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PROFESSIONAL EDUCATORS

By Charles V. Stanton

In the current debate over the Roseburg school budget statements have been made concerning non-teaching and professional educators, apparently with reference to administrative and supervisory personnel. It has been indicated by some writers that school costs have been made higher than necessary because of standards created and imposed by these so-called professional educators.

There doubtless is a measure of truth in such an opinion. But the idea, it seems to me, is worth examining. In the profession of law there is an old saying that the person who acts as his own lawyer has a fool for a client. Undoubtedly the cost of litigation could be materially reduced if every person went into court as his own attorney. But would we have efficient courts under such methods? When we are involved with legal matters, we want the most expert advice and help we can get. We want the most efficient courts. So we accept additional costs as a matter of protection.

I know enough about electrical wiring that I could wire a house and get electric energy where needed. But I don't know enough about the code governing electrical installation to do the job the way it is required in that code. The code makes wiring more expensive than the job done my way. It also makes it much safer, not only for me but for my neighbors as well. When houses are built in close proximity it is necessary for public safety that all electric installations conform to safety standards. Those standards are expensive, but they are for our protection.

Expert Advice Sought

When we install plumbing in our homes, the code calls for certain traps, cut-offs, check valves, vents, drains, etc. Almost any handcraftsman can install pipe in such a way that it will conduct water to any given place. But how many are able to do such plumbing in keeping with the plumbing code? The code adds expense, but it gives us sanitary protection.

In almost any phase of activity we seek service, aid and advice from specialists. But, it would seem from current arguments, everyone is a specialist in his own right in the field of education.

We have our specialists in the field of education. They have established a code. That code, as in other fields of service, adds to costs. If, however, we were to conduct our school systems without a code, in which certain minimum standards are established, we would have utter chaos. Thus the existing code of education is a matter of protection for our educational system. If we use the services and advice of experts in other fields, why should we not use the professional experience of men and women trained in the field of education?

Safeguards Provided

We have provided various safeguards in our school system.

As control over professional administration of our schools, we have school boards elected by the people. School directors are not professionals. They are civic minded citizens and taxpayers, willing to accept a thankless job for the welfare of the community and the community's young people.

As a further control, we have budget committees to aid in financial expenditures. Budget committee members, for the most part, are businessmen, taxpayers and civic leaders. They explore proposed expenditures and recommend financial programs to the board of directors.

It is true that adherence to the code of standards, gradually created and enlarged by specialists in the field of education, has added to the expense of our schools. Perhaps we do not all agree that standards are essential. Some of us may believe that certain required activities could be curtailed.

Without a set of standards, however, and with each school district following a program fixed by laymen, we would be in the same position as a court without lawyers, or construction without regulation.

Our professionals in education are essential to order and efficiency. Although, as do experts in other lines, they may be responsible for some increase in expense, their standards are designed for uniformity and for protection. They should not be abused for their zeal in striving to improve educational advantages for our children and young people.

Hal Boyle

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—"I don't live in the past—I guard against it," said Thomas Loughran. "I know too many guys who got to living in the past, and ruined their lives by doing it. I never kept a scrapbook."

Loughran, a handsome, middle-aged Wall Street sugar broker, does have quite a past to recall, however, and he prefers the sweet memories.

At the age of 17, Tommy, one of seven children of a Philadelphia motorman, laced on a pair of boxing gloves in earnest.

In the next 18 years he fought (his own estimate) 227 bouts and earned "well more than a million dollars." He fought in three classes, middleweight to heavyweight, won and resigned undefeated the light heavyweight title. He fought 23 men who were, became or had been world champions. The ring records show he was shaded 23 times, but knocked out only twice.

He was for years the incomparable "Philadelphia Adonis," one of the true boxers of history, famous for his left jab.

Tommy began as a pretty good right-handed slugger and had an early string of heavy knockouts.

Then something happened to his right hand.

"They say I broke it, but I really didn't," he recalled. "The covering of the knuckles just got so inflamed that when I hit someone I could hardly keep from screaming."

"I went to work building up the muscles in my left. Took a year."

Loughran, who was outpawed

Reader Opinions

Support Offered Plan For CCC Type Camps

ROSEBURG — In regard to the proposal that CCC camps be provided for problem boys, I am sure it would be of great help.

I worked as a junior engineer on road location from April 1933 to July 1941 for the original CCC and part of the job was to instruct and work with the boys.

To start with, a boy had to have character references to get into the CCC and we had some of the best boys one would want to know. Many are still living here in Oregon, and we are lucky to have them.

Then, as work gradually opened up across the country, restrictions were lowered and, although many fine boys from all over the United States were still coming to Oregon, a few problem boys began to show up. We soon learned to give special attention to these boys. Most of them straightened up. Only a few resisted.

Then, in 1935 and 36, we began to get entire companies of large boys, and our problems began. They weren't the only ones to receive an education. We found out, sometime later, that two out of three of these boys had a choice of the CCC or the reform school.

But such a drastic change in local and state laws, and the influences that caused the trouble, plus friendly but firm conditions, gave these boys the chance they needed to correct their own troubles. We did all we could to help these boys, and the Army was really good to them.

The Army, as you know, only supplied the camp equipment and supervised the boys before and after work. The Forest Service directed the work.

Some such program could be worked out here in Oregon, and the boys should be moved as far from home as possible — Eastern Oregon boys to the Coast and the Western Oregon boys to the eastern mountains.

I could continue on this subject all day, as I enjoyed working with the hundreds of boys who came to camp, and I know that a lot of them are better men today, directly because of their hitch in the CCC.

J. M. Morgan
Roseburg, Ore.

Re-evaluation Of School Policies Sued Needed

ROSEBURG — (To The Editor) — Your recent school budget editorial has claimed that some people are only concerned about the dollars involved. This in my opinion does not represent the real purpose of the Citizens Association for Better Schools. However, I feel you are in error to criticize others for trying to save some citizens tax dollars without curtailing any educational service or program.

It would be well to set a good example to our children by giving respect and consideration to those who earnestly endeavor to realize some savings for our citizens without jeopardizing any educational services. Efforts of this kind can never be accomplished on any municipal, school, district, state or federal level if you constantly camouflage and deflect sincere efforts and make it appear to be a sin to try to save some dollars.

We all know of many cases in all branches of government where good administrators and hard-working citizens have been able to provide good government services at less cost. To cite one example our State Senators and Representatives have lowered our state government cost by \$500,000, a biennium of 1953-1957, as compared to 1945-1947, even though greater state services are now given our citizens.

I am the parent of four children—one a graduate of the University of Oregon, another a sophomore at the University, one in Junior High School, one in grade

himself by an amiable alp named Primo Carnera when the alp held the big title, said:

"That is nonsense. There is no more dishonesty in boxing than there is in any other profession. Boxing is no worse now than it was in the old days. There's an element of badness in everything. If that would kill boxing, it would have killed it long ago."

"I was approached dozens of times to throw a match, but my manager (the late Joe Smith), would never consider a thing like that—and that's all there is to it."

Tommy does feel the boxing industry suffers from poor promotion (too much dependence on TV) and monopoly moves by fight managers. He recognizes that young fighters are pushed ahead and outmatched to make a manager or a promoter a quick buck, but says that happened often in his time, too.

"It takes at least two years of actual fighting—35 or 40 fights—for a man to move into the championship contention class," he said. "By then he'll be boxing about as well as he's liable to."

Loughran, who says he always got more personal pleasure out of "frustrating an opponent" than belting him, divides the field into fighters, boxers and fighter-boxers.

He rates Jack Dempsey as the greatest fighter in his lifetime (he never fought him). Mike Gibbons as the greatest boxer, and Harry Greb and Mickey Walker as the finest combination boxer-and-sock artists.

But Rocky Marciano is the only fighter I ever saw who could take you out with one punch from either hand," he added. "Dempsey or Joe Louis—both great punchers—needed several blows to finish a fellow off."

Tommy himself remains a hard man to tag with a glove or a phrase. He is pleasantly cautious, quietly religious.

"I always lived a conservative life," he said. "I never drank or smoked, or got married. I always, even as a young fellow, feared the possessiveness of women. But I think marriage is a beautiful thing—for the other guy."

George Luoma
Roseburg, Ore.

The Big Dipper and the Southern Cross can be seen at the same time from the Virgin Islands at certain times of the year.

Pelton Dam Job Award Attacked By Sports Groups

PORTLAND (AP)—Portland General Electric Co. Saturday awarded a \$4 million dollar contract for construction of controversial Pelton Dam on the Deschutes River in Central Oregon, despite protests from the state fish and game commissions.

The \$4,534,349 contract went to the Guy F. Atkinson Co., San Francisco, a large western contracting firm.

The contract was awarded following Federal Power Commission approval of revised drawings for the main dam, including the power house and diversion tunnel, a PGE spokesman said.

The FPC action was attacked by John C. Veatch, chairman of the Oregon Fish Commission, who said Saturday that it was his understanding the power commission was not supposed to act on the revised plans until the state fish and game commissions passed on them.

Veatch said the plans were filed with the FPC in January but were not submitted to state agencies until March 27. The fish and game bodies have not had enough time to study them, he said.

Order Violation charged
"That's very much the way the Federal Power Commission has acted all through the controversy," Veatch added. He said the original FPC order has been violated because PGE is going ahead with the dam without approval from the fish and game commissions.

These agencies and sportsmen's groups are opposed to the dam on the ground that it would damage salmon and steelhead runs. Plans for fish passage facilities at Pelton were not included in the revised plans, a PGE spokesman said.

Veatch said the original federal permit provided that state agencies would have to approve the fish passage facilities before the dam could be built. He said he could not say what action the fish commission would take until it receives further word from the power commission.

Thomas W. Delzell, chairman of the board of PGE, said construction of the main dam will start soon on the 25 million dollar hydroelectric project.

The revised Pelton plans would move the location of the re-regulating dam one mile upstream and raise the maximum reservoir level by 13 feet.

State Tax Collections Double Those Of 1955

SALEM (AP)—Oregon state income tax collections in March were double those of March, 1955, the tax commission reported.

March collections were \$5,128,079, compared with \$2,552,071 in March of last year.

Higher tax rates were responsible for most of the increase.

Personal income tax collections for the nine months ended March 31 were \$34,109,561, or 9 millions more than in the similar period a year ago.

Bruce Biossat

Casting aside the customary self-serving comments by political leaders who try inevitably to put the best face on things, one may find certain fairly useful indications in the Wisconsin presidential primary.

For one thing, Senator Kefauver of Tennessee ran strong in a test where he was without opposition from other Democrats. This showing is bound to have its effect on politicians around the country watching every straw in the wind. It will enhance the senator's claim that in 1956, as in 1952, he has nothing to get up and about.

Cautiously, one may also say that the Wisconsin outcome lends some substance to Democratic claims that farmers are ready to translate their evident discontent into votes against the Eisenhower administration.

Republicans had said in advance of the event that Democrats could boast if Kefauver got better than 40 per cent of the vote. He drew 42 per cent of the total, while President Eisenhower, running with token GOP opposition, polled 35 per cent.

VOTE ANALYSIS shows that the biggest Democratic increases over 1952 were in farm areas, especially zones where hard-hit hog raisers and "fringe" dairy farmers reside.

These results must not, however, be exaggerated. Some insist that the total vote in rural areas

Sheriff's Reserve Donates 4,000 Hours Of Time

Members of the Sheriff's Reserve donated nearly 4,000 hours of time in helping conduct various activities during 1955, according to Sheriff Ira C. Byrd.

A total of 3,914½ hours was marked up by the 60-member force, not including duty directly ordered by the sheriff such as guard duty at hospitals and maintaining order at fairs.

County patrol accounted for 1,964 hours, work at the hardtop races 472 hours and work at the midjet auto races 412 hours.

Other breakdowns were: 87½ hours in emergency traffic work, including accidents, fires, floods and so forth; 48 hours at the July 4 fireworks celebration; 68 hours at Salmon Harbor; 135 hours at Lookout Point Dam dedication; 24 hours at a dare-devil show at the fairgrounds; 24 hours on the "Pony Express" race; 15 hours at Pine Motor theater in connection with operating a free bus to city center; 15 hours at the Horace Heidt show at the high school; 180 hours at the county fair; 220 hours in connection with the Shrine circus and 240 hours at the county rodeo.

The force is held to 60, the sheriff explained, because of group insurance provisions. There is a waiting list of persons wanting to join the reserve. The members receive some pay for the jobs ordered by the sheriff's office, but the 3,914½ total was all voluntary work.

State Prison Warden Has Mild Heart Attack

SALEM (AP)—State Prison Warden Clarence T. Gladden is in a Salem hospital after suffering a slight heart attack, the governor's office announced Friday.

The announcement said he is expected to remain in Salem Memorial Hospital for about two weeks, and that he probably would be back to work in about a month.

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