

# More Technical Training Is Needed for Non-College-Bound

By EARL H. ADAMS  
Mail Tribune City Editor  
(Fourth in a Series)

"Upgrading" the level of education in elementary and high school prepares both the college-bound and non-college-bound student to better cope with the demands of society in the years after high school. But this "upgrading" also creates problems:

One of the more pressing problems is what many educators term the "slow learner." This student's capabilities may be as great as the more rapid learner, his desires may be the same, and his ambitions may be as high.

But it takes him longer to learn than the student next to him. Although the number of "slow learners" may be a small percentage of the student body, his

needs must not be overlooked in favor of students who learn more rapidly.

**Discuss Pilot Program**

Although some work has been done for the slow learner, Medford school officials have discussed the possibility of a pilot program with some outside financial assistance for slow learners through junior and senior high schools with a job placement service and follow-up training.

This would ease "the plight of the youngster who is a slow learner and who needs 'special handling,'" officials noted.

With an expanding educational program on the secondary and primary levels, school districts are able to provide special classes for the mentally retarded.

Such classes are offered in valley high schools to help prepare the mentally retarded student to be a useful citizen in society.

**More Technical Training**

But even with an expanding educational program, an "upgrading" of the curricula, and special classes for students, there is an increasing demand for more technical training than that provided on the secondary school level.

Young people taking industrial arts programs are finding that they will go into a labor market in which the requirements of training are higher than they were five or ten years ago.

This is one of the problems in Jackson county which has concerned local school officials.

The non-college-bound student who needs additional training to enter the now-required technical or skilled working class has brought local school officials to believe that the best way to receive that education is through a vocational community college.

**Scattered and Inadequate**

Many programs have been designed, and an expanded college system through community and private colleges has provided, more of an opportunity for students with university capabilities to proceed with little difficulty. But programs for the non-college-bound student have been scattered and inadequate.

It is this group, which actually makes up the largest share of the everyday employee, which would benefit most from a vocational community college.

A recent survey in Jackson county indicated that such a vocational training program is needed, and could be feasibly set up within the community college program. Such a college would necessarily have to be above the level of high school, but not extensive enough to discourage non-college-bound students from continuing their education in the technical fields in which they are interested.

**Offered in College**

Some of the courses now offered in the industrial arts and shop classes in local high schools could be offered in such a vocational college.

But until such a program is established, shop programs probably will be expanded continuously at the high school level. Medford school officials have found that by providing an extensive vocational program, the high school drop out

## FAMILY COUNCIL

Editor's note: The Family Council consists of a judge, a psychiatrist, three clergymen, three editors and a women's editor. Each article is a summary of a family disagreement presented to the Council. The Council deals with problems, major and minor, encountered by guidance counselors and social workers. Edited by Mrs. Alma Denny. (Copyright by General Features Corp.)

**Malcolm T.**—It's about time he retired from retirement and came alive again.

**Mr. G. T.**—I like doing nothing and refuse to "look busy" just to please them.

**Malcolm T.**—My father has retired in every sense of the word, including falling asleep and staying asleep. He just does plenty of nothing, spending his days sitting around and staring into space. When we suggest that he get out, meet people, make new friends, he refuses. He says he's content keeping to himself.

How long can a man stand that sort of life? This has been going on for four months now and it's driving my mother and the rest of us to distraction. Mother has the worst of it. Instead of helping her around the house, he's just in the way, like another piece of furniture. It pains us all to see what is happening to an intelligent man who used to enjoy a busy active life.

**Mr. G. T.**—What's wrong with staring into space? According to the headlines, that's where big things are happening. If I stare long enough, who knows? I may see something my run-around family is missing. Seriously, I find great joy in quiet reflection and contemplation. I realize that a lot of people who dash here and there are no further along in achievement than I. They just look busy, but all the while they're merely going around in circles, accomplishing nothing.

If I were wealthy, I might be playing golf, or traveling. But on a limited income I satisfy myself with short walks around the block, a bit of kibitzing with the family, and lots of meditation. I don't bother anyone.

**The Council:** "When a feller needs a friend" was the caption under a series of cartoons which ran daily in the newspapers a generation ago. Mr. T., fresh out of a job around which his life revolved, trying to get his bearings in a new and jolting atmosphere, sounds like one of the sad characters depicted in those old drawings. Readers were sympathetic and many of them identified with the poor "feller" who seemed deserted and alone. Malcolm, his mother, and the rest should do no less. It takes a while to get used to a string of days with no fixed working hours, no check-in desk, no fellow workers to greet. Regardless of Mr. T.'s glib and flip acceptance of an on-the-shelf life, he probably experiences moments of panic and confusion as he faces a formless future. Now is the time for all good families to come to the aid of a Dad! Patience and pats on the back, rather than groans behind the back, are in order.

**Three Points Stressed**

He stressed three points concerning a community or junior college: (1) The community college must be good. They will be offering "college" education and it must merit the name. (2) They will require support. (3) It will take just as much public financial support to provide real college education for Oregon youths in community colleges as it will, or does, at existing colleges and universities.

Perhaps at some time in the future such a junior college may be established in this area, but it would not appear feasible until after Southern Oregon college attains higher educational status.

The most pressing need appears to be an enlarged vocational training offering, an offering which most valley high schools are expanding to help meet the increasing demand for technically skilled workers.

## Proper Child Behavior Built On Well Organized Approach

By DAVID NYDIK  
UPI Education Specialist

There has been a great deal of controversy about the statement, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." What are the aims and methods of good control?

Many parents are confused by the conflicting bits of advice they receive. Let's try to tie together the many ideas on discipline. A well organized approach is the basis on which proper behavior is built.

There are two methods of control. You, as a parent, may impose control on your child. On the other hand, self control is that which the child imposes on himself.

**Effective Punishment**

Your most effective punishment is that which fits the misbehavior. The child who misbehaves by his brother's broken toy through his own allowance perhaps will learn more than if he is spanked.

Discipline and control is most complex. Your attitude is the key. Remember that you are trying to teach the child to maintain correct behavior even when you are not present. He must understand the reasons why one action is more desirable than another.

**Complete Self Control**

Each has its place as the child is growing up, but the actual aim should be complete self control. It is wrong to expect the young child to maintain complete control of himself without direction on the part of adults. He must be taught.

Where can you begin to help your child achieve the ideal attitude of self responsibility? The young child has difficulty understanding the need and reasons for many of the necessary behavior patterns. As he grows older, he should be given the opportunity to develop self discipline.

This can only be achieved through trust and understanding. Your responsibility lies in the area of turning responsibilities over to the child as he is able to accept them.

**Becomes Confused**

Your child needs consistency. He becomes confused when he must meet different standards at different times. The pattern of your demands should be regular. For

example, if you require your child to hang his clothes neatly in the closet, you should also be particularly careful to hang your own clothes neatly in the closet. If you expect your child to respect furniture when you are visiting, you should expect the same behavior in your own home. This does not mean that a play area should not be set aside where free play can take place. It does mean that you should make sure that he understands the correct way to act in the various areas of the home.

Punishment for misbehavior is a problem. Should the child be spanked? In most cases the act of spanking is not considered the punishment by the child. He is upset by the feeling that you dis-

## Texas Businessman Dies in Air Crash

Dillon, Mont. —UPI—A special team from the Federal Aviation Agency today investigated the plane crash which killed wealthy Texas businessman - philanthropist Tom Slick and his pilot.

Slick, 46, San Antonio, and pilot Shelly Shudderth, both died in the crash seven miles southeast of here.

Beaverhead County Sheriff Lloyd J. Thomas said no indications have been found as to what might have caused the crash.

Thomas said residents reported hearing a crash about 6 p.m. Saturday. The burned bodies were found Sunday and taken to a funeral home.

Thomas said papers and equipment found in the plane indicated the men had been on a hunting trip to Canada and were returning home.



### Your Money's Worth

By SYLVIA PORTER  
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#### FINANCIAL ANATOMY OF A NEWSPAPER

Editor's note: The following article is the first in a series of two.

You, who are paying me the honor of reading this report now, probably think of your newspaper in terms of such people as me—meaning to you this newspaper "is" its reporters, columnists, editors, cartoonists. If you have a logical mind, you therefore probably also assume that we're among the most expensive items on this paper's cost sheet.

If your logical mind assumes this about us, you are wrong.

While we who write and draw fill a large percentage of this newspaper's pages, we are way down on the cost scale. To put it succinctly at the start, the cost of the whole editorial operation on the average daily U. S. newspaper accounts for less than 14 per cent of its total operating expenses—and editorial includes not only us but also the typewriters we use, the paper we write on, the pencils we chew, etc.

By far the biggest single cost item on the large city newspapers is the newsprint on which we are printed. Overall, the giant chunk of your paper's money goes to put us who write and draw on that newsprint—in short, to turn out the product you are holding this minute.

Next Monday, Oct. 15, opens National Newspaper Week, and spurred by this I called at headquarters of the American Newspaper Publishing Association to inquire about the financial anatomy of the profession in which I have spent my entire adult life. Many of the facts I gathered startled me, and I'll wager they'll startle you.

Newspapers are big-time business in this country to an extent few outside or even inside the field realize. In 1961 alone, you and I every day bought a record 59,281,464 daily and every Sunday bought a record 48,216,489 Sunday newspapers. For these papers we and the people of Canada spent an enormous \$1.8 billion, while advertisers also spent an all-time peak of \$3.6 billion in them to sell us their products. It's obvious that TV has made inroads on advertising in newspapers, but advertisers will spend far more in newspapers than in any other media—31.9 per cent a year at latest reporting date going for newspaper ads against 13.6 per cent going into TV, 7.8 per cent in magazines, 5.8 per cent into radio.

Big-time though it is and so intimate a part of the daily lives of tens of millions of us, the fact is that newspaper business today is in the worst cost squeeze of its history.

In every year since World War II—with the exceptions only of 1955 and 1959—expenses of daily newspapers across the country have climbed more than their revenues. Last year, the chilling average for all daily newspapers was: expenses up 1.48 per cent, total incomes up 0.4 per cent.

Of course, a key factor has been the steady climb in paychecks of all who work on newspapers, but the wage-salary story actually is only one part of the tale. The fierce squeeze also has come in other areas. The price of newsprint—the biggest single cost item—has soared from \$63 a ton at World War II's end to a base price of \$135 a ton now. The cost of mechanically producing a paper has skyrocketed across-the-board. As just one illustration, a manually operated machine for setting type (a linotype) cost less than \$10,000 in the early 1940s. The modern high speed tape-operated machine in use today costs \$24,000.

Here is the financial anatomy of an average daily newspaper which will dramatize where the squeeze lies. It is based on the compilations of the authoritative trade publication "Editor & Publisher":

For this part of a newspaper	This percentage is spent
Mechanical production of the paper	22.55
Paper and ink	21.53
Administration, building, operation	21.51
All editorial	13.72
Getting circulation for paper	11.49
Getting advertising for paper	8.82

Despite record newspaper circulation, despite record dollars spent for newspaper advertising, the financial pinch is brutal. Warns Stanford Smith, general manager of the ANAP, "This situation cannot go on indefinitely without undermining our free press and thereby endangering the fundamentals of our democracy."

Next: Where newspapers are heading and why.

**Does Play A Part**

The community or junior college, however, does play a part in the state-wide educational program.

Arthur S. Flemming, president of the University of Oregon, noted that the "university, by its very nature, cannot, with the greatly increasing numbers, accommodate all students who graduate from high school."

He said that a recent survey at the university "shows that those in the lower brackets have little chance of survival. Rather than having a fruitful educational experience, they are discouraged by failure."

He continued: "If these same students could be enrolled in the more flexible junior college, they could have a meaningful terminal education, and those who are able but have not yet found themselves would have the opportunity to make a good record and then continue in the university."

James H. Jensen, president of Oregon State University, said the junior college could "provide college opportunity for thousands of students who could not otherwise get to college and may provide two years of college for many students who will then go on to the university."

**Three Points Stressed**

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Perhaps at some time in the future such a junior college may be established in this area, but it would not appear feasible until after Southern Oregon college attains higher educational status.

The most pressing need appears to be an enlarged vocational training offering, an offering which most valley high schools are expanding to help meet the increasing demand for technically skilled workers.

## Egan Protests Russian Trawlers

Kodiak, Alaska —UPI—Alaska Gov. William Egan was to arrive here today in response to complaints that Russian trawlers have forced American fishermen out of prime crab fishing grounds in the gulf of Alaska.

The Russian fleet began trawling operations about two weeks ago about eight miles southeast of Two-Headed Island, near Kodiak Island in the Gulf of Alaska.

American fishermen said they were forced to abandon the area. They returned here and reported the 18-boat Russian fleet was destroying their crab fishing gear. One irate fisherman said the Russian trawlers "scooped up everything in their path."

Egan sent a telegram to Under-secretary of State George W. Ball protesting the Russians' presence and demanding an immediate investigation.

## Russians Conduct 18th Test in Sky

Washington —UPI—The Soviet Union conducted another nuclear test in the atmosphere Sunday, the Atomic Energy Commission said today.

It was the 18th test announced by the United States since the Russians resumed atmospheric explosions.

The AEC said the detonation was in the intermediate yield range — or less than a megaton. However, the Uppsala Seismological Institute in Sweden reported that it had a force of three megatons—equal to three million tons of TNT.

The blast was set off in the Soviet Union's Arctic testing grounds at Novaya Zemlya.


## TAXES ON TOBACCO

Washington —UPI—The Tobacco Institute reported Sunday that the federal government collected more than \$2 billion in tobacco taxes last year. The institute said state and local governments collected another \$1 billion.

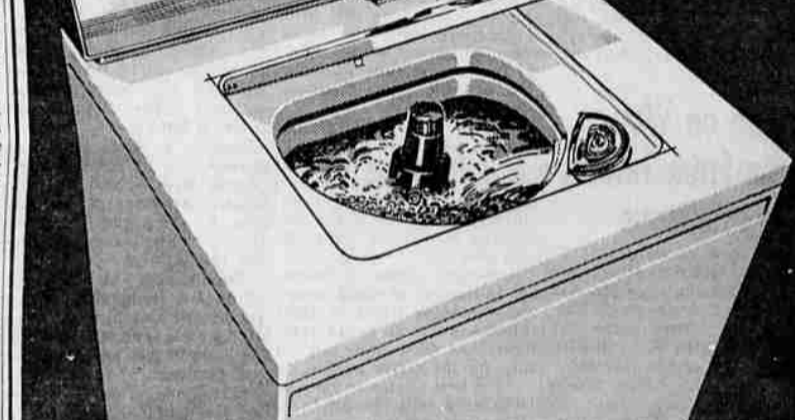
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## Dennis the Menace



## MAKES FLUORIDE MAP

Washington —UPI—The U. S. Geological Survey has published a fluoride map of the nation to aid in community efforts to control dental decay. The agency said the map, which can be purchased from it for 50 cents, covers nearly 90 per cent of U.S. counties excluding Alaska and Hawaii. It shows the density of fluoride content in each area.

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