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High School Plans

Three factors played a major role in the Medford school board's decision to operate only one high school—a new one—in the district:

- 1. The need. The present high school is crowded, and this year an eight-period day will be instituted to help handle the increased number of students.
2. The board's belief that a quality educational program should not be curtailed; if anything, the educational program should continue to be improved to meet growing needs.
3. The desire for the most economical program in the long run.

THERE really is no question about the need. By 1965, when the new high school is scheduled to open, facilities in the present structure will be extremely over crowded, with an estimated 2,077 students. Present facilities actually will be crowded this fall.

Preliminary planning for the new high school probably will be completed by late this year; preparing working drawings will take almost a year, and construction will take almost 1 1/2 years.

Superintendent Dr. Leonard B. Mayfield has observed that the trend in secondary education is to offer opportunity beyond a basic or minimum program. The Medford district has been providing such an opportunity—an opportunity which itself probably will become a minimum program in the future as new demands arise.

THIS program provides for the individual differences of students, a vital factor in making an educational program a quality one.

Such a program, however, cannot be economically justified in a high school of 1,000 to 1,500 students. As Dr. Mayfield noted:

"Even with 1,500 students, we are only now reaching the point where we can implement and improve our program."

A class, for example, offering advanced science or mathematics is not economically or educationally justified if 5 to 10 students enroll from a high school of 1,000 to 1,500 students. However, if 15 to 20 students enroll from a high school housing 2,000 to 2,500 students, the number of hours devoted to class preparation by the teacher and the classroom time can be economically justified.

Offering more than the minimum requires special classes designed to meet the needs and desires of the students, and "well-prepared and carefully selected instructors," Mayfield said.

THIS is the basic thinking behind the decision for a new single high school, although a two-high-school system, and its resultant curtailment of the enriched program, was discussed at length. Several alternatives were considered.

Expanding present facilities was one possibility. But this was considered impractical because expansion on the present site would bring it below state standards, unless additional property in the vicinity of the high school was purchased.

Perhaps the biggest question facing the board was what to do with the present structure if a new single high school were built.

The possibility of selling it was eliminated in the early discussion stages, since there would be virtually no return on the capital investment.

Using the structure to form the nucleus of a community college program was considered, but the idea was set aside because development of a community college program in this area appeared to be progressing too slowly.

THE program decided upon provides for making the present structure into a junior high school, relieving crowded conditions in the two present junior highs and postponing construction of a new junior high.

Space made available in the two present junior highs could be used for self-contained elementary school units, relieving conditions on that level and postponing some elementary classroom construction for a few more years.

The present structure also will continue to house the high school shop facilities, which will serve as a high school annex. This delays a major expense at the new high school plant site.

BLACK Tornado sports fans should be gratified at the board's decision, for it will permit a continuation—even, perhaps, a strengthening—of the school's fine athletic tradition, which could have suffered if the number of potential athletes had been in effect cut in half by the operation of two high schools.

The new school will have practice fields, and for football games the stadium at the present site will be utilized.

Special education classes will be moved to the present high school structure, which also will accommodate adult education classes.

BY USING the existing structure in this way, it will remain an asset to the school district and will be available for future high school use should the need arise. Or, if development warrants it, the building still could be considered for extra-curricular activities which would be spread as in a smaller school.

But the plan is the most economically feasible one the board has found in a year and a half of discussion. It provides for the expansion of the educational program now offered to help meet the demands of the future, and it provides for the best utilization of the present structure.—E.H.A.

These Foreign Tours Are Nice, But I Miss Those Non-Political Trips



In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Let's talk about words today. Words are fascinating things. These, for example, by Anna Hempstead Branch, in her Songs for My Mother: "God wove a web of loveliness, "Of clouds and stars and birds, "But made not anything at all "So beautiful as words."

AND these—penned by the immortal George Noel Gordon, Lord Byron, in his Don Juan:

"Words are things, and a small drop of ink, "Falling like dew upon a thought, produces "That which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think."

HOW do words get started?

Let's take the case of the relatively modern, slightly slangy, word POSH.

United Press International, which uses a lot of words and therefore should be an authority of sorts, says it was coined more than a century ago aboard a P & O Orient liner from the first letters of the first four words in the Sallors Guide: "Port, Outbound; Starboard, Homeward-bound."

Like so: POSH.

Webster, however, doesn't recognize POSH as a word—even in the New Twentieth Century dictionary, published only seven years ago.

WHAT does POSH mean to you?

I put that question to our head proofreader, who deals in words, and she said it suggests to her something SOPHISTICATED—like the Kennedy party at which several of the immaculately clad guests fell into the swimming pool.

I LISTENED in the other day on a discussion of a luncheon at which petits fours (pronounced "petit-four") had been served. Webster recognizes "petits fours" as an English term derived from the French and defines

it as "Little spongecakes or poundcakes, usually ornamentaly iced."

The "petits" offers no problem. It is the plural (masculine) of the French word meaning "little." But what about the "fours"? Where does that come in? What does it mean?

A little research in your French dictionary will provide the answer. "Four" is a French word meaning "oven." So the literal meaning of "petits fours" is "little ovens."

That, as Orphan Annie is fond of saying, "figgers." It indicates, presumably, that in France, at least at the time when petits fours were invented, these "little spongecakes or poundcakes" were baked in little ovens.

Today, this army suffers from a lack of unified command. The country is divided into six regions called "wilayas," each with its local commander who jealously guards an authority won in battle.

It is an army without generals, and already the colonels are lobbying for their stars. It is also an army beset by bitterness between the men of the "interior" who carried the brunt of the fighting and the general staff in Tunisia and Morocco.

It is unfair to say that the army of the "exterior" did not take part in the fighting, for the borders were constantly infiltrated by fresh troops. The bitterness stems more from the general staff decision not to use their heavy equipment so that it could be brought into Algeria intact as a symbol of victory.

Thus, the MIGs, the cannon, and the tanks were kept secretly outside Algeria to form the nucleus of Algeria's peacetime army. Political leaders said it would be a "waste" to use them against the French. This is a country where manpower comes more easily than weapons.

ANYWAY—The study of words and their origins and derivations is interesting.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

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THE SOLDIER-MILITANT

(Joseph Alsop is on vacation. During his absence his column will be written by reporters expert in national and international affairs.)

By SANCHE de GRAMONT

Algiers—French military intelligence reports in Algeria indicate that high on the young country's priority list is the buildup of its armed strength.

Item: 13 Soviet MIG jet fighters are due to arrive this month in Algeria, along with trained flying and ground crews of 250 men. The men and the planes are now based in Tripoli, Lybia, and will probably move to the military air base of Blida, 30 miles south of Algiers, which is being evacuated by the French.

Item: 10 Soviet T-34 tanks based in Morocco during the Algerian war have been moved into abandoned French bases in western Algeria with other heavy equipment, including field guns and anti-aircraft guns and cannon.

Economic stagnation and political crisis have thus far drawn attention away from Algeria's unique military situation: in the opinion of French officers, it has the best-trained and best-equipped military establishment of any African or Arab country.

"All they need is a navy, and they'll probably have that soon, thanks to our military aid," a French colonel said.

THE ALGERIAN army has more than 60,000 men. Unlike the Egyptian army, which was routed by the Israelis, the Algerians have shown their military skill against the French. Most of the men are veterans of guerrilla fighting, which demands ingenuity, courage, and unbelievable physical stamina.

There are plans for training camps in Algeria for other revolutionary African movements. The Angolan rebels who previously went to Tunisia for training will soon find Algeria inviting them for military and political indoctrination.

The Algerian guerrilla schools will draw heavily on the methods of similar schools behind the iron curtain and in Red China where the Algerian rebels themselves were trained.

Ben Bella knows that the French have left him one of Africa's wealthiest nations. He is willing to abide by the Evian agreements in exchange for continued French aid, since this will leave him free to seek a favored position among African leaders.

As principal guardian of one of the few genuine people's revolutions, he sees the soldier-militant: the man who combines the qualities of a combat veteran, a political commissar, and a technician. It will be interesting to observe the part the army plays in Algeria's first elections this September.

tual. It is perhaps a tribute to French military training that both Ben Bella and his chief rival, Mohammed Boudiaf, passed their formative periods as non-coms and rose to the rank of master sergeant in the French army.

A few days ago, Ben Bella told a French general who was paying a courtesy call in Algiers that one of the most memorable days of his life was in Rome in 1944, when Gen. de Gaulle personally pinned the coveted Medaille Militaire on his shirt. The citation that came with the medal said in part that Ben Bella had saved the life of his wounded captain at Monte Cassino, carrying him 1,500 yards on his back across the lines. Ben Bella still carries the medal on his person.

THE PRINCIPAL novelty of his political thinking is the use he wishes to make of the army. His rivals accuse him of being the army's tool. And yet he has taken political control of the country without the army's help. He was invited to Algiers; he did not have to conquer the city.

Ben Bella is an unabashed militarist. He wants to keep and even to increase the strong military instrument the country has. He wants no demobilization. He repeatedly tells the crowds that the army is the "life force" of the country, that it must provide the leadership for national renewal. If he can be compared with Castro, it is largely because of his conception of the people's army, whose duties are varied: in the under-administrated hinterland, the army would replace absent civil servants, teachers, and doctors, just as the French army wore many hats during its program of "pacification."

The army, in Ben Bella's view, would also give Algeria the position of African and Arab leadership he secretly cherishes.

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Washington Report

By William S. White

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Washington—The curiousity of hard problem for the whole top Republican field for 1964 presidential possibilities may be stated in a single sentence: Each must show he can survive the mere presence of an even better candidate before he can even begin to post his name as a true aspirant for the big prize of the future.

Each must prove that he can walk before he can claim to run. Each must meet and win the harsh trial heats of 1962 before he can offer himself for the great payoff race of 1964.

Each, in a word, has got to establish that he is master in the houses of his own state before he can even begin to talk of being the elected master of the United States of America.

THIS in this context of the realities, all possible contenders can as yet move forward only in small, creeping steps. Circumstance has now enabled George Romney, the former automobile industrialist, to be the first of the three main 1964 "possibles" to pass the first small but vital hurdle on the long, long road to the top.

This Romney has done by well outdistancing his Democratic rival for the Michigan governorship, Democratic Gov. John Swainson, in Michigan's party primaries. Romney's 4 to 3 edge in vote-pulling over Swainson in this "popularity contest" does not, of course, necessarily imply his election in November.

It means at the very least, however, that he has given clear evidence that the name of this amateur in politics has a real and wholly discernible, and hereafter undeniable, general drawing power.

A famous anecdote tells of a Briton who, when asked what he had done during the great war, replied with honest pride: "Sir, I survived." Of the first battle in a long war, Romney can fairly say not only that he has survived but that he has survived most impressively, and most usefully to the future of George Romney.

THE CONTINENT OF CRISIS Buenos Aires—At the very moment when the Alliance for Progress holds some flickering hope that things can be better, a deepening crisis is being written across the whole face of the Western Hemisphere.

The "crisis continent" is not somewhere else; it is the American continent here at home, from the Rio Grande border to the tip of Argentina and Peru. The greatest source of danger to the free world is not in Africa or in Asia, however doubtful these areas may be; it is in the Western Hemisphere.

The United States is wrapped up in it inescapably, for better or for worse—in its dangers, in its potentials, in the heroic, tardy, prudent, and uncertain effort called the Alliance for Progress.

Its purpose: to turn economic despair into hope before economic despair turns Latin America into nearly total turmoil.

Calamity is not certain, but success is far from assured. At this stage there are danger signals everywhere I have been in Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil, which embrace nine-tenths of the continent and more than half of its exploding population of 214,000,000 people.

I DO NOT mean that the picture is all dark, that all is lost. It is still within reach of a massive mutual effort to speed economic growth and begin to close the gap between concentrated wealth and widespread misery before it is too late. But the race between a better life and restless frustration has been going on for a long time and frustration is leading by several long laps.

In trying to look at the whole face of the hemisphere as it slowly, hopefully begins this effort, here's the sum of the forces that makes its success so imperative, its failure so tragic:

Asset—The past decade has brought a steady disappearance of the old-style dynastic and military dictatorships. Only three remain—Paraguay, Haiti, Nicaragua. Added to them is the repressive out-thrusting Soviet-orientated Communist dictatorship of Fidel Castro. There are many shortcomings in these

THIS is the prudent way of looking at the Michigan result. For if it be true that one swallow does not make a summer, it is surely true that one summer primary does not make a governor or a future president. All the same, caution can be overdone. And the Michigan Republicans, and the Republicans generally, are by no means foolish in their rejoicing at what Romney has thus far done in Michigan.

He has shown that Republicanism—or at any rate his kind of Republicanism—is in a most healthy condition in so key a state as Michigan. This is the very state where so long the excessively "liberal" Democratic party of such as Mennen Williams and Walter Reuther of the CIO has orbited triumphantly out into the wild pink yonder from the launching pads formed of the trained legions of labor political action committees.

(For the benefit of the liberal-minded, there is no slightest suggestion here that Williams, Reuther and company are not thoroughly good Americans. There is only a pained suggestion that mundane things like budgets fall in their enthusiastically reformist hands.)

AND Romney has also gained a certain subtle but real psychological edge over Richard Nixon and Nelson Rockefeller by the very fact that he has survived so clearly in his first test.

Though Nixon won his primary in California, it was by no such happy margin. And he is now bitterly engaged in a general election campaign with Democratic Gov. Pat Brown amid wide indications that he is underdog. Rockefeller, who is up for re-election in New York, is as yet to go to bat this year in any important way, though his renomination is, of course, foregone.

It would be quite absurd to say that in these early days Romney has surpassed these two comparative veterans in the real race—the race for the presidency in 1964. But it is entirely sound to say that in this first round he has made them sit up and take more than due notice.

Drummond Reports

(Walter Lippmann is on vacation. Roscoe Drummond reports from Washington in his absence.) (c) 1962 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

new regimes, but this victory over most of the Latin American dictatorships is a significant step forward and proof of the passion for freedom of all Latin American peoples.

Obstacle—The new Latin American democracies are the targets of terrific social tensions and political stress before they're ready. In Argentina and Brazil the military have asserted substantial power and in Peru the new junta is dominant.

The liberal Betancourt government in Venezuela is being battered from left and right. The conservative Alessandri government in Chile is fighting for its life against the growing power of the extreme left. None of the new democracies is secure.

Obstacle—Weak and embattled governments, seeking to make democracy work, face most formidable economic and social problems—mounting inflation, rising prices, declining export income. Conditions are getting worse, not better. Per capita income has ceased to grow in nearly every Latin American country and dropping in some. The result is economic stagnation and ominous mass discontent.

Obstacle—If the Alliance for Progress is not merely going to enrich further the already wealthy, then great social reforms are widely needed. Those who want to maintain completely the status quo will resist these reforms and often the governments are largely controlled by those who want little change.

IN THE face of these fantastically formidable obstacles, can the Alliance succeed adequately and in time? Candidly, no one really knows.

One thing is clear: this is a momentous struggle against poverty and dictatorship. If the underprivileged, underpaid, long harassed people of Latin America cannot find a way to achieve economic hope by democratic means, they will demand it at any political cost and accept any political system they think will benefit their lot.

The only visible consequence of failure by the Alliance for Progress are widespread Communist dictatorship or widespread military dictatorship—or both.

Mountains, 'Progress,' and Our America

By ERIC SEVAREID

Aspen, Colorado—A writer who lugs his typewriter on his vacation is not necessarily serving himself or his readers—at least not in the first week or two of the disoriented collapse common to so many of us in this generation.

I am obliged to plead a special guilt; sentiment obscures clarity for me. I have been in love with the American West all my life and absence has only made the heart grow foolishly fonder. I can understand the faults of the West but I cannot really feel them. I persist in thinking of the West as the typical America and proof to the contrary from a thousand historians and demographers never dislodges this feeling in the blood. I continue to doubt that Americans who have never felt the spirit of the West can ever feel the deepest spirit of America, and I have to hope I am fatally wrong.

I suppose boyhood in a small western town can never be overcome. One spends half a lifetime trying, in a

to conclude that the effort was probably a mistake, a confusion in the spirit. It leads to embarrassing inconsistencies. The soot of the streets of New York offends and angers me; when I walk the Main st. of Aspen the billowing dust from the passing jeeps and horses smells like perfume in my prejudiced nostrils. Last week in the Madison avenue rush hour my taxi driver paused overlong at the green light to exchange conversational chaff with a colleague whose cab was alongside, and I silently cursed. Last night in Aspen I engaged a dust covered "Taxi" to ride from Main st. out to my lodgings by the Roaring Fork river. At the lighted drug store the sun-browned driver braked, got out, returned after a while and said, "I noticed Mrs. — in there. I just thought a horse her daughter wanted very badly and I thought I better find out how things were with the little girl." I didn't curse, silently or otherwise; it seemed right and natural to me.

On closer ground level observation the impression alters. As only a few can live on the sands of our deserts, so only a few can live on the steep sides of these rugged mountains. The residential and exploitive opportunities lie in the very narrow valleys whose length and number are unexpandable. Heavy buying pressures come from commercial combines, and in this particular county public spirited persons are working hard and busily for endurances and tax deductible trust arrangements to save all possible meadowland for public parks, camping and fishing grounds. One group of leading citizens, sense, to overcome it, only

here has been known to sneak out of their modern, picture window homes and saw down highway billboards in the dark of night—a revival of frontier vigilance in the name of esthetics!

These fights can be lost one by one, until all is gone. Nothing could be more depressing than to hear from Corv's provocative "Rocky Mountain Journal" that old Central City with its famous opera house is fraying at the edges with the blight of creeping honkytonkism.

What is dawning upon people here too, it seems to me, is the realization that "progress" can no longer be defined only in the traditional American sense of change, of building and booming. It must now also be defined to mean preservation and prevention of change, as it has meant in England for many years past.

The Denver Post blazes the words "Rocky Mountain Empire" on every front page but no doubt it means an empire of power and wealth and population. But the visitor can wish at least to see an empire of space and calm, of natural beauty and human dignity. Such an empire in the middle of an increasing, by crowded and ugly America could be the pride and the frequent refuge for all of us, the challenge in which to hold in perpetuity the Holy Grail of the oldest, the truest American spirit.

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Flight o' Time

Medford and Jackson County history from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO

Aug. 12, 1952 (Tuesday) Two California young women arrive here after a 350-mile, month-long trip from Greenville, Calif., on horseback.

20 YEARS AGO

Aug. 12, 1942 (Wednesday) Visitors to Camp White activation ceremonies are asked to conserve gasoline and tire rubber by taking buses.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The government has let a contract for the building of the tanks and other war equipment. The way to accomplish this nefarious purpose is to build a perfect road and then turn logging trucks loose on it."

30 YEARS AGO

Aug. 12, 1932 (Friday) A. Fortner, a guest of the J. P. Brays, announces he will return to Medford to live during the winters; says Medford's winters are much more pleasant than those in Arizona, where he lives.

40 YEARS AGO

Aug. 12, 1922 (Saturday) Fishing in the Rogue river proves so unprofitable that commercial fishermen cease operation for several days.

Frost specialist from Los Angeles is expected in Medford soon to help prepare a pamphlet on the subject for local fruit growers.

50 YEARS AGO

Aug. 12, 1912 (Monday) The Rev. John Howard, connected with the Medford Furniture and Hardware store, is wounded critically while on a hunting trip.

W. P. Baker spends three days hunting near Medford, returns with one buck, one 250-pound bear, two steelhead trout, 12 small trout, five gallons of blackberries, and one gallon of huckleberries; he announces he's going back for more.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

- 1. Osteology is the science that treats of what?
2. Clara Barton, the founder of the American Red Cross, was often called "The Lady with a Lamp" true or false?
3. What is the name of the American naturalist who was called the Wizard of Horticulture for his developments in California?
4. Is West Point's mascot a mule, a goat, or an eagle?
5. How many degrees are there in a right angle?
6. How many times did William Jennings Bryan run for the office of President?
7. Is a stereoscope something through which to speak, see, or hear?
8. Does sound travel faster at room temperature, or at freezing temperature?
9. Name the Senator and Representative who recently held up U. S. appropriation bills because of their refusal to compromise.
10. Does a carpenter use a rip saw to cut across the grain, or with the grain?

- 1. Bones. 2. False. 3. Luther Burbank. 4. Mule. 5. Ninety. 6. Three times. 7. See. 8. Room temperature. 9. Sen. Clarence Hayden and Rep. Clarence Cannon. 10. In the direction of the grain.