

The News-Review

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SELLING OUR SCHOOLS

Charles V. Stanton

Our school system has received a lot of attention throughout Douglas County during the past few weeks. Budget elections serve to focus attention on our schools once a year. At election time we hear a lot of misinformation. It becomes obvious that comparatively few people think about schools except when the time comes to vote taxes.

The general public has little information on the fundamentals of school administration. The public knows little about policy. The public makes little attempt to keep in close contact with school problems, except as a budget comes under consideration — and the usual budget is about as meaningless to the average individual as a scroll in Sanskrit.

But we wonder if, perhaps, the schools themselves are not somewhat to blame for this situation.

We agree quite generally with the editorial writer of the *Oregon City Enterprise-Courier* who said, in part:

The greatest failing of streamlined, professional-type school administration is in public relations. In town after town the schools are units separate from the communities. There has been no significant attempt that we can see to become part of the community. Usually they go no deeper into the social structures of their communities than to join the service clubs.

We don't know who's at fault, but somehow the schools in our towns have become estranged from the communities which support them. The participation by school teachers and school officers in civic affairs is not the only answer, we're sure.

Although we are extremely fortunate in Oregon City in this respect, too many of the schools in our state open their hearts and show their needs only at election time.

It might be an excellent idea for the schools to get themselves back into the communities and stop trying to be an institution which is separate, aloof, and out of reach of their towns. We doubt if it's entirely the responsibility of the voter to sell himself on the school program in his community. We think the schools should be doing a little unbending and selling also.

Have Inferiority Complex

We fear the profession of education has suffered from modernism in late years.

The teaching profession once was considered a "calling." It compared in that respect with the ministry, nursing and medicine. The school teacher expected to make sacrifices to be of service.

But in late years there has been a great change. Doctors have become specialists with an eye to income. Ministers want profitable pastorates; few want missionary jobs. The teacher has become convinced that he, or she, is a long-suffering individual, underpaid, unappreciated, unwelcome in social contacts, handicapped by public opinion. Many teachers have developed "self-pity." The profession has an inferiority complex.

Much of this psychological condition, we believe, stems from professional organization. Associations, unions and other groups into which teachers have been organized have waged a strenuous fight to obtain financial recognition equal with other professions. We believe the qualified teacher is entitled to a salary comparable with other professions. We are in full accord with the effort to obtain adequate pay for teachers. But, in waging the battle for pay, the organizations have had to portray the teacher as a socially underprivileged creature. They have so many people believing their portrayal that it has become difficult to interest young people in such an undesirable job.

Also, by putting the stress on pay, the profession has suffered deterioration of its position as a "calling." It has been the general experience of business and industry that virtually every wage boost has been matched with a drop in man-hour production. As the laborer concentrated on getting more pay, he gave less thought to craftsmanship and production. We fear that too much of the same spirit has entered into the educational field. Dollars per hour have become more of a consideration than service to humanity.

If this is true, then education has lost something precious and it is to be hoped that the professional associations, along with their continuing and commendable efforts to assure adequate pay for teachers, will endeavor to recover the spirit of the "high calling" of the profession. At the same time teachers should make some effort to "sell" themselves and their schools to the communities in which they serve.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — What is the real reason people snore? A British doctor recently advanced the theory that the snoring of husbands was a sign of affection for their wives. He said it might be a race memory relic of the caveman who "made the noise at night to keep marauders away from the den."

Thus the husband now keeps his wife wide-eyed awake with his grunts, whistles, groans and snorts may really be trying to protect the dear girl by unconsciously warning away robbers or would-be rivals.

This theory is as full of holes as a sweater hung in a closet full of moths, and the doctor who advanced it must be an amateur student of snoring. No wife I have discussed his idea with has any faith with it whatsoever.

Everyone who has heard an elderly bound dog snoring before a fireplace is sure that his eager whines and subdued barks indicate he is living over old happy hunting days in his dreams. One wife I talked to is sure that this holds equally true of her husband.

"Don't tell me that bum's snoring means he is trying to guard me and our home," she said. "If that is what he were trying to do, he'd be scowling and growling in his sleep."

"But all he does is wheeze and gurgle as if he were out of breath — and when I turn on the light he has a pensive look on his face. You know what I think that proves? The old fool is dreaming about chasing some pretty blonde, and it makes me so mad I get up and pour cold water on his face. Sometimes he looks so hap-

py while he's snoring it is all I can do to keep from slapping him."

As I know this lady's husband, I feel there may be some truth in what she says. In the office where he is employed the girls call him "Old Cold Feet."

"Harry, the False-Toothed Wolf." But what about women? The snoring of wives is becoming a real problem in many households today. Does this merely mark another step in woman's drive for equal rights — a subconscious assertion of the principle that if man of the house can snore, she'll show him she can, too?

Or is there more to it than that? Does this increased snoring by wives indicate that in our present world of mice-men a lady feels even in her sleep she must snore and growl to protect from danger the weak, helpless male she calls her own. That would hold true if the British doctor's theory is correct, for what's sauce for the gander is sauce for the goose.

Naturally I would hesitate even to suggest that a snoring wife might be dreaming of walking down a moonlit path with the tall, dark, handsome bachelor next door — or of piloting a canoe ride with some old high school beau.

Husbands I have discussed this with have gallantly rejected such a possibility. They were sure their wives were faithful to them even in their girlish dreams.

"Snoring is just a form of self-expression with wives, as I see it," said one. "They are unable to make their husbands listen to them while they are awake. But women never give up, so all a wife's snoring means is that she is still trying to reach her husband's ears after she is asleep."

She is either reminding him of something he didn't do yesterday, or giving him his advance orders for the next day. And when a man wakes up at his wife's snoring he's probably just testing her to see if she's still there.

The other husbands agreed this was the best possible explanation of snoring.

Sometimes Called the Sincerest Form of Flattery



Peter Edson

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — As the 83rd Congress goes into the homeward-bound stretch, the batting average on President Eisenhower's "middle of the road" program that will be good for all America is low. In fact, to date, Congress has given the President only 20 per cent of what he has asked for.

There are 112 proposals that the President has sent to Congress in his various State of the Union, Economic, Budget and special messages. As for July, Congress has completed action on just 22 of them.

The tabulation does not count as acted upon proposals for modification of the Taft-Hartley labor law, granting the vote to 18-year-olds and statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, all of which were considered and rejected by the Congress.

This listing covers only the proposals originating in the White House or the executive departments. It does not include legislation introduced in the Senate or House by members of Congress putting forward their own ideas.

FROM JANUARY through June of this year Congress has passed 113 measures. Seventy-one of these measures were passed in June. Having frittered away a great deal of time in the first five months, the Congress really began to get down to work in June.

For the first time in many years, all of the 10 major appropriation bills for financing government operations in the fiscal year beginning July 1 were passed before June 30.

Where the Congress seems to have fallen down is in the piecemeal nature of many of the measures it has passed. Some of the bills made into law last month or for example:

An authorization to pay salaries of officials of the Fort Peck tribe of Indians. Authorization of a three-eighths-bushel measure for fruit and vegetables. Authorization for the District of Columbia to employ persons convicted of a felony.

ALL SUCH LEGISLATIVE trickery-track may be essential and of tremendous importance locally. Many of these measures are passed by consent, without debate. But they take up the time of committees.

Of the 71 measures on which action was completed in June, only six—less than 10 per cent—were of national importance: Continuation of the First War Powers Act. Provision for a census of business. Ban on the shipment of fireworks into any state which prohibits their sale. Amendment of the oath of allegiance. Change of Armistice Day to Veterans Day. Continuation of the Housing Act till July 31 to give Congress time to complete a new bill.

THIS KIND OF legislative indifference and misdirection of effort is what has set back the Congress.

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gressional record this year. Of 12 national security proposals, only two have been passed. Of 22 international affairs proposals, only five have been passed. Of six agricultural measures, only two have been passed. Of 12 business and finance measures, only three have been passed. Of 14 general government proposals, only five have been passed.

In the final month or more of this session, Congress may complete action on many of these measures. If it does, the President will have a better record to put before the voters in November.

But when so much work is crowded into the final months of a session, it often results in a lot of emotional political — almost screwball legislation like the Senate's farcical last-minute amendments on the tax reform bill.

The President's program is too important for this kind of monkey-shines.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

three test cities they will be used throughout the rest of the state.

It isn't a wholly new idea. It was first tried out in the maze of subways under the Times building in Times Square in New York. Colored lines were painted on the ceilings, with charts on the walls explaining that if you wanted a certain route you followed a red line, if you wanted a certain other route you followed a blue line, and so on. It was (and I think still is) wonderful. You followed the right line and you got to the right place — just like that.

For quite a while Los Angeles — which before the days of the big freeways was the screwballiest spot on earth to get from where you were to where you wanted to be — followed the same system. Each route had its own colored stripe in the middle — the Poshill Boulevard blue, the Valley Boulevard red and so on through the list. It was fabulous. You got on the line of the right color and followed it through thick and thin and the first thing you knew there you were — right where you wanted to be.

I never was able to find out why LA abandoned the system. One theory is that the routes eventually became so numerous that they ran out of colors. Another one is that the crews of the stripe-painting machines weren't able themselves to find the way to where they were going. I lean to the second theory.

Anyway, here's hoping the state of Washington luck. I foresee one pitfall, however. In a real hulu of a Puget Sound fog, how are you going to be able to tell an orange-colored northbound sign from a green-colored southbound one?

Turning from the frivolous to the serious side, Speaker of the House Joe Martin (who, by the way, is a country newspaper publisher) told the Lions Club convention in New York a while back that the free nations should use their HEADS AND THEIR HEARTS instead of their muscles to overcome the communist threat.

The greatest weapons on earth, he said, are truth, the will to win and moral stamina. These, he says, we've GOT. All that's needed is a true understanding of the struggle. Once that is understood, we can turn the tactics used by the commies AGAINST THEM.

Good for you, Joe. That's the kind of talk we ought to have more of. Nobody in his right mind can believe that foul and awful communism can prevail over the long-poll against the truly wonderful American way of life.

What we need, as you say, is more FIGHTING FAITH in our own system.

Reader Opinions

Reader Gets Enjoyment Out Of Jenkins' Column

SUTHERLIN — As a subscriber and friend of The News-Review for many years, I wish to express my appreciation of Frank Jenkins' column. In The Days News. Through the years I have gained more enjoyment and laughed harder at Frank's erudite gems of knowledge than at anything else in the paper. I believe if they were properly syndicated and published on the comic page, as they should be, "Lil Abner" and "Alley Oop" would have to give up and join the ranks of the unemployed.

Frank has really pulled some dillies in his time, but in the July 13 issue he outdid his own robust best, to wit: (and if this isn't the "Gem of the Ocean" I'll quit) Frank has the battletide Oregon "rolling and wallowing" his words, "down to Manila" in the Spanish-American war. Not only that, he gets her there in time to help Dewey (admiral, not governor) kick the Spaniards all over Manila Bay.

Ye Gods! As any kid knows, the Oregon went around the Horn, headed north and east to Cuba, and helped materially to whip the Spaniards at the battle of Santiago. Mr. Jenkins not only had the Oregon in the wrong battle, he put her 10,000 miles off the course, which not only is a record but, as any sailor can tell you, pretty dangerous business.

Anyway, give him credit, he got her in the right war and for him that is par for the course.

Often of an evening, as I am having my usual fun with Frank's column, I have wondered where he acquired his somewhat odd, or shall I say weird, view on politics and economics. The truth now is obvious. Evidently as a schoolboy he had the same teacher in politics and economics that he has in history. So it probably is not his fault if he misses his goal in these subjects occasionally by 10,000 miles, as he did with the Oregon.

JOHN F. MUSGROVE
Sutherlin, Ore.

Speedwriting Announced By School Of Business

The Roseburg school of Business, a local vocational school, is offering a new service.

It is speedwriting, an A-B-C shorthand system based on the longhand alphabet. The local school is one of three in the state with a franchise to teach speedwriting, reports manager Charles Cring.

The other two schools are in Salem and Portland.

Patricia Mayo will be in charge of speedwriting instruction in the Roseburg school. The first class will begin probably in August, Cring said.

Retired Army Generals, Wives Visiting Roseburg

Two prominent retired Army generals are visiting Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Church at their summer cabin.

They are Maj. Gen. M. B. Halsey of San Francisco and Maj. Gen. Frank S. Ross of Los Angeles. Halsey commanded the 97th Division. Ross was chief of transportation in the European Theater from 1942 to 1946.

Both men and their wives are relaxing and fishing on the North Umqua.

PICNIC SLATED

The annual picnic of Janzen Beach Park in Portland for former Minnesotans now living in the Pacific Northwest is scheduled July 25, according to A. F. Glendene, president of the Minnesota Society.

PEERY MEDICALS

BY W.K. PEERY

Slavery in Oregon was not confined to our Indians. There were several cases where families brought their slaves from Missouri to the Pacific Coast, both California and Oregon being represented. A case that aroused considerable partisan discussion was the Nathaniel Ford case. Ford was an early Oregon legislator who had brought a slave and his wife from Missouri and held them in a state of bondage in Polk County, a few miles west of Salem.

In time Ford drew up a contract with the man slave, granting him liberty along with his wife, but their children were held in the service of Ford. Presumably the children were to be liberated when they were of age, but before that time arrived, the father brought suit in court demanding that the children be released from bondage.

Ford had the trial delayed by various devices hoping to hold it off until Gen. Joe Lane returned from Washington. Ford stated to the court that Lane would testify in his behalf. Lane's family was living near Roseburg at that time, all of whom were generally believed to be in sympathy with the institution of slavery. Had Lane been in position to testify in Ford's behalf it would doubtless have been a considerable weight with the jury, since Lane was the most popular man in Oregon at the time. The court ruled in favor of the negro and Ford was required to deliver the children over to the parents.

General Lane, while sympathetic to southern traditions, never expressed himself favorable to slavery insofar as the records show. The most unfortunate incident of his career was his candidacy against Lincoln on the democratic ticket, which was admittedly pro-slavery. There is no reason to believe that Lane became a candidate for vice-president on a pro-slavery ticket for the purpose of perpetuating slavery as an institution. He was convinced it was a subject to be settled by the individual states without federal interference and he feared this very interference would lead to secession. Moreover his emotional roots were in the South, as well as his closest friends. All these factors taken together could well have swayed a man of Lane's romantic temperament to the southern cause.

As for the Oregonians, they were divided about fifty-fifty on the issue. Linn County was more pro-South than otherwise. I remember well as a boy going to the home of an old negro woman who had been brought to that county as a slave. She had married another ex-slave who had been brought to the Oregon territory to work as a blacksmith. The family name was Johnson. These people, along with the Morgan family were Linn County families that came up from slavery.

Douglas County also had its slave family, but their descendants have all passed over the color line and are white people in appearance, habits and social traits. Some of their descendants are successful people in this county at the present time. In this connection, it is interesting to remind ourselves there are hundreds of thousands of people in the United States with negro ancestors who

are stepping across the color line through intermarriage each year and are lost to the colored race.

TALKING ABOUT A HOME?

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Sutherlin Has Building Permit Total Of \$189,000
Permits valued for building and remodeling valued at \$189,000 were issued within the city limits of Sutherlin during the first six months of this year, according to the Sutherlin Sun.
Included in the sum were permits for 20 new homes, one new service station and revamping on 45 other homes and buildings the Sun reports.
The near \$200,000 figure does not include construction outside the Sutherlin city limits.

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