

Judge Woodrich Signs Judgments To Reopen Cases

Circuit Judge Charles S. Woodrich signed two judgments Monday which reopen a pair of industrial accident cases before the State Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Both issues were tried by Circuit Court jury last week.

On Oct. 15 a jury found for plaintiff Claude Krantz who alleged in his complaint negligence to an injured leg hurt in a July 23, 1954, accident.

The jury said "no" to a request for permanent partial disability, but said aggravation since his last petition, Feb. 10, 1956, was "50 per cent."

On Oct. 16 a jury held that Floyd Grecian's condition as a result of a Jan. 20, 1956, industrial accident had worsened, but denied that the injury had caused permanent disability. Members allowed extension of permanent partial disability to the extent of "50 per cent."

In both cases Judge Woodrich ordered the defendant commission to award compensation conforming to the jury findings.

Lifer Fails In Try To Escape Prison; Dense Fog No Help

BULLETIN

SALEM (AP)—An Oregon State Penitentiary lifer failed today in an attempt to escape from the fog-shrouded prison after holding a knife in a guard's ribs.

Warden C. T. Gladden said that Ernest L. Gibson, 32, tried to make his escape from the prison hospital.

Gibson, serving life plus 10 years, met Officer E. E. May in the corridor. He stuck a crudely made knife in May's ribs, and said "Come on and don't give me any trouble."

Gibson then marched May into the prison bake shop, on the floor below the hospital.

In the bake shop May grabbed a rolling pin, and Gibson then threw a case of fruit into May's stomach.

T. R. Paddock, a steward in the bake shop, then got May outside the bake shop door. May went for help, and when he returned with a group of officers, Gibson was subdued easily.

Hook, Keys Found

On Gibson were found two knife, a foot-long hook, and two home-made keys to the bake shop.

Gladden said that Gibson intended to get some sheets from the bake shop, and tie them onto the hook. Then he planned to toss the hook on the top of the wall, and climb over.

The prison was enveloped in a dense fog when the attempt was made at 4:25 a.m. today.

Gibson had been in the hospital three days, complaining of a stomach ache. Now he's in an isolation cell.

Gladden said that Gibson is a man who requires "careful watching."

Gibson is serving the life sentence for assaulting and robbing the Linn County treasurer 2½ years ago and taking \$8,000. His accomplice was Robert L. Roberts who also is serving life.

Two years ago Gibson and three other men escaped from the Linn County Jail, where Gibson was awaiting a hearing on an habitual criminal charge. They assaulted the jailer in escaping.

Gibson went to Bend where he kidnapped a taxi driver, got to Bandon where he stole a car, and was recaptured in North Bend. The Coos County Circuit Court gave him the extra 10 years for this car theft.

Since Warden Gladden came here 5½ years ago, no one has escaped from the penitentiary except a few trustees who have walked away from outside the walls.

Expelled AP Correspondent Says Russians Think Their Education System Not Good



ROY ESSOYAN
... expelled correspondent

Editor's Note—Roy Essoyan, an American who speaks Russian fluently, spent three years in the Soviet Union as a correspondent of The Associated Press. He was expelled last month on a charge that he had evaded censorship. This is the first of four articles giving a keen insight into the Soviet Union of today.

By ROY ESSOYAN
Associated Press Staff Writer

Russians think the Soviet system of education isn't what it's cracked up to be, especially by the United States.

Probably nobody was more surprised than the Russians at the near-panic of the American reaction to Sputnik.

After Sputnik went into orbit, American educators went into a tailspin of agonizing reappraisal.

The Russians lost no time in gleefully picking up the American refrain and crowing to the world that communism had shown capitalism how to educate youth.

But Nikita Khrushchev himself picked that illusion recently when he ordered the system of Soviet education changed. He admitted it was inefficient, discriminatory and too heavy.

Produced Misfits

It produced scientists fine, he said in effect, but it also produced an inordinate number of misfits.

Khrushchev's way of solving the problem hasn't made the Russians any happier but they haven't been happy with their educational system since the Revolution threw theory out the classroom window.

The Soviet system has been a patchwork of experimentation.

After the Revolution everything that smacked of the old bourgeois ways was scrapped. This included religion, Latin and languages, science, physics, math and even discipline.

"Proletarianism" and Marxist "polytechnicism" took over. They condemned all theory divorced from practice.

Vocational training followed, and produced a generation of illiterate mechanics.

The light finally dawned in the early 20s and the pendulum swung back. Compulsory curricula were restored with physics, math, competitive exams, backbreaking homework and discipline.

After World War II this load was found too heavy. The Kremlin has been gradually reducing it.

But, as Khrushchev complained, the system now produces too many pampered intellectuals, boys and girls who have "lost their respect for manual labor."

"Bourgeois-minded" parents use influence to keep children out of the factory and collective farm.

Student Discontent

The system, and Khrushchev's

own short-lived campaign of de-alphabetization and liberalization, also gave birth to widespread student discontent.

So now Soviet universities and industries, breeding grounds of student unrest, will be turned in effect into night schools and correspondence schools. Most Soviet children will leave the classroom to learn "respect for manual labor" from the seventh grade up.

But only two years ago the government first decreed that basic education should be extended to 10 years. The 10-year school wasn't even going into effect throughout the country until 1960.

No wonder Soviet parents are unhappy.

The Soviet system has been under attack from parents and in Teacher's Gazette. This newspaper of the Ministry of Education has carried complaints for years against the shortage of schools, classrooms and textbooks. Some textbooks have been brought up to date in 30 years. Others, particularly histories, are rewritten all the time.

Absenteeism, Delinquency

The paper has also attacked absenteeism and juvenile delinquency, blaming parents and teachers alike. Teachers have often been accused of ignorance, poor training and slipshod habits. According to some complaints many teachers don't know their subjects and some of the language teachers don't even know Russian well, let alone the languages they teach.

Hints of the drastic new change in the Soviet education system started appearing in the Soviet press more than a year ago. I met no Russian parent who was pleased with the news.

The reason is not hard to find. Forty-one years have passed since the Revolution. The old revolutionaries are dying off. Except for a thin hard core, the revolutionary fervor is gone.

The Russian parent of today has developed a middle-class desire for security, for comforts and a better life for his children.

Many are unscrupulous about making sure their children don't have to go through the discomfort they did. And apparently those with money, influence or party connections have been surprisingly successful, despite the Kremlin's repeated protestations that discrimination does not exist.

The rewards of influence over ability are so well recognized that the Russians have a saying that covers the situation. Even Khrushchev couldn't resist mentioning it in announcing the latest change in Soviet education.

Referring to the stiff competitive exams which are supposed to determine who deserves a higher education, he quoted the saying:

"After the competition of examinations comes the competition of parents, and the competition of parents is often far more decisive."

Next time in Russia.

Industrial Electronics Course Set Wednesday

Characteristics of electronic circuits and other phases of industrial electronics will be covered in a Roseburg School District adult education course scheduled to start Wednesday night.

Tuition for the industrial electronics course will be \$12.50. It will be held in the auditorium of the Social Arts building at the high school. Gib Walters will be the instructor.

Two other adult education courses are also scheduled to start this week. Welding will be held Thursday night in the high school farm shop and Spanish in room eight of the high school Social Arts building.

Persons may enroll by attending the first class meeting. All classes start at 7 p.m.

American Schools Said Envy Of World



SPEAKERS at the Douglas County Teachers' Institute talk with County School Supt. Kenneth F. Barneburg, right. They are, Dr. Donald Tope, left, professor of education at the University of Oregon, and Dr. Harold Spears, San Francisco school superintendent. About 800 instructors from throughout the county attended the day-long program Monday at Roseburg High School. Dr. Tope spoke on "The Changing County School Superintendency in Oregon." Dr. Spears' talk was entitled "Can Our Schools Profit by Europe's Curriculum?" Three other speakers were also on the program. (Darrell Maddox)

American schools are the envy of the world, San Francisco school Supt. Dr. Harold Spears told Douglas County's school teachers Monday.

He spoke to approximately 800 teachers gathered at Roseburg High School for the Douglas County Teachers' Institute. Dr. Spears' talk was entitled "Can Our Schools Profit by Europe's Curriculum?"

Dr. Spears emphasized his talk by coming back to the point that times and places make a difference in education. He compared differences between school systems in the United States and Europe.

A few of these differences, he said, is that education in foreign countries is a privilege and for the elite while in the United States it is a right.

Qualification Determined

In Europe, school children are given examinations when they are 10 or 11 years old. These examinations determine what types of schools the children are qualified to attend. European schools are under the control of a single centralized body and the schools have a single secondary school curriculum, Dr. Spears said.

Schools in the United States can change their curriculum from year to year but this can't be done in

should have about 1,200 students in order to offer the minimum services. Six per cent of Oregon's school districts have 40 teachers or more, he said.

He listed the number of students a district needs to offer some services. They included, 1,000 students for a librarian, 5,000 for a psychologist, 10,000 for an instructor of the visually handicapped, 700 students for a special education teacher, 1,000 to each counselor and 5,000 pupils for each curriculum consultant.

The county school superintendent's office, the intermediate unit as Dr. Tope referred to it, should be thought of in terms of providing some kind of services, he said.

Research Needed

Dr. Tope went on to explain that the intermediate unit should provide research dealing with local school district problems and in-service programs to help maintain a higher level of professional ethics.

The speaker explained that school district reorganization which is underway at the present time will not be done for all time. The intermediate unit should continue to support school reorganization, he said.

The county school superintendent's office should not be set up to take over but to challenge school

district's to pool their resources. The superintendent should act as a coordinator.

Other speakers included Dr. Arthur Kreisman who spoke on "The role of the Humanities in a Troubled World." Dr. Kreisman is chairman of the humanities division and professor of English and humanities at Southern Oregon College in Ashland. Dr. John Swarthout of Portland State College, spoke on "Power, Politics and Problems of Policy," and Dr. Victor P. Morris, dean emeritus of business administration at the University of Oregon, spoke on "The United States Responsibility to Under-Developed Areas."

Music was provided by the Sutherlin High School band and Douglas High School choir. At noon, persons interested in forming an Oregon College of Education alumni organization met in the social arts building.

Dr. Kreisman also spoke at a noon luncheon of the Elementary Principals Assn. The luncheon was held at the Swedish Dining room.

EDUCATION PREFERRED

ORANGE, N. J. (AP)—Education outlived money when thieves broke into the Forest Street School. Missing were: A set of encyclopedias, some textbooks, a dictionary, an almanac and 22 cents.

ENTERS LOW BID

PORTLAND (AP)—James S. Hekey, Inc., Portland, entered a low bid of \$517,000 for the construction of a service building at The Dalles Dam, Col. Walter L. Vinegar, Portland district Army Engineer, announced Monday.

The service building, scheduled for completion April 1, 1959, will include shops, offices and a warehouse.

FOOTWEAR FOLLIES

BY MIKE



The camera keeps focusing on the dancer's shoes from Pavi's.

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Pd. Pol. Adv.—Kelley For District Attorney Committee, Tom Garrison, Sec. Treas., Douglas County State Bank Bldg., Roseburg, Ore.

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