

The News-Review

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HELP FOR DELINQUENTS

By Charles V. Stanton

Circuit Judge Charles S. Woodrich, I learned in discussing juvenile delinquency problems with him, is very interested in establishment of intermediate facilities for dealing with youthful offenders. He has had extensive studies initiated into possible methods. It is to be hoped that some action on suggested plans may be developed in the comparatively near future.

These proposals previously have been discussed in this column, but it is my feeling that repetition is merited until something is accomplished.

Existing methods of dealing with youthful offenders are much too limited. The court can grant probation, usually to parents. The child generally is in rebellion against home discipline, so that probation to parents is not always satisfactory. Some offenders can be placed in foster homes. This practice has shown excellent results in some cases, but too few foster homes are available. The final alternative is to send the youth to one of the state training schools.

Although state training schools theoretically are institutions of correction, they all too often are preparatory schools for criminal careers.

Youths sent to training schools are in contact with many hardened and incorrigible offenders, who have criminal knowledge far beyond their years and who act as teachers in crime.

Special Care Needed

A juvenile delinquent usually is a youngster in rebellion against rules of society. His warped attitude frequently results from a feeling of inferiority in some respect — some lack of social balance. The child who has developed normally in social concepts is not apt to be a delinquent. He understands his responsibilities. He realizes he must adjust his own conduct to fit his relationship with his fellows and the public as a whole.

If he has failed in his social development while in the home, he is not apt to improve if placed on probation to his parents. He stands a better opportunity with foster parents who can and will give him the special care he needs. He certainly has little opportunity to correct his outlook if committed to the training school.

Then, too, there are borderline cases. These are cases in which the offender is too tough and hard-boiled to remain either at home or be placed in a foster home. He needs some form of restraint, yet gives indication that reformation is possible under proper conditions. This borderline case is very prevalent in juvenile court. It is this type of case that now is the heartbreaker, because the state training school is the only alternative and the opportunity for correction is felt to be very slight.

Numerous proposals have been made for intermediate facilities. Among suggestions are a juvenile detention home, similar to that operated by Lane County; forest camps, patterned after the CCC camps of depression days; a county farm, utilizing cottage facilities for residences, etc.

Useful Work Desired

Judge Woodrich is very anxious to have facilities of some sort provided by Douglas County. I am in complete accord with his views in that respect and particularly with his opinion and theory that any work imposed upon offenders should be of a constructive nature.

"Many of these boys have taken away from society," Judge Woodrich said. "They should be taught that it is necessary for them to put something back in the way of replacement."

He proposes work on public parks, stream rehabilitation, etc.

A boy who can be taught to have pride in producing something of value is well on the way toward recovery from the mental illness or maladjustment that produces delinquency. But "leaf raking" jobs, in which nothing constructive is accomplished, have no therapeutic value.

It seems to me that as an example Douglas County could well afford to buy several hundred acres of good farm land, erect an administration building and a number of cottages, each under the supervision of "foster parents," set up a good work program in which improved behavior would be rewarded by privilege of driving tractors, trucks, supply cars, etc., with a final promotion ceremony for those earning a "discharge" and return to society. If a bond issue is required for such an institution, I believe it would be most worthy.

Bruce Biossat

The economists thought 1935 was going to be a great year and it was. They weren't so sure about 1936, but it turned out to be even greater in many — though not all — ways.

Never were so many Americans employed as in 1936 — a total of 63 million. Unemployment was an unimpressive 14.6 percent. The nation's working force produced \$412 billion worth of goods and services, almost \$10 billion more than the economic prophets expected.

A figure like that, standing alone or even compared with earlier American totals, doesn't easily convey what it should. Time magazine, in its year-end business review, tried to put the scale of U.S. business operations in an understandable perspective.

For example, it notes that America today has barely six and a half per cent of the world's population, yet produces 80 per cent of the world's goods. This is an incredible statistic. More than most figures, it explains the power and position of leadership the United States enjoys.

To cast this astonishing fact in smaller terms, the magazine points out that in 1936 the nation spent more on new homes alone

than the value of the whole Spanish economy, more on highways than the Norwegian economy is worth, more on new cars than is represented by the combined economies of Australia, Denmark and Mexico.

The notion encouraged by some that this peak of activity was achieved only by excessive use of the stimulus of installment buying doesn't seem to stand up. Consumer credit hit a new high in 1936, but its gain of \$3 billion was just half the 1935 increase. In the automobile field, repayments on cars recently passed the total of new loans.

BUSINESSMEN evidently do not think all this will end soon. Their betting on the future took the form of \$35 billion spent in 1936 on new factories and plant facilities. Such money would not be laid out if entrepreneurs didn't believe the products of these new plants would be bought by Americans and others in the years ahead.

Speaking specifically of 1937, the forecasters look for even more prosperous times, at least through the first six months. America is still on an arching curve. The news is good if we keep our heads and maintain our balance, it could be good for a long time to come.

"Beat It—Can't You See I'm Busy?"



Hal Boyle

NEW YORK — Curstone comments by the poor man's philosopher:

Every war in history has ended except the war between the sexes. It goes on.

Since love is always a kind of duel, man and woman remain at the best friendly enemies in a seesaw war in which no final victory is possible for either side.

Marriage is no ultimate peace settlement of this strange conflict. Marriage is a kind of give-and-take truce, the terms of which change from day to day. It is an endless adventure in armistice between two united but different people, whose challenge is to find so much loving satisfaction in their long private war that they escape its greatest danger — discovering they are stale-mated.

Who is the aggressor in the long war between the sexes? Women never lose all their hostility toward men, according to Dr. Allison Davis, a University of Chicago psychologist.

Blaming this attitude on the fact that in America women occupy an inferior position, Dr. Davis told a Detroit society convention.

"Yet once they become reconciled to the feminine role, most of their hostility toward the male is dissipated, but never all of it."

Another psychologist, a fellow called Sigmund Freud, postulated the theory that feminine envy of the male begins as soon as girls realize they can never be boys, and that they bear a grudge ever afterward.

This has always seemed to me an ivory tower idea if ever there was one, a theory based on the male conceit that women, if they had a choice, would prefer to be men. It implies that man is the stronger sex and women resent men because life forces them to lean on him—in other words, it is the resentment a slave feels in his heart toward even the kindest master.

But isn't this theory actually an example of mistaken male egoism?

The truth is—as later research has shown—that women are biologically far superior to men, and more adaptable. They can subsist on less food than men. They can save money better. They can stand loneliness better, and civilization better.

They are more practical in every way. This is proved by the fact they outlive men while accomplishing two feats beyond the capacity of men—the wearing of girdles, the bearing of children.

Women envy men? It is the other way around. The hostility men bear toward women is based purely on fear—the instinctive realization that women are stronger in mind and will and have the power to change them from the careerist, boasting, bums nature intended men to be.

The hostility of women toward men, on the other hand, is a recognition on her part not that she is dependent on him but that life has given her the role of being missionary to a savage. It is the hostility perfection always feels toward the imperfect.

What is the prospect of a happy ending in the war between the sexes? Practically none.

The gulf, if anything, appears to be widening. The American woman is getting stronger and more powerful in every field, from the kitchen to the Congress. Despite pension plans and a shorter work week, the American man has been unable to overcome his natural-born weaknesses and keep up with her. She still outlives him.

That amounts to MORE TINKERING with the law of supply and demand.

If this tinkering is permitted to happen, the building industry will eventually find itself in the same fix the farmers are in now. That's the situation in a nutshell.

Britain Plans To Reopen Maldivé Island Airbase

LONDON — Faced with the loss of her military bases in Ceylon, Britain has decided to reopen her World War II air base in the Maldivé Islands as a stopgap on the way to Australia and the Far East.

The Commonwealth Relations Office announced an agreement had been reached with the Maldivé sultanate to reactivate the base on the island of Gan, in the Addu Atoll group. A communications center also will be set up on the neighboring island of Haddi.

The Maldivés, a chain of more than 2,000 tiny islands in the Indian Ocean some 400 miles southwest of Ceylon, became a British protectorate in 1937. The population of 93,000 is almost entirely Moslem.

Atomic Weapons' Use Certain, Says Air Force Chief

WASHINGTON — Secretary of the Air Force Quarles said this week the new budget will provide the United States "a sufficiency of air power" to keep the peace in this era of "balanced terror."

He labeled a "dangerous fallacy" any idea that atomic weapons would not be used in another war, saying that the Soviets have not hesitated "to resort to brutality whenever it served its purposes." The Reds would not hesitate to use nuclear weapons any time they felt such action would improve their position, Quarles said.

In a speech before the League of Republican Women, the air secretary said the military budget that will be sent to Congress next week will maintain the Strategic Air Command as the primary instrument of deterrence, "holding poised a giant aggression, an atomic power that could clearly be disastrous to the aggressor."

Quarles gave no money figures about the Air Force share of the new budget, which is reported to be in the area of 20 billion dollars. That is about three billion more than the Air Force is spending this year.

Quarles said it is also a fallacy to expect an atomic stalemate, in which the opposing nuclear powers would band together to use such weapons. He said that no matter what the original intention, "neither atomic power could be expected to accept defeat without withholding its best weapons."

Holmes Non-committal About Changes In Office

SALEM — Gov.-elect Robert D. Holmes said this week he won't say anything about proposed changes in state officials until he takes office next Monday.

Two Republican state officials already have resigned in anticipation of Holmes taking over. They are Charles H. Heltzel, public utilities commissioner, and Warner Nunn, state motor vehicle director.

Holmes, however, did deny a rumor that he would appoint Marshall Swearingen, Salem farm leader, as state director of agriculture.

Holmes said Swearingen had declined a top state position because of his farming interests.

The present agriculture director is J. F. Short.

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

"THE PUBLIC BE DAMNED"

AGAIN

Medford Mail-Tribune

When the Southern Pacific petitioned for the elimination of all passenger service from Eugene to Dunsmuir, Calif., one of its many claims was that such action would greatly improve and facilitate its freight service, in the area affected.

There was about as much validity to this claim, as to the many others made by the SP at that time.

Instead of the freight service being improved between Medford and Portland, it has been impaired.

Formerly there was daily freight service between southern Oregon and Portland, but a few weeks ago this was abandoned and now to the indignation and financial loss of many residents there are only two or three freight trains a week.

With their usual lack of humor and intelligence, the SP moguls blandly put out the same excuse they made for abandoning passenger service, namely "lack of patronage."

It seems freight business has declined (which it always does at this time of year) so instead of considering the question of public service, its promises, and its obligations, but considering only the matter of more profits, that old weather-beaten banner "The Public Be Damned" was raised once more by the SP and the all-potent overhead and service again reduced.

A protest to the state Public Utility Commissioner will be filed and the usual effort made in that direction to get some justice and relief.

But judging the future by the past, there will be no real help from this source. Probably it will be claimed that under the laws as now written, the P.U.C. has no jurisdiction. But if that alibi isn't used some other equally effective will be, and the people of Southern Oregon as usual will be "damned," as far as any proper service, passenger or freight, in this section of the state is concerned.

It is really an outrageous situation, and only brings into sharper relief than ever, the inescapable obligation of the representatives of the people at Salem to do something about it.

The issue is really a simple and clear-cut one.

It is whether the mighty Southern Pacific is going to run the life of this state, or the people of the state are going to have something to say about it.

Also is the Southern Pacific lobby at Salem going to have things its own way next month as usual, or are the members of the Legislature going to have something to say about THAT?

It should be an interesting session to watch.

The interests of thousands of people living in the vast and growing section of the state from Eugene to the California line will be affected, and if nothing is done to compel the Southern Pacific to fulfill its obligations as a public utility and a common carrier, the members of the 1957 Legislature will have to answer for it.

Finally, as has been stated before in this department, one of the first things on the agenda should be either to abolish the office of Public Utility Commissioner, (for as things now stand it is a farce), or to rewrite the laws that the occupant of that office will be able not only to issue orders but able to see that they are ENFORCED, whether the SP likes it or doesn't. —R.W.R.

Numerous Radioactive Fallout Measured

ST. LOUIS — Dr. Shields Warren, professor of pathology at Harvard and medical adviser to the Atomic Energy Commission, says recent measurements of radioactive fallout indicate "tests of atomic devices may be safely continued at the present rate for years."

In a lecture at St. Louis University School of Medicine, Dr. Warren reported 250,000 measurements of radioactive fallout have been made recently.

"The levels of radioactive strontium at present attained from fallout or industrial atomic wastes have not reached disturbing levels in air, water or soil," he said.

"The levels of strontium 90 in foodstuffs and in animal or human bones have not reached levels that are capable of producing pathological effects."

Same Old Problems To Face 1957 Legislature, But New Group To Study Solution

By PAUL W. HARVEY JR.

SALEM — The same old arguments over money, highways, power and schools will face the 1957 Legislature when it meets here Monday. But this time, there will be a different group trying to solve the problems.

For the first time in 20 years, the Legislature will meet with the Democrats in control of the governor's office and the House. And they have a 15-15 split in the Senate.

The complexion of the Senate raises a question mark over whether the Democrats will be able to pass their program.

Here are the issues: Taxes — It's a cinch that the Legislature will repeal the 45 per cent income surtax. Then the Democrats will try to raise at least an equal amount of money by revising income tax rates to shift more of the burden into upper brackets. Most Republicans, favoring a sales tax, won't like the Democratic plan.

Highways — The Highway Commission wants to issue eight million dollars worth of bonds in order to match federal funds. It also wants authority to make freeways out of any existing highways.

Power — The Democrats will try to pass memorials asking Congress to construct a high dam in the Clatsop Canyon, and to build John Day Dam with federal funds. The proposed Columbia River compact, under which Northwest states would plan their water resource development, will be submitted to the Legislature for ratification.

Schools — There will be a strong move for a 50 per cent increase in state aid to school districts, higher teacher salaries, and financial help for construction in distressed school districts. The state aid will cost money and, if approved, would necessitate a tax increase.

Elections — The Interim Committee on Elections is recommending rewriting of the election laws. These would bring about more accurate reporting of campaign expenses, put all candidates into the state's presidential primary, and have only one poll book at the polls.

Buildings — The budget recommends 20 million dollars worth of construction at state institutions and colleges. There is some talk of financing this with bonds to be issued.

Washington — Asst. Secretary of Defense C. C. Furnas said Wednesday military researchers want to solve some problems as extending the range of radar, and finding better ways to detect submarines.

Furnas, assistant secretary in charge of research and development, outlined some of the problems confronting military and civilian scientists in notes prepared for an address to the National Security Industrial Assn. The association was organized in 1944 to serve as a link between industry and the armed forces.

He said Defense Department expenditures for research now represent more than one-third of the total national expenditures for research and added that indications are this level would continue or even increase somewhat.

Basic problems of physical science are also the problems of the military, he said, citing as an example the need for metals to withstand great heat and plastics that will retain their properties at temperatures of several hundred degrees.

Beef continues to be the meat most often found on sale, particularly in cheaper cuts like chuck that will end up in good winter-time stews. Ground beef is also plentiful and in some areas roast and steaks are on special sale for the weekend.

Lamb prices edged a little higher on wholesale markets but some food stores offer various cuts at special sale prices.

Pork is generally still above the bargain prices of a month ago. New crops of cabbage, beans and carrots are coming to the market at prices regarded by government experts as good buys. Leases and sweet potatoes are also in good supply and favorably priced.

Potatoes are still good buys. For fruits, the winter standbys — oranges, grapefruit and tangerines — are plentiful across the country.

Science Research Studies Extension Of Radar Ranges

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