

THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION  
AT  
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY



Department of Industrial Pedagogy (1909 - 15)

Systematic teacher training was begun in the Oregon Agricultural College in 1909 with the establishment of a department of Industrial Pedagogy. This department, under the direction of Edwin Ressler, offered courses in the preparation of teachers for the public schools in the subjects of Elementary Agriculture, Domestic Science and Art, and Manual Training. Students wishing to teach in any of these three areas registered in the Schools of Agriculture, Domestic Science and Art, or Mechanic Arts and received degrees from the specified school. The courses in Pedagogy were substituted for certain courses in the outline of the degree course in the school of registration.

In 1911, preparation for teaching in the field of Commerce was added to the work of the department of Pedagogy. A course in School Administration was added to the catalog at this time.

In 1912, Mr. Ressler, who taught all the courses listed in the catalog added Educational Psychology, School Hygiene, Child Study, Research and some more methods courses. He even taught the special methods courses in Agriculture, Household Economics, Manual Training, and Commerce.

By 1913, the staff had grown to four members; the term "Domestic Science and Art" had been replaced by that of Home Economics; and, a special degree course (B.S.) in Industrial Arts in the School of Engineering and Mechanic Arts was organized for the preparation of teachers of Manual Arts.

The introduction of Extension Methods in Agriculture; and the growth to six members in the department highlighted the 1914 school year.

#### Department of Industrial Education (1915-18)

Changing names of schools and departments seemed to be in vogue, so in 1915 the Department of Industrial Pedagogy became the Department of Industrial Education - still under the direction of Mr. Ressler.

Proliferation of courses isn't something of recent origin - each year since 1909 had brought new courses with the new staff, so in 1916 were added: History and Theory of Vocational Education; Vocational Guidance; and Theory and Practice of Elementary Arts.

#### School of Vocational Education (1918-32)

Following the enactment of the Federal Smith-Hughes Act in 1917, the State Board of Vocational Education designated the College as the institution to prepare teachers of vocational subjects as provided in the federal act. In the expansion and development of the work incidental to the acceptance by the College of this responsibility, the School of Vocational Education was organized in 1918 under Mr. Ressler as the Dean, comprising six departments of instruction. These departments were: Agricultural Education, Commercial Education, Education, Home Economics Education, Industrial Education and Psychology. Many new courses, too numerous to mention, also appeared in the catalog.

#### Practice Teaching Started

In 1918, besides setting up a School of Vocational Education, courses in Practice Teaching were offered for the first time and the term "Trades and Industries" appeared in place of Manual Training in the paragraph describing the areas of preparation of teachers.

However, the term "Manual Arts" was retained in course titles. Students still received their degree from the Schools: Agriculture, Commerce, Home Economics, and Engineering and Mechanic Arts.

#### B.S. In Vocational Education

In 1921, in further development of the work of the School a degree curriculum (B.S. in Vocational Education) in Vocational Education was established. This was to take care of those desiring work in supervisory and administrative positions, or to teach combinations of vocational subjects such as agriculture and manual training; home economics and commerce; agriculture and science; and, manual training and shop mathematics.

There were 14 getting the B.S. in Vocational Education in the first graduating group in 1922.

The Appointment Office was first mentioned in the 1923-24 catalog.

In the 1924-25 catalog Miss Clytie May Workinger, up until then secretary to the Dean, was listed as Appointment Secretary, a position which she held until she retired on July 1, 1955.

#### M. S. in Vocational Education

The big event of 1924 was the conferring of the M.S. degree in Vocational Education. Harriet Forest Moore of Corvallis received the first degree on June 9, 1924. She also, as Harriet Louise Forest of Santa Maria, California, was in the first graduating class in 1922 to get the B.S. in Vocational Education. Her M.S. thesis was "Functional Periodicity of College Women."

Dean Ressler served until 1926. James Ralph Jewell became Dean of the School of Vocational Education in 1927.

### School of Education

In 1932, the School of Vocational Education at Oregon State College became the School of Education "operating jointly at the University and the State College." At the State College the major curricula, assigned by the State Board of Higher Education, preparing for teacher education were: biological and physical sciences, agriculture, mathematics, home economics, industrial arts, secretarial science, and approved combinations of subjects, and for educational and vocational guidance.

### M. S. in Education

In 1932 the Master of Science degree in Education was now listed in place of the M. S. in Vocational Education.

Also, in 1932, the department of Psychology was placed in the Lower Division.

In 1933, Carl Walter Salser became Assistant to the Dean and in 1934 he became Assistant Dean of the School of Education. Dean Jewell moved to the Eugene campus where he also became Director of Secondary Education.

### M. A. in Education; Ed. M.; Ed. D.

The Master of Arts in Education came into being in 1934 and the Master of Education and the Doctor of Education were both approved in 1937. The first Ed. D. degree was awarded Myles Ritchie in 1943.

September 1939 saw the moving of the School of Education from Shephard Hall to Education Hall.

In 1940 the major curricula addition was general science.

### Department of Science Education Added

In 1942 the Department of Science Education was added to the five departments which had been in existence since 1918 (Agricultural

Education; Commercial Education; Education; Home Economics Education; and Industrial Education.)

1947 saw the retirement of Dean Jewell and Assistant Dean Salser and the appointment of Franklin R. Zeran as Associate Dean of the School of Education at Corvallis.

1949 saw the raising of requirements in the School of Education at Corvallis through setting a required grade-point average in the major teaching field in order to do student teaching; the requirement of a teaching major and a teaching minor; and, revising the entire curricula based upon surveys made of teachers in the high schools of Oregon.

#### Physical Education as a Major Field Added.

In 1950, Physical Education was added to the major curricula, with the degree to be conferred through the School of Education.

Commercial Education in 1951 was changed to Business Education as the department name.

#### Co-operative Elementary Teacher Education Program

In 1951, in order to increase the number of elementary education teachers, Oregon State College entered into a Co-operative Elementary Teacher Education Program with Monmouth, Ashland, and La Grande. The students in the School of Education at the end of their junior year, and following a prescribed program, enrolled at one of the three colleges of Education for their senior year. Upon completion of their senior year they obtained an Ed.B. from Oregon State College and a B.S. degree in elementary education from the College of Education in which they had enrolled. In 1953, the first group of these students received their degrees.

In 1952, Associate Dean Zeran became Dean of the School of Education at Corvallis.

### Non-teaching options added

In the 1953 catalog non-teaching options were added to the major teaching curricula; these were in the areas of recreation, youth agency leadership, camping, prephysical therapy and preoccupational therapy.

### Anderson Report and 4-Year Degree Course in Elementary Education

The Anderson Report in 1953 on "A Survey of Some Phases of Teacher Education in the Oregon State System of Higher Education" had widespread implications. As a result of the survey the State Board of Higher Education approved the offering of a 4-year degree course in elementary education to begin in September 1954 at Oregon State College. Also approved was the Anderson Report recommendation to abolish the positions of Director of Secondary Education and that of Director of Elementary Education.

### Trade and Industrial Education Major Added

September 1954 also saw the School of Education at Oregon State College permitted by the State Board of Higher Education to offer major work in Trade and Industrial Education.

In June 1956, the first class of graduates in our own 4-year elementary education program received their B.S. in Elementary Education.

With the start of the winter term (1957-58 academic year) the School of Education was fourth largest in enrollments on the campus. Approximately half of those enrolled were in elementary education. Nearly 350 other students were working toward certification but were enrolled in other schools on the campus and using the School of Education as the service department.

April 1960 the School of Education was accredited by NCATE in elementary and secondary education and in counseling through the

doctoral levels for a period of ten years.

Humanities and the Social Sciences were added to the 1961-62 catalog as major areas; but with a requirement of a science-technical minor besides the teaching minor.

The Ph. D. degree in Education appeared in the 1962-63 catalog for the first time. Max McKinney was the first Ph.D. graduate in Education. In 1962 the Oregon Program began in the School of Education and was in cooperation with Corvallis, Coos Bay, and Beaverton. This was to continue for four years and a resident coordinator was assigned to Coos Bay.

In 1964-65 a Cooperative Program in Trade and Industrial Education was developed with industry. Funds were obtained from the State Department for Vocational Education to study vocational teacher education in Oregon. Outside consultants were brought in by Dr. Larry Borosage of Michigan State who was the director. A State Advisory Committee on Industrial Education was set up to work on course revisions.

During the summer term of 1965 a CAUSE II project was under the direction of Dean Zeran with the Department of Labor.

In 1965-66 the Department of Elementary Education was organized and Dr. Jack V. Hall was elected chairman. The term "Humanities" in the teaching area was changed to "English". New teaching areas at the Basic Norm level were added in Art, Journalism, Music, Modern Languages and Speech. Science-Technical minors were no longer required of those in "Humanities" and the Social Sciences--- nor did this requirement apply to the five new teaching areas. The term "Major" was changed by the State Department of Education to

"Norms". This meant also that by being certified only in norms that there were no longer any "Minors". The recommendation for certification on the "C-2" forms was placed upon the institution. At O.S.U. the recommendations are made by: the subject matter department, the Dean of the School of Education, and the Registrar. The Oregon Program came to a close;--this had brought approximately \$50,000 per year to the School of Education. A State Advisory Committee in Trade and Industrial Education was set up. Dr. Anna Meeks, nationally known in elementary school guidance, joined the staff. With her addition the counselor education program expanded into the elementary school area. Dr. Ryan developed the Research Coordinating Unit under grant from the U.S. Office of Education.

During the summer term 1966 Dean Zeran received a grant from OEO for 80 young people for an Upward Bound Program. He also received a grant for a pre-service and an in-service training program from the U.S. Office of Education for a National Teacher Corps project.

1966-67 marked the growth of the School of Education so that it now is second in size on the campus in terms of registrants. Approximately 850 additional students, registered in other schools on the campus use it for certification purposes. This means about one out of every five students at O.S.U. are working for certification either as an elementary or secondary school teacher. Dr. Pat Atteberry joined the staff as head of the department of Industrial Education. Dr. Heath was engaged to start offerings in electronics in Industrial Education and Dr. Chrismer was added to Business Education to expand offerings in office occupations and distributive education. Dr. Tollefson, a specialist in student personnel work in higher education,



was employed to develop the student personnel work in this area. English Education had grown so rapidly that Mr. Roger King became the second person in that field. Modern Languages, Social Studies, Home Economics, Science Education, Elementary Education and Counselor Education are growing so rapidly that additional staff will be employed in 1967-68. A program--Option D--Ed.M. in Remedial Reading was approved by the State Board of Higher Education.

Dean Zeran, after 20 years as Dean of the School of Education, and 16 of those years as Director of the Summer Session, will devote full-time to teaching starting in September 1967. He retires from the deanship at the end of this academic year.

Upward Bound has funded another project starting June 1967. The School of Education has been invited as one of the original 41 institutions in the United States having National Teacher Corps programs to submit a proposal for the second group of NTC people.

The School of Education has received national and international recognition in the fields of counseling, science education, industrial education, business education, agricultural education, reading and out-door education. An outstanding staff has been developed and it is hoped it can be retained.