothes to suit your personality.


This book deals with the saving and beautifying of the hair. A book that should be in every teacher's library.


The latest thing in hair styling. This comprehensive handbook is most up-to-date.


The most popular examination book on beauty culture. Question and answer form. Popular with students and teachers.


This book was published in England by Alfred Morris of London. It covers the subject completely.


"Principles of design and technique of hair shaping, finger waving, forming foundation curls and combing and dressing hair."


This edition which has been completely revised discusses the chemistry and technique involved in hair dyeing.


Instruction on use of hair tints and correction of badly dyed hair. Includes booklet, "Helpful Hints for Hairdressers."


This is a clinical study on problems of the hair and scalp.


A set of two books showing how to cut and set many different hair styles. Shows comb-outs and combinations of settings.


Complete step-by-step instructions with scissor
hair cutting and razor hair cutting. Short hair styles are also featured in this book.


For the first time hair pressing has been put in print. This text is approved by boards of education, state boards and institutions.


This most important subject of hair styling has been presented in the simplest manner. The many illustrations and descriptions are clear and understandable.


This manual offers professional training for beauticians.


This book covers hair tinting and hair bleaching.


Wilson, Kathryn. The Successful Hairdresser. Omaha, Nebraska: The Successful Hairdresser, 1952. (Welch)


This book has organized units on theory and practice of hair tinting and bleaching.
Pamphlets


An easy-to-understand guide, with illustrated step-by-step instructions covering problems of hair care and hairstyling.


It contains information on making a pin curl, geometric hair cutting, common hair problems, weather and your hair and home permanents.

Magazine

*American Hairdresser*. American Hairdresser Publishing Company, 70 W. Hubbard St., Chicago 10, Illinois, 1877-

Films

"Human Hair." Bray Studios Inc., 729 Seventh Avenue, New York 19, New York. 1948. 11 minutes, sound, black and white.

"A description of the hair as being a part of the skin, and its analogous development and growth demonstrated by live photography and animated drawings."

"Reno's Curly Cutting." Milady Publishing Corporation, 1952. 11 minutes, sound, color.

A lesson in scientific and artistic hair cutting.

Charts


Teaching of Cosmetology

Books


The answers are for the teacher.

The answers are for the teacher.


Contains detailed and well planned instruction sheets for all of the essential subjects in beauty culture.


Written by experienced instructors and beauty operators. Prepares students for successful employment in beauty shops. Instructors stress basic skills and have vividly illustrated the book.


A curriculum for teachers-in-training.


The answers are for the teachers, thus saving her valuable time to look up the answers for doubtful questions.


Valuable reference information for the busy instructor. A useful addition for the school library.


Sarah Harding is a well-known lecturer and personality consultant.


Miss Jamer, a vocational high-school teacher, stresses the problems met in daily teaching routines.


Beauty culture teachers will find in this book helpful teaching advice. It pictures teaching in a nut-shell.


These lectures are an aid to the teacher in putting across to the students the subject matter under discussion.


For teachers who like to make and use their own plan book.


Ideal for graduating exercises.


This book explains how to prepare students for state board examinations.


Quizzes for beauty culture teachers-in-training, preparing for state board examinations.


This book tells how to teach beauty culture. It contains instructional units in both theory and practice.


This is an excellent workbook for slow learners; absentee students can make up lost time. It is a time-saver for both students and teachers, and it aids to prevent and correct failures.

A question and answer pamphlet explaining the essentials of good teaching and classroom management.


An ideal booklet which makes it easy and simple to study for and pass any state board examination, regardless of what textbook you use in your classes.


A pamphlet on the outline of history, development and present-day methods of beauty culture. Valuable to teachers.

Films


"Reveals the secrets of good grooming to make any woman radiantly attractive; A 'clean look plan' for women of all ages: easy steps to basic beauty ..."

"Love That Beauty." McGraw-Hill, 1950. 17 minutes, sound, black and white. (This is America Series)

"Shows what is done in beauty parlors to beautify the American woman and reduce her weight."

Dermatology

Books


A book which summarizes present-day knowledge and experience on scalp disorders and the effects of various cosmetics on the scalp and hair.

This book reports the latest advances in dermatology and points out what can be done to beautify the skin, insure a healthy and attractive complexion, avoid skin disorders and correct them should they exist.


This atlas contains more than 100 color slides.


A valuable book compiled especially for beauty culture schools, containing a comprehensive explanation of the various skin diseases and the treatment and care they require.


A specialist in dermatology brings the teacher and student up-to-date on newer advances and practices in common skin diseases.


Good advice for the girl in high school on care of hair, skin, face and figure. It is lightly discussed, but with authority. Very good for girls who are struggling with growing beauty problems.


Lawrence, H. Skin Problems Facing Young Men and Women. 303 Sutter Street, San Francisco 8; Timely Publications, 1948.

This book is helpful in graduation planning.


The latest edition which has 1462 pages and 782 illustrations.


A book of definite, vital information. Sanitation, water and water-softening, hygiene, sterilization and disinfection are considered.


Wildner, Frances S. Anatomy and Diseases of the Skin, Scalp and Hair. 22 East, 17th Street, New York: Barbara Burke, [n.d.]
Pamphlet


A pamphlet describing new and old remedies for overcoming eczema.

Film

"The Human Skin." Bray Studios, Inc., 729 Seventh Avenue, New York 19, New York. 12 minutes, sound.

"Important functions and anatomical structure of the skin are shown by animated drawings and by photography. Care and cleanliness are urged for the preservation of natural beauty and health of the skin.

Chart


A comprehensive classification of common disorders, both contagious and non-contagious, indicating their causes, symptoms and proper treatments.

Personality and Charm

Books


A complete beauty and charm course which can be used right in your own home.


For fashion, form and figure.


A seven-week Hollywood reducing course.

Features good grooming and personality development for young ladies. Profusely illustrated.

---


The art, technique and cost of being beautiful.


Excellent source material for conducting a charm course; for development of personality and good grooming habits.


How to teach beauty, charm and poise, and shop deportment to beauty culture students.


---


Useful for self-improvement of the teacher and for helping students to develop personal charm, beauty and self-confidence.


Pamphlets

*Click With the Crowd*. 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York: Bristol-Myers Company, n.d.


Magazines

*Glamour*. Greenwich, Connecticut: Conde Nast Publications, Inc., 1939-


Chart

*Adair Beauty Charts*. P. O. Box 3187, St. Petersburg, Florida, n.d.

General

Books

These are the Wilfred Academy textbooks.


From beginning to end, this book offers concrete help and suggestions for solving instructional problems which can be applied to beauty culture teaching.


A handbook for nurses and others. It is kept up-to-date.


A textbook for the scientific teaching of personal hygiene and beauty culture in the schools.

**Jones, R. S.** *Practical Preparation for Beauty Culture.* New York: Prentice-Hall, 1939.

A curriculum for schools, manual for teachers, handbook for operators and textbook for students.


A textbook for students on physical and mental health from public and personal aspects.

**Parker, Samuel Chester.** *Types of Elementary Teaching and Learning.* Atlanta: Ginn and Company, n.d.

Pamphlet

**Let's Discuss the Finer Points.** (Shears, Nippers) Fremont, Ohio: Henkel-Clauss Company, n.d.
Magazines

Barber's Journal. American Hairdresser, Inc., 19 W. 44th St., New York 18, New York, 1902-

Beauty Culture. New York: Beauty Culture Publishing Corporation, 101 W. 31st St., New York 1, New York, 1919-

Monthly. A magazine for beauty shop management.


Modern Beauty Shop. Kutill and M. H. Callahan, 608 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Illinois, 1924-


Western Beauty Shop. 369 Pine Street, New York: Western Beauty Shop.

Beauty Trade. New York: Beauty Trades Bureau, Inc.

Beauty Trades Review. New York: Beauty Trades Bureau, Inc.

Professional Beautihints. San Jose 10, California: Beautihints Publishing Co., Inc.

A magazine for shop owners that has a wide circulation in the Western States.

Make-Up

Books


It is outstanding for its wealth of new information, illustrative material and practical techniques for using make-up to the best advantage. It has a make-up chart for television, platform and photography and character make-up.

This is a practical textbook and guide for the student, director or professional make-up artist.


A make-up encyclopedia.


A new complete book on make-up for every day use, in photography, and for stage and screen. Thoroughly illustrated.

Pamphlets


Basic Principles of Character Make-Up. Hollywood: Max Factor Make-Up Studio, 1953. (Booklet No. 2)

Characters in Dramatized Fiction. Hollywood: Max Factor Make-Up Studio, 1951 (Booklet No. 6)


Group C Shakespeare's Characters. Hollywood: Max Factor Make-Up Studio, 1952. (Booklet No. 9)

Making Up Youth For Older Characters. Hollywood: Max Factor Make-Up Studio, 1952. (Booklet No. 4)
Factor, Max. *Popular Stage Types*. Hollywood: Max Factor Make-Up Studio, 1953. (Booklet No. 5)

- *Straight Stage Make-Up*. Hollywood: Max Factor Make-Up Studio, 1952. (Booklet No. 1)


Step-by-step drawings of how to correctly apply make-up for a lovelier you.

**Charts**


Make-up chart.


**Personal Beauty**

**Books**


   A handbook of good grooming for girls, especially girls under 20 who want to be seen and heard.


A book of practical information on being beautiful every day.

---


A helpful guide for an attractive and well-groomed personality.


Instructions for the teen-age girl on how to be and stay pretty.


Wilson, Margery. *You're As Young As You Act*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1951.

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**Cosmetology**

**Books**


*A Guide For Establishing Cosmetology Departments in Texas Public Schools*. Austin: State Department of Education.

A practical course on the scientific fundamentals of beauty culture for use by students and practicing cosmetologists.


For the lady of color. Published especially for those schools which have a mixed racial enrollment. Special emphasis on problem hair textures, their care and treatment. Cosmetic charts for skin tones.


A guide to its problems.

Magazines

The National Cosmetology News. New York: Milady Publishing Corporation, 1927-

A publication devoted to beauty culture teachers and school owners. Six issues are published annually. It is free to school owners and teachers of beauty culture.

Films

"Beauty Culture As a Career." Milady Publishing Corporation, 16 minutes, sound, black and white.

A vocational guidance film which shows the advantages, qualifications and methods of training.
"Cosmetology as a Career." Milady Publishing Corporation, 11 minutes, sound, color.

A vocational guidance film to describe the instructional program of schools of beauty culture.

Cosmetics

Books


Preparations of face powders, vanishing creams, rouges and nail polishes. Simple instructions requiring no previous knowledge of chemistry. Published in England.


The formulation and production of cosmetics together with a discussion of modern production and packaging methods and equipment. First book of its kind.


Contains cosmetic formulas.


Formulas you can make for the care of the skin, scalp, hair and nails.


Contains modern cosmetic formulas.


This book reveals what cosmetics will and will not do. Protection for the unwary.


Contains formulas including permanent waving and cold waving formulas.


Good for noting the changes that have come about in the use of cosmetics.

**Anatomy**

**Books**


This up-to-date book is well illustrated, a total of 629 illustrations, 257 of which are colored.


Films


A lesson in the basic structure of the human body and how the body functions as a whole.

"Our Feet." Bray Studios, Inc., 729 Seventh Avenue, New York 19, New York, 1953, 11 minutes, sound, black and white.

"Deals with the functioning and construction of the foot ... Particular attention is called to the influence of sound feet upon the general health of the individual."

Charts


A set of eight new and modern wall charts for teaching purposes:

Histology of skin, hair and glands.
Histology of hair and follicles.
Bones of head, face and neck.
Muscles of head, face and neck.
Nerves of head, face and neck.
Circulation of the blood.
Motor points of head, face and neck.
Anatomy of the hand and arm.
Reference Aids

Books


A pronouncing dictionary of 2,500 words relating to beauty culture, defined in their anatomical, medical, electrical or beauty cultural relationship only.


This book explains how to acquire a liberal education.


How to make cosmetics, perfumes, soaps and allied products.


Pocket size. Pronouncing medical dictionary of over 33,000 words used in medicine and related sciences.


A complete dictionary of terms used in medicine, surgery, chemistry ... and medical biography with their pronunciation, derivation and definition.


Contains ten thousand selected household, workshop and scientific formulas, trade secrets, chemical recipes ... for the amateur and professional worker.


Contains 76,000 words.


An up-to-date book on diseases of the skin with practical remedies.

Electricity and Light

Books


Use of electricity and light in beauty culture.


Physics of light with sources of radiation used in modern times. Directions included for the cosmetic application of light.


For a better understanding of the use of heat in hair dressing and cosmetics with a glossary of terms and a list of questions and answers.


This book discusses practical use of electricity in facial treatments.


The subject is completely covered. It is very well written by one who has devoted her entire life to teaching the subject.


Simon is an outstanding authority. This is a practical book which gives complete up-to-date help on how to use electrolysis safely and effectively in beauty culture.


Detailed instruction, with questions and answers.

Permanent Waving

Books


This book contains all the latest information pertaining to hair waving and how the various hair pieces are made.


Step by step procedure for all types of cold waving problems are analyzed.

Hillier, who is an outstanding authority in the field, has compiled a book of valuable suggestions for every beautician.


Beauty culture teachers who want to keep abreast of the latest developments in permanent waving will find this manual indispensable for reference and class use.


Organized instructional units on the theory and practice of heat and cold permanent waving.

Film


A lesson in one of the basic fundamentals of hairstyling.

Body Massage

Books


Presents new opportunities for beauty schools and shops. Gives complete directions and details for promoting slenderizing treatments.


Complete physiologic analysis of the entire body on revolving charts. Impressive and interesting when on display while interviewing prospective students.

Body massage as practiced in American salons. Written in an understandable manner.


One of the finest textbooks in the massage-exercise field. Contains physical methods of treatment for fractures, dislocations, diseases and injuries of the muscular system.


A simplified text for using water, massage, heat, light and electricity in the treatment of various disorders of the body.

Pamphlets


Films


"Shows proper positions of patient for massage; how to perform superficial and deep stroking and the importance of rhythm in stroking; how to knead; how to perform friction; and the value of each type of massage movement."

Business Essentials

Books


Beautician's book-keeping forms, social security, sales and tax sheets are included in this book.


Money, time and labor saving hints and sales ideas gathered from the experiences of leading cosmeticians. Books one and two.

Jeffries, Seymour B. Profitable Beauty Shop Management. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1940. (Welch)

This book has a foreword by Ruth D. Maurer, who is an authority on the subject.


Practical ways to adjust complaints and to satisfy patrons.

Manicuring

Pamphlets


Films

"Manicuring," Milady Publishing Corporation, 1953. 16 minutes, sound, color.

A description of the procedures, instruments and supplies used in manicuring.

Legal Advice

Books


The only book of its kind to explain the legal rights, duties and responsibilities of the shop owner and operator toward their patrons. Points out how to avoid costly law suits, trouble and legal pitfalls.


Louisiana Beauty Culture Laws. Baton Rouge, Louisiana: State Department of Vocational Education.


A treatise and manual on the legal liabilities, duties and constitutional rights of beauty culture operators, cosmeticians and barbers.


Official information of all state boards of cosmetology.


All legal information necessary when going into business.

A handy reference describing the many opportunities for self-advancement in beauty culture work.

### Psychology

**Books**


A course in elementary psychology. A book which should be read by anyone who wants to improve himself.


An instructive and practical book which shows how to use applied psychology in professional and personal relations.


Ruch is professor of psychology at the University of Southern California. The completely revised 1948 edition has 782 pages and over 265 illustrations. It is the outstanding text on the subject.


A workbook used in connection with *Psychology and Life*. Saves time and effort in planning lessons.


A valuable book for every successful beautician.
First Aid

Books


Complete and simplified first aid instructions for common injuries and accidents, presented in question and answer form.
Gentlemen:

As a master's thesis in the Atlanta University School of Library Service, I am attempting to develop a comprehensive list of teaching materials to support cosmetology courses offered in vocational high schools. I would be most grateful if you would send me a list of the courses that your state requires for students of cosmetology.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Chaney P. Washington
APPENDIX B

STATE DEPARTMENTS WHICH SUBMITTED REQUIREMENTS
AND STATE STANDARDS

Alabama, Montgomery, Department of Health.
Arizona, Phoenix, State Board of Beauty Culturist Examiners
California, Sacramento, Department of Professional and Vocational Standards
Colorado, Denver 2, State Board of Vocational Education
Connecticut, Hartford, Department of Health
Delaware, Wilmington, Department of Public Instruction, Vocational Division
Florida, Tallahassee, Department of Education
Illinois, Springfield, Department of Registration
Indiana, Indianapolis 4, Division of Vocational Education
Iowa, Des Moines, State Department of Health
Kentucky, Frankfort, Department of Education
Louisiana, Baton Rouge, Department of Education
Maine, Augusta, Department of Education
Maryland, Baltimore 18, Department of Education
Massachusetts, Boston, Division of Vocational Education
Michigan, Lansing 15, State Board of Cosmetology
Minnesota, St. Paul, State Board of Cosmetology
Missouri, Jefferson City, State Board of Cosmetology
Montana, Bozeman, State Examining Board of Beauty Culturists
Nebraska, Lincoln, Department of Health
Nevada, Carson City, State Department of Health
New Hampshire, Concord, Department of Education
New Jersey, Trenton 8, Vocational Division
New Mexico, Santa Fe, Department of Vocational Education
New York, New York, Board of Education
North Carolina, Raleigh, State Board of Cosmetology Examiners
North Dakota, Fargo, State Board of Cosmetology
Ohio, Columbus 15, State Board of Cosmetology
Oklahoma, Oklahoma City 5, State Board of Cosmetology
Oregon, Portland, State Cosmetology Therapy Examiners
Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, State Board of Cosmetology
Rhode Island, Providence 2, Department of Health
South Carolina, Ridgeway, Division of Trade and Industrial Education
South Dakota, Pierre, State Department of Education
Texas, Austin, State Board of Hairdressers and Cosmetologists
Utah, Salt Lake City 1, Department of Public Instruction
Vermont, Montpelier, Department of Education
Virginia, Richmond, Department of Education
Washington, Olympia, State Board for Vocational Education
West Virginia, Charleston, State Committee of Barbers and Beauticians
Wisconsin, Madison 2, State Board of Health
Wyoming, Cheyenne, State Department of Education
APPENDIX C

LETTER TO VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE

Atlanta, Georgia

June 18, 1954

As a master's thesis in the Atlanta University School of Library Service, I am attempting to develop a comprehensive list of teaching materials to support cosmetology courses in vocational high schools. If cosmetology is a part of the curriculum in your school, I would be most grateful if you would send me a list of the books used in teaching it. Also, please send me any lists or bibliographies of such materials that your school might have. I would be pleased to return them.

Any help you give will be greatly appreciated and I hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Enclosed is a stamped self-addressed envelope which you may use in making your reply.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Chaney P. Washington
APPENDIX D

SCHOOLS WHICH SUBMITTED COURSE OUTLINES
AND LISTS OF TITLES

Apex Beauty College, Atlanta, Georgia.
Austin High School, Austin, Minnesota.
Carver Vocational School, Atlanta, Georgia.
Chadsby High School, Detroit 10, Michigan.
Dermis Cura College of Beauty Culture, Atlanta, Georgia.
Druid High School, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Florida.
Fosdick-Masten Vocational High School, Buffalo, New York.
Griffin College of Beauty Culture and Barbering, Atlanta, Georgia.
Heim School of Beauty Culture, Chicago, Illinois.
Henry O. Peabody School for Girls, Norwood, Massachusetts.
Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma.
Lawton Beauty School, Lawton, Oklahoma.
Mable Dean Bacon Vocational High School, New York 10, New York, 127 E. 22nd St.
Metropolitan Vocational High School, New York 38, New York.
Middlesex County Vocational and Technical High School.
Minneapolis Vocational High School and Technical Institute, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
New Rochelle High School, Clove Road, New Rochelle, New York.
Parker High School, Birmingham 4, Alabama.
Phoenix Technical School, 525 N. 7th Street, Phoenix, Arizona.
Poro Beauty Culture School, Atlanta, Georgia.
Robouin Vocational School, New Orleans, Louisiana.
San Bernardino Vocational School, San Bernardino, California.
Sarah J. Hale Vocational High School, Brooklyn 17, New York.
Weber College, Ogden, Utah.
Westfield High School, Westfield, Alabama.

Twenty-five other vocational schools wrote that cosmetology was not a part of their curricula.
APPENDIX E

LETTER TO MANUFACTURERS OF COSMETICS

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE
Atlanta, Georgia
June 18, 1954

As a master's thesis in the Atlanta University School of Library Service, I am attempting to develop a comprehensive list of teaching materials to support cosmetology courses in vocational high schools. I would be most grateful if you would please send me any lists or bibliographies of such materials that your company might have which could be included in such a bibliography.

Any help you give will be greatly appreciated and I hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Chaney P. Washington
APPENDIX F

MANUFACTURES WHICH SUBMITTED PAMPHLETS

Apex News and Hair Company, Indiana and Arctic Avenues, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Beauty and Barber Supply Institute, Inc. 19 West 44th Street, New York 36, New York.


Cosmetics and Toiletries, 111 Fourth Avenue, New York 3, New York.

Fuller Products Company, 2700 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Max Factor's Make-Up Studios, 1666 North Highland Avenue, Hollywood, California.

Modern Beauty Shop, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Revlon Products Corporation, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

The Toilet Goods Association, Inc., 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.
APPENDIX G

WELCH LIST


#. Your Hair. Halycon House, 1944.


#Hubbard, S. D. Diseases of the Hair and Scalp. Lea and Febiger, 1928.


#Jeffries, S. Profitable Beauty Shop Management. Prentice-Hall, 1940.


2Books received average rating of 2 (of considerable value).

#Books received average rating of 3 (highly desirable).


Quizzes for State Board Examinations. No date.


Rockwood, R. and Ruddock, I. Modern Cosmetology. Prentice-Hall, 1940.


Schamberg, J. F. and Wright, C. S. Compend of Diseases of the Skin.


Wall, F. E. Principles and Practice of Beauty Culture. Sheridan, 1946.

Wilson, K. Successful Hairdresser. The Successful Hairdresser, 1945.

Books received average rating of 2 (of considerable value).

Book received average rating of 3 (highly desirable).

Book received average rating of 4 (virtually indispensable).


