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**ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
PUBLIC PRINTER**

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**UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT  
PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON**





tional, and social outlook for apprentices through a concise, extensive study of the various branches of the printing industry; (2) to develop a greater appreciation for the art of printing through additional knowledge of early procedures, evolutionary transitions, present-day industrial management, and modern typographic expression; and (3) to develop a desire to take advantage of the unlimited opportunities for advancement through up-to-date methods of trade application, proper rules of workmanship decorum, and the requisites for the various official responsibilities.

The policy of the school is to give equal opportunities to all apprentices in proving their fitness for the various trade pursuits. The first 6 months of the apprenticeship term were set aside for the purpose of familiarizing each apprentice with the kind of work performed by the various production divisions of the Office. Each apprentice served in the separate divisions for periods ranging from 2 to 8 weeks, working as journeyman helpers, messengers, and in other minor capacities. During this period they were learning the routine of the work and at the same time were being judged by the division executives for suitability for that particular class of work.

At the conclusion of the probationary period permanent assignments were made to the various branches of the printing trade. The Composing Division received 63; Platemaking, 4; Presswork, 16; Book-binding, 15; and Machine Shop, 2. In making assignments three factors were taken into consideration—first, the reports from division executives; second, the apprentice's scholastic standing; and third, the preference as indicated by the apprentice.

Since the beginning of the term three apprentices have left the school. One returned to his home in Texas (reason unknown), another was dismissed for unbecoming conduct in the classroom, and one resigned to enter the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

It is remarkable the interest that these apprentices are showing in their academic studies and in their shop training. The class average for the first 6 months was 85 percent or higher in both academic and technical instruction.

#### CALIFORNIA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

The Government Printing Office exhibit at the California-Pacific International Exposition at San Diego, Calif., occupied a space of approximately 500 square feet. The exhibit was displayed in nine glass-covered cases, arranged in three rows to form two aisles leading to a large display cabinet 16 feet 6 inches long by 10 feet 8 inches high.

This cabinet was built to accommodate a United States map displayed by the Veterans' Administration and to separate the space occupied by the Government Printing Office exhibit from that occupied by the Veterans' Administration exhibit. The cabinet and cases were designed to conform to the general plan of the Federal Building in which the exhibit was located. There were no partitions in this building, and the cases and cabinets were so grouped as to form the various aisles and sections in the building.

In the display cases were samples of work from each of the production divisions of the Office and numerous publications offered for sale by the Superintendent of Documents. The printing exhibit consisted of various styles of book and pamphlet work, job printing, and of color and offset presswork. The Bindery exhibit was made up of selections of fine bindings and many examples of our regular run of edition, library, and blankbook bindings in cloth and leather, together with some samples of intricate ruling and marbling. The Platemaking Division exhibit showed some of the various operations performed and materials used in making stereotypes, electrotypes, photoengravings, and copper and zinc plates.

#### TEXAS CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

The exhibit of the Government Printing Office at the Texas Centennial Exposition occupied a space approximately 20 by 40 feet. The exhibit was composed of four Balopticons (picture-projecting machines), four placards describing the activities of the Government Printing Office, and three display cabinets.

The Balopticon machines were built into a false partition on one side of the room in such a manner that the projected pictures were flush with the wall and of such a height from the floors to be easily seen by those passing through. The machines continuously projected pictures from lantern slides upon a screen 18 by 16 inches. There were about 60 slides in each machine, and they were automatically changed every few seconds until the entire set had been shown, when the process was repeated. The pictures in the Balopticons showed a portion of the various activities of the Government Printing Office, a number of the officials, and some of the personnel.

On the other side of the space allotted to the Government Printing Office were three cabinets of the flat-top type. These cabinets were constructed to conform to the general design of the building and so located that aisles were formed to permit of easy access to the spaces allotted other departments. They were used for the display of various samples of printing and binding work and many features of interest to the general public as well as to members of the printing craft.