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Projects in Printing

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the courses of study. It became clear that the following facts must be recognized in this foundation:

1. The short attendance periods with a week's interval between.
2. The pupils came from various school grades.
3. Many of the pupils left the regular school because of a distaste for study and discipline.
4. The pupils are passing thru the adolescent period.
5. Some pupils have previously been enrolled in prevocational trade or commercial courses and have received some instruction in the subjects being taught.
6. The pupils are now employed in a trade or other occupation.

It is clear that when all these items are taken into consideration the course of study and the methods of teaching must depart from those employed in all-day schools. Class work becomes difficult and more dependence must be placed on individual instruction. This often leads to an individual lesson for each pupil. In some subjects—shopwork, for example, this condition is met by some sort of an individual instruction sheet.

In general the courses of study are made up in such a way that a pupil devotes half his time to the academic subjects and the other half to shopwork or business practice

or trade work of some kind. Some students who are deficient in lower-grade subjects devote all their time to academic work. Three typical programs are as follows:

General academic:

- 1st hour, English, civics
- 2nd hour, arithmetic
- 3rd hour, commercial geography, spelling
- 4th hour, English, mental arithmetic, hygiene

Prevocational office practice:

- 1st hour, business English, civics
- 2nd hour, commercial geography, hygiene
- 3rd hour, typewriting, bookkeeping, arithmetic, filing
- 4th hour, typewriting, bookkeeping, filing

Prevocational shopwork:

- 1st hour, shop mathematics, hygiene, safety
- 2nd hour, English, spelling, civics
- 3rd hour, shopwork
- 4th hour, shopwork.

While most programs are arranged so that the four hours come in the same half day, some are arranged so that two hours are spent in school on each of two days, and a few extend the four hours over four days, coming to the school for only one hour each day.

The number of pupils now in attendance each week is 5,200, yet before 1910 all such pupils were outside of the influence of the schools of Boston, and in most cities of the country they are today!

PROJECTS IN PRINTING

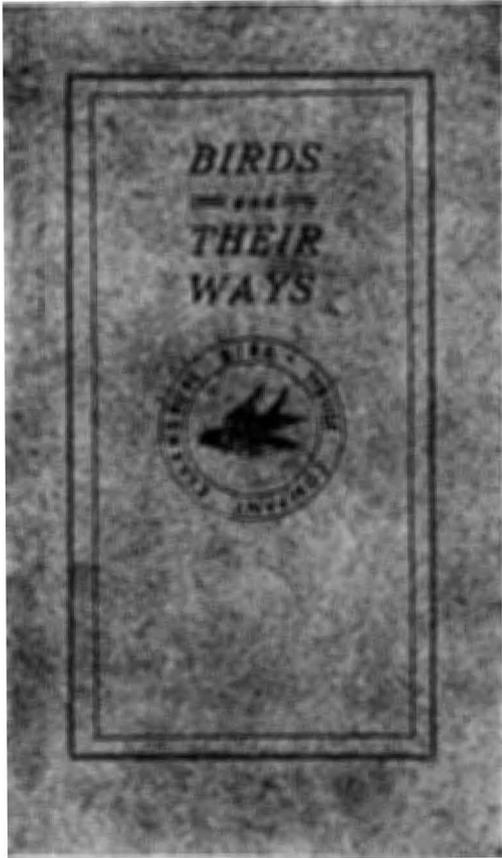
EDWARD G. ANDERSON

Principal of Normal Training School, Ellensburg, Washington

THE value of printing as offered in the curriculum of the graded school has been demonstrated in the training department of the Washington State Normal School at Ellensburg. The writer, up to the time he came to this school, was doubtful as to the advisability of expending the necessary amount of money to equip a printing shop. However, two years experience with the department in his school has convinced him of its value.

The first project attempted was the publication of a booklet of the history of the Kittitas valley. The seventh grade took this as a history project. The boys and girls of this grade visited the homes of old settlers learning from them stories of pioneer life in this valley, and viewing Indian relics. They also visited various points of interest in the valley. This material was set in type by the boys in the seventh grade and the resulting booklet is now used in the school for reading material.

Early in the school year of 1918, pupils of the seventh grade published the first issue of *The School News*. This was a two-page sheet of the weekly happenings of the life of the school. This paper was issued



weekly for five months of the school year, at which time it was discontinued in favor of the publication of a bird booklet. This bird booklet was a compilation of stories and descriptions of the various birds inhabiting the Kittitas valley. The boys were disappointed because they were asked to discontinue publishing the paper, and the booklet work dragged somewhat because it was not a real project for the boys. However it was finished before the end of the term,

and now forms part of the reading material of the school.

At the beginning of the school year of 1919, the boys who had published the paper in the seventh grade, now eighth graders, asked that they be allowed to recommence the publication of *The School News*. This seemed desirable. The boys and the girls of the eighth grade elected a staff, appointed a business manager and room reporters whose duty it was to visit the rooms once or twice each week, and report on all that was taking place, also to collect news items from the room teachers.

The first issue was a four-page paper. It reflected the spirit of the school. Since that

THE SCHOOL NEWS

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EDISON SCHOOL WINS ANOTHER HONOR

During the Thrift campaign, a prize of five dollars offered for the best paper written by a grade pupil was given, and a separate prize for the best one written by a high school student. Edward Morisette, of the Eighth Grade, of Edison City, won the five-dollar prize awarded for the best grammar grade paper.

The following is taken from our city paper, "The Evening Record":

Edward Morisette, a pupil in the Edison School, Eighth Grade, won first prize for grammar grade pupils in the recent contest on "Thrift" held during the thrift campaign. Keith Seymour won first place for high school students with a paper on the same subject. There were four papers from the high school which were very nearly equal in the opinion of the judges, but after consideration the judges arrived at a unanimous decision. The judges were Rev. Paul J. Lux, A. F. Marsh and S. A. Bartlett.

Edward Morisette's paper, entitled, "Have a Bank Account," follows:

Thrift is an easy word to talk about and to spell, but hard to put into practice. Thrift is a habit and should be cultivated by all.

Everyone should have a bank account. If you cannot put one hundred dollars in the bank you can put one dollar in.

SEVENTH GRADE STUDIES CURRENT GEOGRAPHY

(Arthur Malone, Seventh Grade.)
The Seventh Grade pupils have been reading short stories put out by the government. They found very interesting subjects in them. One was about a small island called Yap.

Germany owned Yap before the war. The Allies are now in possession of it, but United States expects to get it when the German colonies are divided among the Allies.

When the island was annexed by Germany, it was learned that the inhabitants were using stones for money. Some of their coins weighed over one hundred pounds.

The people of Yap are honest, but very lazy on account of the hot climate.

Do not wait till you have one hundred dollars, but put what you can in the bank. If you wait till you get that one hundred dollars you will think, I guess I'll wait till next month to start my bank account. But when that next month comes you will have it spent.

If you save a little money every month your account will grow till it is worth quite a little.

When people get old and have a bank account it comes very handy. But if you were a spend-thrift when young and when the rainy day comes you will not have anything to fall back on.

(Continued on Page Six)

time the paper has been published each Friday without interruption. It is now usually a six-page and often an eight-page paper and it is interesting to note the improvement in the composition work of the pupils.

The contents of the first paper were very amateurish compared with the present work. This paper has done more than any other one factor to unify the school, and has also provided a business project for the eighth-grade pupils.

Subscription to this paper is at the rate of 2 cents a copy or 5 cents a month. Up to the present time \$30 has been collected for subscriptions. This money is to be used to purchase a bust of Edison to be placed in the eighth-grade room. This is the desire of the pupils themselves. As one boy expressed it, "We want to leave something here so that other people will know that we were alive." When asked why they chose a bust of Edison they replied that the school was named for him, that he had done so much to develop electricity, that

Washington was one of the premier states of the Union in electrical development, so it was only fitting to honor Edison in this way.

In addition to the newspaper the boys are to publish a booklet of original songs written by the pupils of the school.

In order to publish this paper the boys devote seventy minutes a day to the mechanical end of the work, setting type, etc. They have been so interested in this project that it has been impossible to interest them in any other form of handwork. To some this might appear to be too much time devoted to one subject. However, these boys have the satisfaction of knowing that they have stuck to a thing and have accomplished something really worth while.



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