



ARM IN GRINDER - Ambulance attendants rush Joe M. Ozaki, 50, to a Denver hospital with a portion of a meat grinder still on his arm. Ozaki was grinding hamburger in his butcher shop when his hand apparently slipped and was pulled into the machine. No attempt was made to remove the hand until he could be taken to the hospital. (UPI)

Educators Increase Attention To Mentally Gifted Students

(Editor's note: When Russia sent Sputnik I into orbit in 1957, a new star rose in American education: the gifted child. Previously regarded as a misfit, or just ignored, the intellectual youngster now has become a center of attention in important educational circles. Dr. Cyril W. Woolcock, an authority on educating gifted children, discusses the subject in the following dispatch. Woolcock is principal of the Hunter College High school for the Intellectually Gifted in New York and chairman of the education council of the Sands Point Country Day school, a new school for gifted children on Long Island.)

By **DR. CYRIL W. WOOLCOCK**
Written for **United Press International**
Sands Point, N.Y. (UPI)—The gifted child, long considered a misfit in our nation's schools, is finally coming into his own. His friends have stopped calling him such names as odd-ball, bookworm, and "The Brain."

It took the Russians with their Sputnik to change the attitude toward our own talented children. The Russians, unintentionally of course, gave American education the shot-in-the-arm needed to develop our most neglected natural resources—children of superior intelligence.

Who are the gifted? How do we find them? They are the children who, without being "pushed" by parents, start to read and write in their pre-school years. They are self-learners. They devour books. Their quest for knowledge is insatiable. They are inventive, curious, imaginative. Their IQ is at least 130, more often higher.

A high IQ is not the only measure, however. Talented children who perform in the ninety-fifth percentile rank or higher among their peers are also considered by educators to fall into the gifted category. So are the children who show competency as leaders of their group.

How many gifted children are there? Best estimate place the number at about 3 million, or approximately 2 per cent of the population. Yet, the tragic truth is that the nation has not done enough to provide the talented with the education they need. Many gifted children, as a result, never finish high school; thousands never enter college.

Talented, high-IQ children need to be challenged, or they become bored. They need to be placed in a group where they can proceed at their own pace. Otherwise their creativity is stifled. What good is it, for example, to enter a child in a kindergarten to string beads and play in a sandpile when that youngster has been reading and writing for over a year? How does it help another child in the fourth grade who is able to work out problems in eighth grade algebra?

Most ordinary public schools are not ready for such gifted children. More special schools are needed like the Hunter College Elementary and High schools in New York city. Here, the two schools provide gifted teachers for gifted pupils. Here, a special environment has been created to challenge and develop the potentials of each gifted child.

Private Schools Needed

More private schools are needed with special programs for the gifted. The Sands Point Country Day school, at Sands Point, N.Y., is a notable example of this type of school. A non-profit institution situated on a 25-acre estate, the school offers a nursery-elementary program geared to the special needs of talented children. It plans to add a high school division for gifted adolescents.

The value of such private schools is even greater when they provide places to board gifted children now living in areas and districts lacking in gifted child programs.

Schools for the intellectually gifted will crop up all over the country only when

parents and the community believe that the pursuit of excellence is a worthwhile educational goal.

That is what happened at Sands Point, where Mrs. Marie L. Fetch, a woman with vision and a deep-seated belief in education, was willing to convert her 40-room property for use as a school for the gifted.

First, however, she had the encouragement of a group of parents who were to become active participants in the school's welfare. They plan scholarship benefits and help with recruitment. Next, a group of leading educators was organized into an advisory education council. All of them experts in problems of the gifted, they now include school superintendents, principals, a college dean, and authorities in child guidance.

Dr. Robert Kelley, Supervisor of Education for the Gifted, New York state department of education, serves with the council in an advisory capacity. Together they have worked out a special educational plan to fit the needs of gifted children, and have appointed an outstanding faculty to bring out the children's full intellectual and creative abilities. Classes are limited to twelve students, all of whom are tested before admission.

Space Exploration Demands Accuracy

Syracuse, N.Y. (UPI)—One problem in getting a rocket to the Moon or Mars is getting a rocket big enough. Another is finding out where the Moon or Mars really is.

Frank E. Lowther is a missile scientist dedicated to the urgent task of locating the Moon and Mars, in any other spatial object, in exact terms. We really don't have their exact address yet.

Lowther, an expert in the guidance of military missiles, is building a new kind of ruler for measuring exactly how far away space objects are.

Using present knowledge, Lowther figures, a space shot would be likely to miss Mars, for example, by 10,000 to 100,000 miles. This stems from man's limited knowledge of the speed of light.

It is about 186,000 miles per second. But "about" isn't accurate enough for space navigation.

Lowther, consultant to the Apollo rocket program of the General Electric Company's Defense Systems department, has begun new experiments

to fix a more exact figure for the speed of light.

Reduce Error

The object is to reduce the predictable error from its present three parts per million down to three parts per 100 million.

Why his interest in the speed of light? Because this is the one constant, unchanging factor in the universe.

A one-foot ruler may do well on earth but it can't be used to pace off distances in space. The speed of light can be used to measure distance. It is, in fact, the measuring factor on which missile guidance is now based.

A new (and much publicized) development in light science is the Laser ("Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation"). This is a device which collects the power of light into concentrated waves, much like a radar beam, and harnesses the power in one direction.

Some scientists see the Laser as a means of long-distance radio communication, supplanting radio. Others predict its use as a form of death ray. The concentrated power

of light produced in a Laser has actually been used to bore holes through a diamond.

Crowther would use the extreme accuracy of a Laser beam for making new calculations as to the exact speed of light. Work has already begun in a GE laboratory at Schenectady, N.Y. The experiments consist of timing movement of light waves through an obstacle of mirrors. Months and years of calculation may be required.

"Unless we can pin down the speed of light to a tolerable error, our attempts to land a man on the moon and further out will have to depend on terminal guidance," said Lowther. "That means equipment will have to be included which remains the space craft after it gets out in the area of the target."

"This would take up lots of weight which we can't very well spare. It also introduces an element of uncertainty in which human life and great scientific stakes are risked."

Furthermore, Lowther comments, a new measurement standard is needed for all calculations involving space.

"The unprecedented accuracies that are promised should help determine whether the solar system may contain previously undetected bodies—perhaps, even, an undiscovered planet," he says.

English Attack Poor Phraseology Practice

By **WALTER LOGAN**
United Press International

New York (UPI)—A small controversy is raging in Britain over the use of certain words which manufacturers of various articles of clothing or jewelry fear are derogatory or even indelicate when applied to their products.

The Duke of Edinburgh started it when he used the word "tripe" in a derogatory sense. The National Association of Tripe Dressers told him somewhat stiffly that he was referring to a subject which forms an important part of the nation's larder and expressed regrets.

Tailor and Cutter, the authoritative British magazine on tailoring and cutting, has taken note of the brave stand taken by the Tripe Dressers and says it is "sparking off a series of reactions which may blaze eventually into a cleansing fire of phraseographical recitade."

And if you believe there really is a man named Oswald Clissingstone and that he is General Secretary of the Federation of Color Fastener Manufacturers then you can believe Tailor and Cutters report that he has protested against the use of the word "stud" by certain horse breeders.

Poor Phrasing

The magazine takes it a step further and refers to a Mr. Albert Plug, the retiring president of the Allied Society of Felt Hat Shapers who took issue when a member of Parliament referred to a gentleman as a "bad hat."

"This irresponsible phraseology can do nothing but harm to the industry we love and serve," Tailor and Cutter quotes the indignant Mr. Plug. "We must fight and fight again to educate the public into realizing that there is NO such thing as a Bad Hat."

And then there is the National Federation of Manufacturers of Hose and other Knits which protested against Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery's advice on a recent television program to "give them socks."

"Unthinkable public personalities have to realize that socks cannot be given away," it quotes a member of the Federation. "... anything less than a realization of the industry's essential need for a fair economic return for its products could be catastrophic."

The magazine fears that the Associated Society of British Roofing Manufacturers might take issue with the derogatory expression "drain pipe trousers" to poke fun at too tight pants

and wonders if there might not be a conference between Chubby Checker and Reid and Taylor, Ltd., makers of the "World's Most Expensive Twist Cloth."

What Tailor and Cutter did not mention was the resentment that might result among raincoat manufacturers at the term "city slicker" or the waistcoat manufacturers hearing persons use the term "vested interest" in a derogatory manner.

And if the movement spreads to these shores you may no longer be able to belt someone or collar a thief or call something old hat. And how about the Nettleton Shoe people, who copyrighted the term and then hear people speak angrily of a bunch of loafers?

Federal Judge Nomination Delayed

Washington (UPI)—A Senate Judiciary Subcommittee today again postponed the nomination of Thurgood Marshall as a federal judge when three Republican Senators balked at the questioning.

After 90 minutes of questioning, Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-S.C.) adjourned the hearing. He said another session would be held "as soon as possible."

Marshall is a well-known Negro attorney and former special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Former Missouri Governor Dead

Jefferson City, Mo. (UPI)—Former Gov. and Mrs. James T. Blair Jr. were found dead in bed today at their home just outside Jefferson City.

Cause of death was not determined immediately but the Cole County Sheriff's office said it possibly resulted from carbon monoxide. Officers theorized the motor on the Blair automobile was inadvertently left running and gas was drawn into the house by the air conditioner.

UNFAIR?
We don't think so,
MR. CAIN

Many months ago you were asked to talk to our employees, to see if they wanted you to represent them or not. You wouldn't talk to them—just to the management. They have to make the choice, not the management. We think it's time the people of Medford know what the picket is for. We are a bit curious, too, Mr. Cain!

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