Teachers’ ‘Perfection’ Image Now Declining

One consequence of the mental hygiene movement, a major theme of what teachers teach to their students, is to foster self-esteem in students. In doing so, teachers are often required to take on the role of ‘perfect’ or ‘ideal’ in their own minds, which can lead to burnout. According to a recent study, teachers tend to work more than 40 hours per week, often sacrificing their own mental health for the benefit of their students.

But today’s mental hygiene movement has led to the realization that perfectionism can have negative effects on both students and teachers. Instead of striving for perfection, teachers are encouraged to adopt a growth mindset and focus on the process rather than the outcome.

City Beat

City Beat (Continued from page 3)

some of the steps proposed by the researcher. Wall and good; that is all I should say.

MUCH has been said about the hard work, the dedication, the time given to OCL projects by its leaders; its accomplishments over the years; and its worthwhile purpose.

Wonderful! But this doesn’t mean that there still aren’t some faults in the organization and in its leadership. This shouldn’t prevent the publishing of a news story reporting on criticisms.

The President of the United States has the most awesome responsibility of any head of state in the world. He and his nation are generally looked upon as having good and bad points.

Yet, this does not free him from public criticism from his own countrymen and, indeed, from his own political party.

WHEN a person accepts the responsibilities of an office, he must expect to receive any blame or criticisms leveled at him—justified or not. This is going to happen regardless of his qualifications and his good intentions.

It’s true but true: No man is perfect.

It’s true but true: The fault is ours for ourselves.

Detroit Had World’s First Traffic Light

The first four-way electric traffic light signal tower in the world was installed at the intersection of Woodward and Michigan Avenues in Detroit, Michigan, on November 6, 1908. The tower was manually operated and had four traffic lights, each in a different color.

In December, 1907, signals were added along Woodward Avenue at Grand River Avenue and at Fort and East Jefferson. The signal system was expanded to include the manual tower at Woodward and Michigan (the crossing intersections of US-10 and I-69).

The traffic signal relay system was designed by engineer William Potts, who was at the time a Detroit area electrician and inventor. The system was deemed successful and was later adopted for use in other cities.

The wooden vane, which was later replaced by a metal vane, was used to control the traffic lights. The vane was actuated by the wind, and the lights were controlled by the vane’s movement.

The traffic lights were later replaced with electric lights, which were more reliable and easier to control. The electric lights were designed by Charles F. Gehrke, who was at the time a Detroit area electrician and inventor.

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