



LEAD CHEERS — These three white-sweatered girls will lead cheers for Chiloquin High School's A string athletic teams this year. Shown in the midst of a cheer are, left to right, Micki Wolff, Robin Sensenbach and Donna Kircher. A fourth cheerleader, Margie Kirkpatrick, is not shown.



CHEERLEADERS — Chiloquin High School's B string athletes will be cheered this year by these four girls. Shown, left to right, are Elizabeth Schultz, Lynda Freid, Connie Wampler and Linda Stanley.

Chiloquin Students Start Full Year In New Building

CHILOQUIN — The Chiloquin Grade School and High School will reopen their doors Sept. 4. New teachers at the high school will be Leland Witt, who is now going to school at Oregon State, and will teach English and journalism. Donald Gleaves, who is now going to school at Albuquerque, N.M., will teach English and speech. This year Chiloquin will have two new principals. William Pohl is coming from Bly, where he has been principal for six years. He received his Bachelor and Masters Degree from Oregon State. At the grade school, Art Mallard is coming from Peterson School, where he has been principal for the past several years.

On opening day, Chiloquin expects approximately 200 students with the junior class this year being the largest with 47 students. There will be 13 teachers on the staff with only two new ones at the high school and no new ones at the grade school. Subjects this year that the students will be able to receive will be the same with no new ones added to the curriculum. The old high school was founded in 1927 and the students moved into the new high school just about three months before school was out last year. This past summer the lawn has been seeded and some very kind hearted citizens of the community have had the football field leveled and seeded down, and the city is taking care of the watering. The school hopes to be able to have the field ready for games by next year's football season.

The schedule for the coming term has been changed and there will be a new sign-up day for the students to be announced later by the high school principal.

Textbook Aid Practice Could Trigger Battle

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (UPI) — A controversial "textbook aid law" quietly being implemented in this tiny state could explode into another major court battle over church-state separation.

The law requires local school boards to loan textbooks on mathematics, science and modern foreign languages to parochial and private school pupils upon their request.

Proponents say the law, passed by a Democratic-controlled General Assembly and signed by a Republican governor, will help prevent the use of sub-standard texts. Opponents say it's just an

excuse to start public support of private education.

In Rhode Island, where 60 per cent of the state's 900,000 population is Roman Catholic, the law was drawn with the hope it would avoid the constitutional clash by specifying that the loan is to the individual child and not to the private or parochial school.

Plan Court Battles — This "child benefit" theory was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in cases involving textbook aid to non-public schools in Louisiana and the use of public funds for parochial school pupil bus transportation in New Jersey.

Several Protestant church conferences have proposed starting "war chests" to finance a court battle in Rhode Island. But so far no action has been taken.

An organization called Protestants and other Americans United for Separation of Church and State (POAU) said it will raise the constitutionality issue if it finds the law to be "actionable."

Meanwhile, main support for a court test comes from the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) which said it will not initiate any action but will support any group or individual taxpayer who does.

The ACLU said it cannot determine what form its support will take until it sees how local school boards handle the law, passed last February. Some of the state's 39 cities and towns have now begun taking requests for books in preparation for the opening of school in September.

Students Request Books — Here's how the textbook law works: First the books (non-sectarian) must be on an approved list drawn up by the state commissioner of education.

Students then submit requests for textbooks to their local school board and the orders are sent to publishing houses. Each community finances the cost of the books it loans and the state reimburses the communities from 25 to 50 per cent under the regular aid to education program.

Commissioner of Education William P. Robinson Jr. recently issued the approved textbook list to the local boards. The 650 titles, most on the secondary school level, were selected by a committee made up of several public school superintendents, an instructor in religion at Brown University and a State Department of Education official.

The committee compiled the list from titles suggested and approved by local public school officials.

OSU Passes 40,000 Mark In Degrees

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY — The number of degrees conferred by Oregon State University has passed the 40,000 mark and a degree report prepared by Eva Blackwell, assistant registrar, points up the dramatic growth of higher education in recent years.

Two-thirds of the 40,268 degrees conferred by OSU since 1870 have come in the past 25 years, Miss Blackwell notes.

And two-thirds of all masters and doctor's degrees awarded during the 93 years have been conferred in the last 10 years.

Two-thirds plus of all degrees over the years have gone to men also, she points out, but women graduates are now gaining ground each year.

A breakdown of the 40,268 degree total shows 34,695 bachelors degrees, 4,744 masters degrees, 617 doctor of philosophy degrees, 89 doctor of education degrees, 64 professional engineering degrees and 59 honorary degrees.

The degrees have been conferred on 28,352 men and 11,016 women, the report shows. A total of 898 students have received two degrees from OSU.

Despite record enrollments each year now, the record for the largest graduating class still belongs to the veteran packed class of 1950. That year, 1,968 degrees were conferred.

Last year, 1,835 degrees were conferred and the 1950 record will probably be passed next June, university officials expect.

OSU, which is Oregon's oldest state-supported institution of higher learning, conferred its first three degrees in 1870. It was not until 1888 that the graduating class numbered more than 10 and the number of degrees conferred from 1870 to 1900 totaled only 349.

The first masters degrees were given in 1906, one to a graduate of Allahabad University, India, who had come to OSU for advanced study.

Said Hansen, "The decade of the '60s, should tell the story of the success of this type of education for children today."

Said a six-year-old to her teacher last term: "I like homework. When can we have some more?"



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School In District Of Columbia Provides New Concept In Education

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Three years ago, a new elementary school opened its doors within view of the U.S. Capitol.

It was a curious school. There weren't enough students to put in it. But there it was, the Amidon School.

Congress had appropriated money for the 25-room school to serve an urban redevelopment area. But when the school was ready for use in September, 1960, the redevelopment wasn't.

It became a matter of arithmetic. There were only 148 elementary pupils in the area. They had been attending a nearby school slated for abandonment.

"These 148 children were the only customers for the Amidon School, which had a capacity of 800."

Dr. Carl F. Hansen, superintendent of schools in the District of Columbia, was quick to recognize the unusual situation. He had been waiting for a chance like this.

In his many years as an educator, he had heard one question time and again:

"How can the quality of education be improved?"

Hansen thought he knew. The Amidon School, brand new with practically no one to put in it, was his opportunity to find out if he was right.

The superintendent felt that education was not preparing students to meet the "new, unpredictable and immensely complex problems which they will face."

"In other words," he wrote in a book on the school, "in education we have to repair a leaky roof and at the same time rebuild weak foundations. I believe that the new Amidon concept is a demonstrably successful step toward these goals."

Little Red Schoolhouse — What is the Amidon concept? To many, it was a return to the 30's of the little red schoolhouse. In a way, that's exactly what it was. Only a souped-up version.

Under the Amidon plan, as it became known, emphasis is on basic subjects: Reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, science, history.

In the Amidon classroom, the teacher runs the show. You never will hear a teacher ask, "What will we learn today, children?" Teacher prescribes.

Amidon school isn't easy. First graders have homework. Students walk in the corridors in single file. They may not talk. There are 400 students eating lunch at one time in the cafeteria. They may not talk.

Discipline is important, not so much for discipline's sake but because a teacher can't teach as effectively if students are unattentive.

The principal is Dr. Dorothy L. Johnson, a professional, courteous and thorough.

"We believe that children have not been challenged enough in the past," she said. "We felt they could do better."

Although 63 per cent of the 640 students are Negro, there is no racial problem. Amidon starts at the kindergarten level and runs through the sixth grade. One of the most important subjects in each of these levels is phonetics.

"We found in the beginning that the children weren't listening to the words," Dr. Johnson said. "Now, our language instruction is 75 per cent phonetics."

System Works — According to the results, the system works. Most of the children in kindergarten can read, and read well.

Dr. Johnson gives most of the credit to the teachers.

"The teachers here all have three things in common: They like children; they believe they can learn; and they show infinite patience with them."

Superintendent Hansen agrees. He said the most important quality a teacher can possess is the gift of caring.

Every Amidon student took standard, national achievement tests at the end of each of the school's three years. The results from this year's testing are not complete, but here are the 1961 and 1962 results:

In 1961, 76 per cent of the students scored above the national average, 6 per cent equalled it and 18 per cent scored below.

In 1962, 96 per cent were above, 2 per cent equal and 2 per cent below.

But Principal Johnson feels that even more important were the results of tests based on what was expected of the students, knowing each one's abilities and talents.

The report card: In 1961, 74 per cent scored higher than was expected. That figure climbed to 87 per cent the following year.

Parents Happy — The results at home were equivalent. Parents say their children are happy to be challenged. In turn, the parents are happy.

Here are some representative remarks from the children: "Amidon," a sixth grader said, "is some swell school! We have to work hard but I like it. You know, I never liked school before."

Another sixth grader told his teacher, "We played a lot last year (at another school). It was fun but we didn't learn much. Now we hardly ever play but we are having fun just the same."

And there was the fourth grader who shook hands with his

ANNOUNCES DRIVE — 18

BELGRADE (UPI) — Yugoslav Premier Petar Stambolic Saturday announced a new national fund drive to help rebuild the earthquake-shattered city of Skopje.

The premier thanked the many countries that sent or offered aid and said Yugoslavia was seeking foreign capital for the rebuilding of the once-model city.

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Leona Hiatt Service Held

LAKEVIEW — Leona L. Hiatt, 68, died Aug. 6 in Lakeview and funeral services were held at the Ousley-Osterman Chapel at 2 p.m. Friday, with the Rev. Elwyn Tesche officiating. Interment was in Sunset Park Cemetery.

She was born March 31, 1895. Her husband, James Ross Hiatt, died in 1944.

Surviving are four sons, Loren of Athena, Chester of Redmond, Milo of Milton-Freewater, and Lester of Lakeview; three daughters, Norma Hild of Lakeview, Ora Robinson of Salmon, Idaho, Ruby Peterson of Klamath Falls; three brothers, Clyde, John and Leo Jorgensen of Idaho; two sisters, Reva Campbell of Boise, Idaho, and Marantha Unger, Canada; 13 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

NO FALL-DEROLL — ST. LOUIS — Zoo officials think two chimps have made monkeys out of humans. They said chimps at the zoo learned how to ice skate in only 15 minutes. They can also roller skate.

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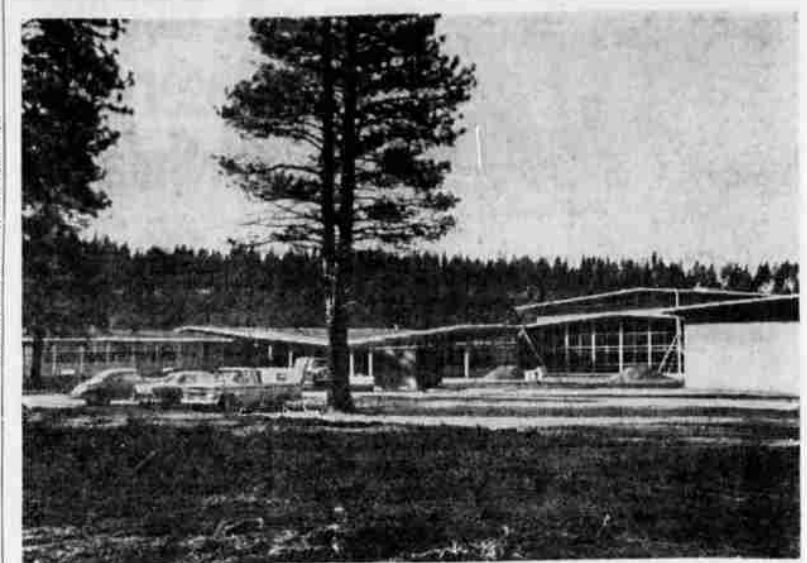
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DOWNTOWN KLAMATH FALLS



NEW SCHOOL — The new Chiloquin High School this fall opens its doors for its first full year of instruction. The school was completed last spring and was used for about three months before school ended for the year. During the summer, the lawn has been seeded and shrubs from all parts of the country have been planted.



CHILOQUIN PEP CLUB — The Chiloquin High School Pep Club this year is composed of 26 girls and is being advised by Janet Clarke. Gathered for the club picture are front row, left to right, Barbara Miller, Diana Wright, Barbara Nicholson, Donna Kircher, Diane Hass, Wilma Rentz, Marjorie Kirkpatrick, Robin Sensenbach; second row: Linda Chastellanas, Carol Bauman, Gwen Fitzpatrick, Linda Stanley, Margo Freezer, Linda VanWormer, Joyce Fulton, Carol Ohlund, Cheryl Ohlund; third row: Connie Wampler, Pricilla Carson, Bobbie Winston, Judith Fulton, Mary Parazoo, Elizabeth Shultz, Linda Freid, Carol Rodgers and Clare Sutton.

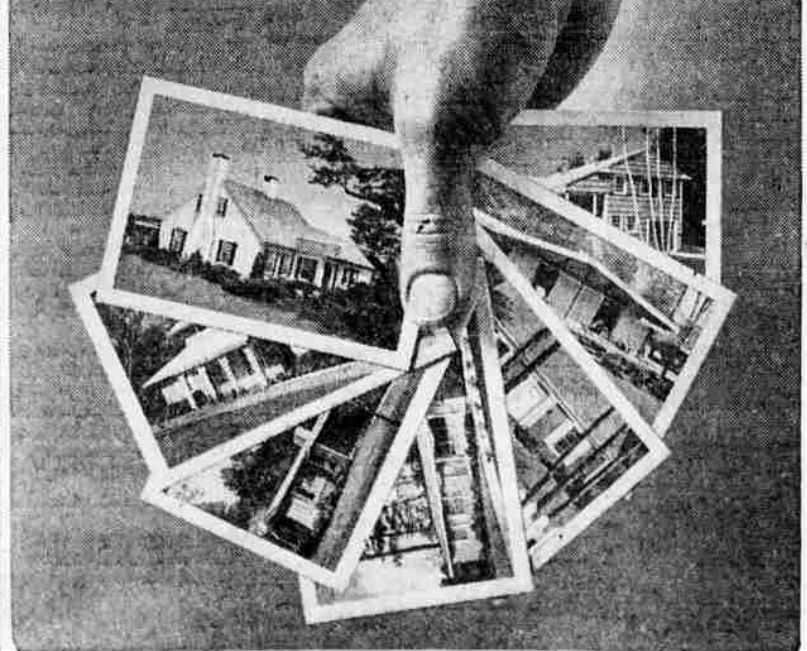
Timber Blowdown Staggers Slate

MOUNT SHASTA — The emergency harvesting of timber blown down by last October's windstorm has resulted in a staggered school schedule in the Siskiyou Union High School District this year.

Four high schools — Butte Valley, Fort Jones, Happy Camp and Weed — will open their doors for students Sept. 3 and close June 2, 1964.

Two others — McCloud and Mount Shasta — will open Sept. 10 and close June 8, 1964.

The variance in schedules results from the emergency harvest of the timber. The school district said that because of the harvest, employees of the McCloud River Lumber Co. will not have vacations until the last week of August and the first week of Sept. date.



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