EDUCATION AND THE HEREDITY SPECTRE

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649542635

Education and the Heredity Spectre by F. H. Hayward

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd. Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

F. H. HAYWARD

EDUCATION AND THE HEREDITY SPECTRE



EDUCATION AND THE HEREDITY SPECTRE

"The bubble of heredity has been pricked."

EDUCATION AND THE HEREDITY SPECTRE

F. H. HAYWARD, D.Lit., M.A., B.Sc.

- AKPOJA I BY KRY

London:

WATTS & CO., 17, JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET STREET, E.C.

8001

F Wares 144876 **G**

STANFORD LIBRARY

CONTENTS

											PAG
PREFACE	•	(E)	7	(5)	755	10		•	-		vii
HAPTER				40							
1.—Тн	B PLA	NT M	RTAI	HOR .	AND	THE	Вюм	BTRIC	IANS	•	1
II.—Soc	лРц	STICE	TY A	ND TH	R P	WER	OF :	IDEAS	-	10	13
Ш.—Тн	e Vin	DICAT	ION .	ог Ня	RBA	RT-		÷	20	2	27
IV.—Son	E SP	ECIAL	Pro	BLEMS		-	4	-	26	82	38
V.—Pro	OFESSO	R An	AMS	s " H	RBA	RTIAN	Psy	CHOL	ogy"		50
VI.—En	TER TI	E D	OCTR	NE OF	Fo	RMAL.	TRA	INING	58	97	70
VII.—Mo	RAL I	NSTRU	CTIO	พ : M	ETHO	DS A	ND I	DIFFIC	ULTIE	s -	76
VIII.—Ex	IT THE	Do	CTRIN	B OF	For	MAL ?	FRAIR	VING	ã:	2	106
IX.—PR	EJUDIO	BS AI	KD P	REDIC	TIONS		3 6	i i	12	4	116
LPPENDIX											
1.—So	ME NO	TES (on H	EREDI	TY		Ħ	25			133
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	(3) Moman?	endel (5) allege	ism ; Myt	y ; (2) (4) \ hs an ansmi	What d m	is isun	truly derst:	inhe andin	rited gs;	in (6)	
II Me	Ves	TIME	10 LI	PDB 4 D	T	1017	500	322	22	100	***

PREFACE

The argument of the following essay is identical with that of a series of lectures delivered at Scarborough during the summer of 1907. In the course of the following autumn and winter an outline of the same was given before several London audiences; and on one occasion the Chairman, a well-known educationist and county councillor, expressed the wish that it should be published. This, accordingly, has been done.

The least necessary, and probably the least satisfactory, of the following chapters is the fourth. No great stress need be laid upon it; the questions with which it deals are not likely to be solved for many years to come.

Chapters VI. and VIII. are important as dealing with the great educational superstition which passes in secondary schools as philosophy. Those people of "practical" tendencies who regard "theory" as incapable of influencing school work are invited to contemplate the influence of this dogma.

Chapters I., II., and III. will serve to indicate the important bearing of biological and sociological research upon education.

In Chapter IX. some general considerations are adduced.

Chapter VII. is obviously tentative, as, indeed, until schools and training-colleges have given a century of work to the present problem, all chapters dealing with actual methods of moral instruction must necessarily remain. At present there is hardly a place in Britain where public criticism lessons on literature or history—still less on "morals," in the narrower sense—are given; and where, in consequence, the teacher who has left

college days behind him can judge of what is possible or desirable. We are all in the fog, and most of the affirmations commonly heard—and doubtless some of those confidently set forth in the present book—are simply instances of darkening counsel by words without knowledge.

Indeed, to show that the present essay, whatever else it may not be, is impartial, mention may be made of the fact that portions of it stand in absolute opposition to a luckless statement of five words to be found on page 61 of *The Secret of Herbart*.

On the controversial question of the relative merits of "direct" and "indirect" moral instruction the verdict of this chapter is unmistakable. If by "indirect moral instruction" is meant genuine instruction-or genuine "suggestion," to use Mr. Keatinge's word-springing naturally out of an excellent and comprehensive curriculum, it is undoubtedly far better than anything more "specific" or "direct." The writer of these pages has never held any other opinion. As far back as 1902, in The Student's Herbart, the abstract objection to fenced-off lessons and the weakness of a purely negative morality were pointed out. The Secret of Herbart, too, is nothing but a plea for indirect moral instruction, called there by the name of "manysided interest." Herbart's own words could further be adduced: "The individuality must first be changed through widened interest.....before teachers can venture to think they will find it amenable to the general obligatory moral law "-a statement which means that "direct moral instruction" is ineffective apart from the possession of apperceptive resources by the child; that the "subjective" character needs a broad basis in the "objective."

The trouble is that, so long as the dogma of "formal training" and sundry other baseless delusions are all-powerful in England, indirect moral instruction will never get the opportunity it needs. "Diet, not doses," says Mr. Paton, cleverly and truly. But suppose "diet" is lacking, suppose the curriculum is deficient in the humanistic factor, the proposal of "doses" is not only