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HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

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AGENDA

Revision 1 Posted: MAR 16 10:23 AM

WEDNESDAY

Date: March 22, 2017
Time: 3:00 P.M.
Room: HR F

Informational Meeting

Invited Testimony Only

Workgroup Update - Ballot Measure 98

Rep. Barbara Smith Warner, House District 45
Rep. Carl Wilson, House District 3

Public Hearing

HB 2587

Modifies state educational goals to take into consideration students' aspirations, to provide students with well-rounded education and to provide students with sufficient instructional time to meet students' educational goals.

Public Hearing and Possible Work Session

HB 2657 **

Establishes Task Force on Out-of-School Youth.

**Subsequent Referral(s) to Ways and Means

HB 2649 **

Directs State Board of Education to adopt by rule complaint process to report school district policy in violation of state law prohibiting harassment, intimidation, bullying and cyberbullying.

**Subsequent Referral(s) to Ways and Means

Note change: Public Hearing and Possible Work Session for HB 2649 was added to the agenda.

Send materials or presentations to the email at the top of the agenda 24 hours in advance of the meeting date.

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Mayor Bowser Highlights Investments in Middle Schools

March 1, 2017 Tatyana Hopkins – Washington Informer Contributing Writer



D.C. Mayor Muriel Bowser (center), with Deputy Mayor of Education Jennifer Niles (left) and DCPS Chancellor Antwan Wilson (right), announces plans to invest \$6.2 million in the city's public middle and high schools during a press conference at Brookland Middle School in Northeast on Feb. 24. (Shevry Lassiter/The Washington Informer)

D.C. Public Schools (DCPS) plans to spend \$6.2 million during the 2017-2018 school year to bring algebra classes, engineering and computer science electives, coding clubs, lacrosse and wrestling to its middle schools.

Mayor Muriel E. Bowser, Deputy Mayor of Education Jennifer Niles and DCPS Chancellor Antwan Wilson announced the proposed investment at the newly renovated Northeast Brookland Middle School Friday.

The school system has not yet released its final proposed budget for 2018, which must be approved by the D.C. Council, but officials said it will be the eighth consecutive year of increased spending in DCPS.

"I don't normally make budget announcements before I release the budget, so you can tell that these are very special initiatives," Bowser said.

Bowser has focused heavily on middle schools during her time in office. Her 2014 mayoral campaign featured the slogan "Alice Deal for All," a reference to one of the city's most sought-after middle schools, to show her commitment to improving middle schools while in office.

DCPS has 13 middle schools, 14 schools with elementary and middle grades and two schools with middle and high school grades.

"These investments will transform the middle and high school experience for students throughout D.C., and ensure that we are setting more students up for success," Bowser said in a statement. "By adding more extracurriculars, more STEM classes, and additional college and career support, we will be able to engage more students and keep them on track to succeed beyond high school."

The new systemwide investment aims to ensure that every middle school student can participate in at least one extracurricular activity. New offerings include coding clubs, lacrosse, wrestling, rugby, archery, hockey, a wheelchair track and field and unified basketball for students with disabilities.

To support the increased engineering and computer science electives and offering of algebra to all middle schools, 750 new computers will be added to schools.

“These budget priorities focus on making school joyful for students and providing supports for all students to be successful in school, no matter their path,” Wilson said.

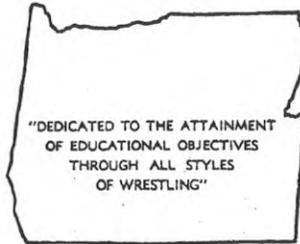
For high schools, DCPS will hire college-and-career coordinators at nine schools to help students create a personal plan for their future after graduation and increase college exposure through college tours, career coaching and job training.

Questioned about whether the middle and high school opportunities would be made available in the struggling neighborhood schools in Wards 7 and 8, Bowser replied that “both sides of the river are ours.”

“Our commitment is getting rid of that demarcation in our city,” she said. “So no matter the side of the river you live on, we want a robust neighborhood school for you.”



FREESTYLE



GRECO-ROMAN

Oregon Wrestling Coaches Association

A SUB-ORGANIZATION OF THE OREGON HIGH SCHOOL COACHES ASSOCIATION, THE OREGON SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION, THE OREGON EDUCATION ASSOCIATION AND THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASS'N.



FOLKSTYLE

THIS ORGANIZATION REPRESENTS EVERY JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL WRESTLING COACH IN THE STATE OF OREGON

May 15, 1970

Dear Oregon wrestler:

Oregon Tops State Placement at NCAA Tourney

More scholastic wrestlers from Oregon placed in the top six spots at the NCAA Tournament, March 26-28, Evanston, Illinois in each weight division than any other state. Among the ten Oregon placers was Larry Owings

from Canby High School, Canby, Oregon, Coach Larry Wright. Larry won the 142 lb. class by defeating Dan Gable, Iowa State. This was Gable's first loss in his entire scholastic and collegiate wrestling career. Owings is a Sophomore at the University of Washington and was a SWN ALL-AMERICAN, 1968. He was chosen as the OUTSTANDING WRESTLER of the 1970 NCAA Tournament.

	Finalists	Consol.	Total
Oregon	4	6	10
Iowa	5	3	8
Pennsylvania	2	5	7
Ohio	2	3	5
Michigan	1	4	5
New York	2	2	4
Minnesota	1	2	3
Oklahoma	1	2	3
Illinois	0	3	3
Washington	2	0	2
Arizona	0	2	2
Virginia	0	2	2
Colorado	0	1	1
Idaho	0	1	1
Wyoming	0	1	1
Utah	0	1	1
Wisconsin	0	1	1
South Dakota	0	1	1

Be proud of your State of Oregon. Keep in mind that Oregon has less than 1% of America's population. Our fair share of the medals should be 1%....yet we take between 10 % to 38% of the medals in the NCAA's, the USA Olympic teams, World teams, etc.,etc.

1st	Larry Owings (Canby)	1	CLACKAMAS
1st	Mike Grant (Grants Pass)	2	JOSEPHINE
1st	Jess Lewis (Cascade)	3	MARION
2nd	Jim Crumley (Lebanon)	4	LINN
3rd	Roger Weigel (Molalla)	5	CLACKAMAS
3rd	Kin Snider (Canby)	6	CLACKAMAS
3rd	Wayne Kearney (Lincoln)	7	MULTNOMAH
4th	John Miller (Wilson)	8	MULTNOMAH
4th	Bob Tomasovic (Corvallis)	9	BENTON
5th	Jim Vandehey (McMinnville)	10	YAMHILL

Home states of the NCAA ALL-AMERICANS (medal winners) by states for the last six years:

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	TOTAL
Oregon	7	6	8	10	6	7	44
Oklahoma	7	10	8	3	5	5	38
Iowa	7	6	9	8		6	36
Pennsylvania	6	5	7	7	5	6	36
New York	5	9	7	4	7	2	34
California	4	7	10		6	2	29
Illinois	6	3	2	3	6	7	27
Michigan	6	4	4	5	4	3	26
Ohio	2	3		5	3	7	20
Minnesota	2	1	4	3		2	12
Colorado	4	3	1	1	1	1	11
Washington	1	2	1	2	4	1	11
Virginia	3	2	2	2		1	10
New Jersey	1	1	1		3	2	8
Wisconsin		1		1	2	1	5
Arizona	1			2		1	4
Wyoming	1			1	1	1	4
South Dakota	1	1		1		1	4
Idaho				1	1	1	3
Maryland					1	1	2
New Mexico			1		1		2
Utah		1		1			2
Kansas			1				1
Montana	1						1
Nebraska					1		1
North Dakota					1		1
Japan	1	1			2	1	5
Canada						1	1
	66	66	66	60	60	60	378

More All-Americans in wrestling have come from Oregon than from any other state since the first group of high school cultural exchange wrestlers became college seniors in 1967. (4 years after the start of the cultural exchange program in 1963 in Oregon)

Edgar Frank's Valuable Contributions on the Pacific Coast

Edgar Frank of Portland, Ore., deserves greater recognition by our wrestling community for his achievements in the advancement of the sport.

Frank had two big assets in his favor. He was a very good lightweight wrestler which gave him status among other grapplers plus he was independently wealthy from his family's dry goods business, Meier & Frank, at one time the largest department store in the Northwest.

As Chairman of Indoor Sports at the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, Frank had successfully elevated amateur wrestling at his club to the national level by hiring away Cornell's coach Eddie O'Connell, and by bringing the AAU national championship to the west coast for the first time.

He and O'Connell had initiated collegiate wrestling in the Northwest by commuting to Corvallis to organize the first team at Oregon State.

On January 11, 1913, the Morning Oregonian newspaper carried a detailed story describing how Frank and O'Connell were sponsoring wrestling instruction at Portland's Lincoln High School, and also at the two other newly-opened high schools, Washington and Jefferson. All three were equipped with wrestling mats but lacked instructors. Their innovation directly influenced Russell Vis, who was then a student at Washington High.

Organized high school wrestling in the United States is the greatest single achievement of the American approach to the sport.

A decade later, when Vis won an Olympic gold medal in the VII Games at Paris and Robin Reed, who also got his start in the Portland high schools, did the same, their victories emphasized the great significance of Edgar Frank's innovation in the Northwest.

The amateur sport had become nationwide at all three levels: high school, college and club.

When the NCAA held its annual meeting at the end of December in New York City, a report was given by Hugo Bezdek who had just accepted a position as football coach at the University of Oregon. He was pleased to announce six colleges had just formed the Northwest Conference. The schools (Oregon, Oregon State, Whitman, Washington, Washington State, and Idaho) had decided to conduct annual tennis and wrestling championships.

By 1913, the membership of the NCAA had tripled. It was comprised of the Presidents and other leaders from more than one hundred colleges and universities scattered all over the country.

Three-fourths of member schools held individual status. Others were affiliated in groups such as the Iowa Athletic Conference and the Kansas College Athletic Conference.

Although Yale was not a member, a large bloc of schools in the southeast were reluctant to join, mainly because they felt their existing sports governing body (the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association) was adequate for the purpose of controlling college athletics.

When the AAU penalized Jim Thorpe in 1913, Harvard's Dean Briggs, who was President of the NCAA, demanded all member schools should deny athletic eligibility to students who had played summer baseball for a professional team.

Professor Wallace "Pap" Riddick of North Carolina State became the voice of the opposition. Riddick's position was clear. He believed college presidents had no business dictating how students did or did not earn money when the schools were out of session. Many presidents and other college leaders, especially in the southeast and



Courtesy photo

Edgar Frank helped create high school wrestling in the Pacific Northwest.

southwest, agreed with Riddick. **OVER 100 YEARS AGO**

Another professor, Walter Hulihan, said: "The average undergraduate does not look upon professionalism with horror or aversion; on the contrary, he admires and envies the fellow who is skillful enough to obtain a salary, even though it be a small one, for his athletic ability."

Hulihan suggested the NCAA should begin a campaign "for establishing a spirit adverse to professionalism among college students which does not now exist. I can see no solution of the summer baseball problem until such a spirit is established...". The disagreement about baseball prevented the NCAA from making any progress in its hopes to legislate rules for all college sports.

While the NCAA was agonizing over summer baseball, other significant changes occurred in the summer of 1913 which would have major impact on wrestling in the near future. The disputes about boundary lines in the Balkans continued to boil, creating a mess which is still with us today. Despite the open warfare in that part of Europe, James Sullivan of the AAU departed from New York on August 5 to attend a large international athletic congress at Berlin. He said: "I think we shall be able to improve vastly the rules for the coming Olympic games. They need revising..."

Around the same time Sullivan boarded the ship, a Kansas native named Edward Gallagher accepted a position as coach of all sports at Baker University, a Methodist school in Baldwin City, Kansas. Gallagher was familiar with football and track because he had excelled at both as a student. His new job required him to study all existing college sports. Although intercollegiate wrestling did not exist at Baker, he became fascinated by it. He studied it intensely and within a few years he completely changed the way amateur wrestling was being developed in America.

THE CENTENARIAN FILES