

The News-Review

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REASON TO BE PROUD

By Charles V. Stanton

Because this column has been used recently to discuss various phases of the juvenile delinquency problem, I want to make it very plain that I believe today's generation of young people to be the finest ever.

It is true that we hear a great deal about juvenile delinquency. It is in the newspapers. It is a favorite topic in popular magazines. It is discussed from the rostrum and the pulpit. However, I am convinced that we have fewer delinquents today, percentage-wise, than in the past.

Delinquency is more apparent today because it is more in the open, for one thing. Also it is more vicious. Furthermore we have better law enforcement and crime detection methods and thus are apprehending a larger percentage of offenders. But we hear and read more about it because the press has improved the science of communication. More news is exchanged between communities than in earlier years, so that our newspapers and radio and television news programs carry more reports of offenses.

Young people resent the fact that so much news space and air time is given to reports of juvenile delinquency. The press, they assert, never mentions the "good kids," only the "bad" ones. The general public, they contend, is led to believe, from hearing so much about juvenile delinquents, that the majority of young people fall into that class.

Wrong Concepts Gained

The complaint by teen-agers has a measure of justification. A great many people undoubtedly gain an exaggerated opinion of the number of young people to be classified as delinquents, as a result of the large volume of publicity.

Teen-agers will tell you, and I believe correctly, that there are more adult delinquents than juvenile delinquents. Why, then, they ask, does not the press talk about adult delinquency on the same plane with juvenile delinquency? Why is it that an adult arrested for drunkenness gets no mention, but kids on a "beer bust" are "smeared all over the front page?"

There are many things teen-agers can't understand about the grown-up world. Why, for example, parents won't let them attend an early show on school nights, when the show is out by 9:30, yet they can stay up until midnight watching television. Or why Mom always says "You're grown up now," whenever she wants something done, but why the answer invariably is "You're too young," when Sister wants to do something on her own. Nor can they understand why Junior can't have the car, because he might be reckless, when Pop boasts about hitting 95 mph. on the way to Portland. And why are parents so dumb that they object to Elvis Presley on radio, TV or hi-fi?

See what I mean? Some things are rather difficult to explain to teen-agers, and one of those things is why juvenile offenders make news, while normal, healthy, clean-minded, responsible youngsters and their activities don't get headlines.

News Overlooked

But teen-agers and adults alike, I believe, are overlooking the fact that the responsible youngsters are getting much more publicity than is the small minority group responsible for acts of delinquency.

The newspaper, at least, prints columns of news about youth fellowship groups in churches, Hi-Y and Tri-Y in high schools, Campfire girls, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, DeMolay, Future Farmers, 4-H Clubs, YMCA, and numerous other character-building and training groups in which dozens of "good" teen-agers are actively engaged for every "bad" youngster participating in evil pursuits.

But because these news items represent a normal condition, they attract little reader attention and virtually no thought that they form reports of our fine young people in action. But an item about a couple of misguided kids, picked up for a break-and-enter job, sets tongues clacking about how our younger generation is going to the devil.

A reader recently complained because we gave so much room to printing names of high school students winning places on honor rolls. In her opinion we could find much better use for the space.

Personally, I would far rather print news of students attaining scholastic success than report enrollments in the reform school.

The next time someone starts belittling today's generation tell them to start digesting, instead of merely reading, the news of the day. Thereby they'll find in our younger generation ample reason to be proud.

Weekend Uranium Hunter Has All But Disappeared; Professionals Doing Job

GRANTS PASS — The weekend uranium prospector, short on equipment and long on hope, has all but disappeared from the Oregon mining country.

But the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries says quality has replaced quantity among the prospectors, with the airplane superseding the jeep and the bulldozer supplanting the shovel.

Major uranium hunting in Oregon the past year was done, the department says, by prospectors or groups of prospectors—many financed by businessmen—who were well equipped with detection devices.

Though the results have been disappointing so far, Max Shafer, fieldman for the department here, says "the belief is strong that additional economic deposits of uranium will be discovered in the future."

No major discoveries have been made since the White King strike in the Lakeview area in 1955. Two shipments of ore have since been made from the mine.

Shafer says the department had hoped that geological information

gained from the White King strike would lead quickly to similar discoveries.

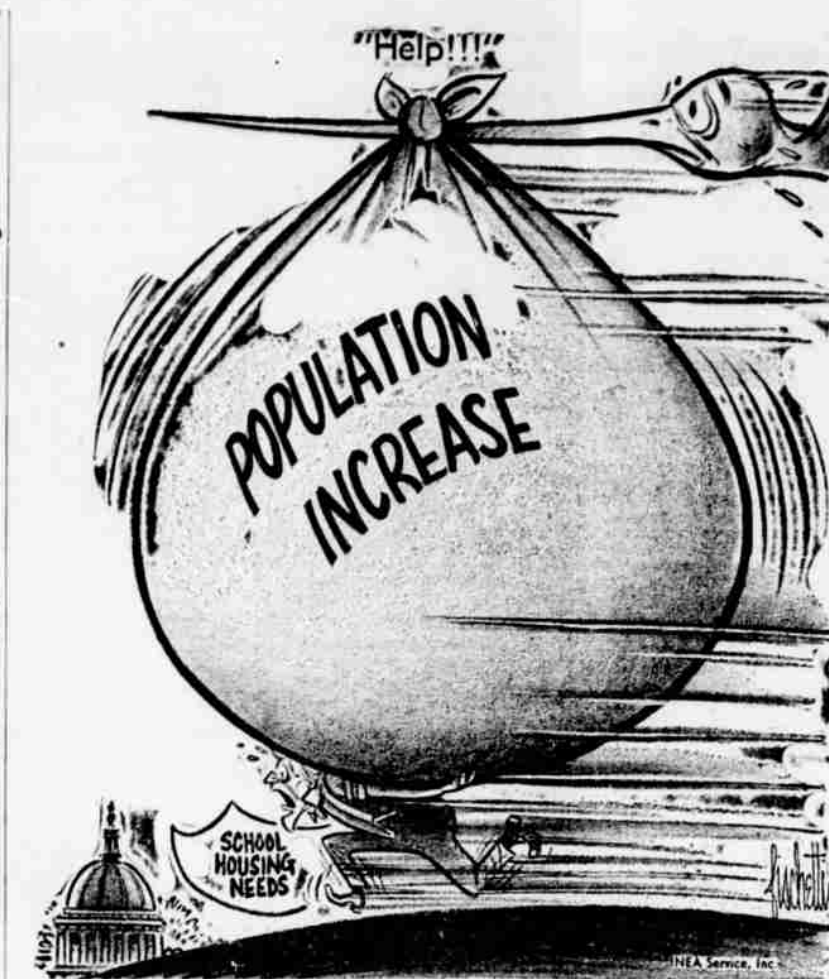
While this failed to occur, exploration is continuing on a half dozen other properties.

One of the most active is in the Bear Creek area of Crook County near Bend where Forrest Kennedy of Glendale says a 17-foot shaft is to be sunk to explore a four-foot radioactive zone. Since the original discovery, about 500 feet of trenches have been dug by bulldozer and five drill holes totaling 200 feet have been put down.

Elsewhere in Crook County, in the Powell Butte area, hand-mining methods have been used to explore a radioactive discovery.

Other uranium occurrences have been probed on the east face of Steens Mountain in the Pike Creek area of Harney County and on Illahe Hill some four miles south of Salem.

Exploration has been extensive by the Lakeview Mining Co. since it leased the White King mine. This work in the surrounding area, Shafer says, consists mainly of drilling with diamond bits and proving the holes with a detection



Hal Boyle

NEW YORK — Amid all the suggestions on how to cure the nation's growing problem of juvenile delinquency, Dr. Laurence C. Jones offers a simple, old-fashioned prescription:

"The only solution is to keep the young people busy. Give them something worthwhile to do. Then they'll stay out of trouble."

Does this remedy sound too easy? Dr. Jones says it has worked unfailingly with 6,000 boys and girls he has educated since 1909.

In that year Dr. Jones, a northern Negro with a college degree, \$1.65 in cash, a few clean shirts—and a lot of faith—started the Piney Woods country life school. The site was a clearing in the woods 22 miles southeast of Jackson, Miss. His first desk was a stump. His first class consisted of three boys who could neither read nor write. The ceiling of his open-air classroom was a cedar tree.

Today Dr. Jones, known as "the little professor of Piney Woods" and his "work-as-you-go" school are nationally famous.

Neuberger Plans Legislation To Control Billboards

WASHINGTON — Sen. Neuberger (D-Ore) said Thursday he plans to re-introduce legislation to establish some federal controls over billboards along the new national superhighway network.

The Oregon senator, a member of the Senate Roads Subcommittee, said in an interview that since work has started on the 41,000 miles of superhighways, his proposal might win more acceptance than last year when it failed in the Senate.

The subcommittee, Thursday continued its hearings on progress of the new 33 billion dollar road-building program.

Sen. Gore (D-Tenn), the subcommittee chairman, said in a separate interview he previously had supported Neuberger's proposal aimed at restricting billboards along the interstate network. He indicated he might do so again.

The move also may win Eisenhower administration backing this time. Secretary of Commerce Weeks testified Monday "there is widespread feeling throughout the country" that advertising should be restricted on the interstate system.

However, he explained the matter presents "many complexities," now under study in the administration.

Neuberger said his new bill would follow the same lines as the provision he sponsored when the big highway construction program was under consideration last year. This was adopted in committee but was knocked out in the Senate floor.

The provision would have permitted the federal government to acquire exclusive advertising rights extending out 500 feet from the right-of-way for the interstate system.

The Oregon senator stressed this would operate only at the request of the states and in cases where the states have no effective control laws.

counter. Cuttings from the drilling are studied by the mine geologist.

A 300-foot two-way shaft now being sunk at the White King is beyond the 100-foot depth. Drilling also is continuing at a companion mine, the Lucky Lass.

Lakeview Mining Co. has pushed an aerial prospecting program, releasing pertinent information to the public in an effort to spur exploration in the area.

In The Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

JORITY PARTY to "form a government" and to be prime minister. The prime minister then confers with his party and sends the king (or the reigning queen) a list of men to head the various government departments. The king appoints them at once — without question.

Some of these ministers have cabinet rank and some do not, but all must be members of parliament. Among them they constitute "the government." The new prime minister then moves to his official residence at No. 10 Downing street — the British equivalent of the White House — where the cabinet holds its frequent meetings.

If we are to understand the basic difference between the British system and ours, we must keep this fact in mind:

The British premier holds his job ONLY AS LONG AS A MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY IN PARLIAMENT ARE SATISFIED WITH HIM.

What happened to Eden is that a majority of the members of his party in parliament became dissatisfied with his leadership.

Theoretically, parliamentary elections must be held every five years, because members of parliament (corresponding to our congress) are elected for five-year terms, but if parliament and the cabinet disagree new elections may be held at any time if a majority of the party in power so wishes. In Eden's case, the party in power called for a new premier and named the man it wanted and in accordance with long custom the queen appointed the man the Conservative party had decided on as Eden's successor.

The British ruler (in this case the queen) is only a figurehead in the actual conduct of Britain's government — but a very USEFUL figurehead because the ruler carries forward and insures CONTINITY in the government. Without such a provision for continuity there would be something resembling anarchy in crises involving a change.

In this case, the ruler is attractive young Queen Elizabeth. You will have noted from the dispatches that she was called in from the palace of Sandringham. (When that happened yesterday it was quite apparent to everybody that a crisis had arisen in the British government and a change of premiers was impending.)

You will have noted in the dispatches, I suppose, that the queen "made her decision after talks with Former Premier Churchill and other conservative leaders."

What of the new premier? It is stressed that he has close relations with the United States. His mother was an American. He has business interests both in Britain and the U.S.

So it must be presumed that Britain feels a compelling need to work with the United States.

Brooklyn Iceman Wills New York City \$20,000

NEW YORK — A Brooklyn iceman, who came here from Italy 50 years ago, has willed \$20,000 to New York City "in grateful appreciation for the opportunities the city gave me during my lifetime."

Gennaro Sorrenti, known to many of his customers as "Jimmy the Iceman" and "Jimmy the gentleman," died in 1953 at the age of 88.

His will, approved for probate Thursday, left a three-family house in Brooklyn and some stocks—valued at a total of \$20,000—to the city.

Another \$3,000 in assets was bequeathed to relatives in Italy. Sorrenti's wife died about 10 years ago.

He operated his ice business from a cellar he rented for \$3 a month and resided in the basement of the house he owned—renting out three apartments.

Peter Edson

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — Caring for Hungarian refugees in Austria until they are relocated is the first great disaster the 26-nation League of Red Cross Societies has handled on an international basis.

John C. Wilson, who is vice president for operations of the American Red Cross and director of Red Cross disaster relief service. He has just returned from three weeks' work in Austria.

Two arresting conclusions have been drawn from his verbal reports to Red Cross officials in Washington.

Caring for the Hungarian refugees in Austria will take at least six months and probably longer.

The five million dollars which American Red Cross campaigned to raise for the U.S. share of this international relief project won't finish the job. Three million dollars of this sum have already been allocated and the work is just beginning.

THE AUSTRIANS themselves have spent over eight million dollars for Hungarian relief, without a word of complaint. This in spite of the fact that Austria was already caring for 25,000 World War II refugees when the Hungarian crisis broke.

The new refugees cross the border at the rate of 800 to 1,500 a day. As of Dec. 22, when Mr. Wilson left Austria, 149,000 had come in, 74,000 had been evacuated and there were still 75,000 refugees left. Moving them out at 1,000 a day would take 10 weeks alone, but there may still be that many more later arrivals to take care of.

At least that is the estimate. No one knows for sure, for there is no registration of refugees as they escape the Iron Curtain. In Austria they are free to come and go as they please. They wander from camp to camp, looking for something better.

There are 24 of these camps now. They are run by 30 Red Cross teams from 13 different countries. Two of the teams are American. They have been running one big camp near Salzburg, where there are 7,000 refugees, all wanting to come to the U.S. This camp will soon be split in two. A third U.S. Red Cross team is now en route to Austria.

EACH TEAM consists of specialists — medical officer, camp manager, nurse, mass feeding expert, welfare worker, recreation director, and so on.

Supervising all the camps and the League of Red Cross Societies teams are two Americans, Raymond T. Schaeffer and Chester Page, both Washington area disaster relief experts. Schaeffer organized the Arab refugee camps. Page is a disaster housing man.

Working with Schaeffer and Page are a Belgian chief medical officer, a French head nurse, a German supply officer, an Austrian head of housing, a Canadian in charge of feeding, two Swedes and a Dane running the field services. A central warehouse for all Red Cross supplies has been opened in Vienna. Contributions from the 26 national Red Cross organizations pour in here. Thirty tons of malade—too much. Spaghetti from Italy, cheese from all over western Europe—only the Hungarians don't eat much cheese.

RED CROSS is trying to give each refugee 2,630 calories a day. But it is a 24-hour-a-day feeding operation. Fresh meat is supplied every other day, alternating with canned meats.

Twenty million dollars' worth of U.S. Army foods have been turned over to the Red Cross for feeding the Hungarians. But some foods are now beginning to be bought locally in Europe.

John Wilson has been looking at U.S. disasters and organizing relief for 35 years. But this Hungarian operation, he says, is the biggest humanitarian service the world has ever seen.

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Almost 19 Billion To Be Requested For Air Force

NEW YORK — The New York Times said this week that informed sources had disclosed that President Eisenhower will ask Congress for \$17,800,000,000 for the Air Force for the next fiscal year.

A Washington dispatch to the Times noted that this figure is \$2,400,000,000 higher than the President asked a year ago for the current fiscal year and about \$1,000,000,000 more than the upwardly revised estimate he sent Congress in August.

It also was reported in Washington that Eisenhower will seek \$12,800,000,000 for the Navy, \$10,000,000,000 for the Army and \$200,000,000 for Defense Department expenses. All this would result in a total military budget request of \$39,200,000,000.

This would be \$4,100,000,000 more than the President originally requested for defense spending authority for the current fiscal year and \$2,600,000,000 more than the revised estimate of last August.

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