

**MEDFORD TRIBUNE**

Published Daily except Saturday by  
MEDFORD PRINTING CO.  
33 North 4th St. Ph. SP 2-6141

**ROBERT W. RUHL, Editor**  
**HERB GREY, Advertising Manager**  
**ERIC ALLEN, Jr., Managing Editor**  
**PAUL H. ADAMS, City Editor**  
**HARRY CHIPMAN, Teleg. Editor**  
**RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor**  
**OLIVE STARCHER, Society Editor**  
**DALE ERICKSON, Circulation Mgr.**

Subscription Rates:  
By Mail—In Advance, Copy 10c.  
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$15.00  
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$8.00  
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. \$4.25  
Sunday Only—1 year \$4.20

Office of the Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association  
1000 N. W. 5th St., Portland, Ore.

Flight 'o Time  
Medford and Jackson County  
History from the files of The  
Mail Tribune, 10, 20, 30 and  
40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO  
June 16, 1946 (Wednesday)  
City councilmen last night determined the city share in the construction of a new administration building at the airport will be \$32,235.

20 YEARS AGO  
June 16, 1936 (Thursday)  
Editors and publishers start arriving here for the 51st annual convention of Oregon Newspaper Publishers' association.

30 YEARS AGO  
June 16, 1926 (Saturday)  
The Fourth of July will not be observed by Medford youth firing off firecrackers, skyrockets and roman candles, according to the fire and police departments.

40 YEARS AGO  
June 16, 1916 (Monday)  
The outdoors performance of The Mikado in the Phoenix Grove will be given on Friday evening.

What's Your I.Q.?  
Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. Just before going on the bench each time, each Supreme Court Justice must shake hands with every other Justice; how many handshakes does this ceremony involve?  
2. How many edges has a cube?  
3. "Remember Pearl Harbor," was a slogan of World War II; "Remember the Alamo" was a slogan of the Spanish-American War.  
4. Which arm of the famous statue, Venus de Milo, is wholly missing?  
5. A myopic person is nearsighted or farsighted?  
6. How many furlongs in a mile?  
7. Which noted ancient soldier was born in Europe, died in Asia, and was buried in Africa?  
8. Sunspots are cooler or hotter than the rest of the sun?  
9. Eros is the Greek mythological god of —?  
10. Are Peonies annuals, biennials, or perennials?

Answers: 1. 36. 2. 12. 3. "Maine." 4. The left arm. 5. Nearsighted. 6. Eight. 7. Alexander the Great. 8. Cooler. 9. Love. 10. Perennials.

Monroe County, West Virginia, was the home of the Spanish-American War hero, Andrew S. Rowan, who carried the message that later was immortalized in Elbert Hubbard's classic, "Message to Garcia."

### Sad Sacks, and Gay Ones

Some harsh things have been said about the sack dress. Some of them, we've said ourself. Others were said by a young man named Jim Welch, who writes sprightly editorials for the Salem Capital-Journal. Now comes Jim (an honest man) to admit that maybe it isn't as bad as he thought when he first saw the pictures. "Anybody can make a mistake," he says.

LAST AUGUST, as the sack first started to become popular, he was scornful. In November, after he'd seen some on the streets of Salem, he hedged a bit, and allowed that maybe one type, "carefully fitted where dresses should be carefully fitted," just might be alright.

Now he's caved in completely. Says the whole movement is good. And he adds that he finally realizes that a sack dress is not a specific type, but a fashion movement which frees women from the necessity to wear whatever happens to be in vogue at the moment.

NOW we haven't reversed our field quite as fully and abruptly as Jim Welch, who abjectly apologizes.

We still think that some of the sacks are horrid—particularly the ones that make the wearer look like Notre Dame's hunchback. But we have learned that the whole kit and kaboodle of sacks, chemises, et al, cannot be damned in one breath, for there are those which are not only acceptable, but, on the right people, downright glamorous.

We sturdily maintain, however, that this is the exception to the rule.—E.A.

### Juvenile "Fire Departments"

Elsewhere on this page is the first of two articles dealing with the problem of juvenile courts in Oregon.

Written by Dorothy Ann West, a University of Oregon journalism graduate this year as part of her senior requirements, it is a thoughtful review of the need for uniform treatment of juvenile offenders throughout the state, and for increased services, including specialized courts for young people, stronger staffs, and more adequate treatment facilities.

FOR instance, she points out that in some counties juvenile matters are handled by county courts (as they were in Jackson county until a few years ago), in others by regular circuit court judges (as is the case here now), and only in Multnomah county by a judge who handles nothing but juveniles.

(In Marion county one of the departments of the circuit court is the court of domestic relations, which handles juvenile matters in connection with its other work.)

And only three counties—Multnomah, Lane and Jackson—have adequate juvenile detention facilities.

THE article's author argues that the lack of uniformity among counties makes for confusion, and the fact that each handles the problem as it sees fit makes for wastefulness.

This is undoubtedly true, to a certain extent. The legislature at its last regular session appointed an interim committee to study court procedure, part of the work being devoted to the juvenile code and the administration of justice to young people.

The problem is being more fully recognized than it has been for many years—since the years between 1905, when the first juvenile court measure was passed, and 1919, when it was last amended to any important degree.

AND there are other signs that the public is awakening to the seriousness of the juvenile delinquency problem. It certainly is in Jackson county, where the people overwhelmingly voted for the new detention home, and where one of the two circuit judges devotes a considerable part of his time to juvenile matters.

The recommendation for separate juvenile courts, bolstered by strong counselling staffs, is a good one, and to a large degree has been met in Jackson county, although those involved in the work would be among the first to tell you that a long way to go remains before we can say our system is fully effective.

ONE of the signs of awareness is the active Juvenile Advisory Council in Jackson county, and the fact that a statewide organization, patterned after it, is in process of formation. Preliminary discussions to this end have been under way for some months.

But the hard fact remains that no system of juvenile courts, no matter how good; no correctional institutions, no matter how well financed or planned or supported; no uniformity of state law, however thoroughly studied, can ever solve the problem of juvenile delinquency.

At best these are like the fire department—they are called to put out the blaze after the fire has started.

DELINQUENCY will be with us until our "fire prevention" processes—which in the case of juvenile delinquency reside in the home and the church and the school and the neighborhood and the community—are improved.

And this won't happen until that minority of families from which the majority of delinquents come, realize the responsibilities they have for their own offspring, and to the society in which they must make their way.—E.A.

### Dennis the Menace



"I ONLY OPENED THE LITTLE DOOR THIS MUCH. SEE? JUST THIS MUCH. SEE? ..."

### Juvenile Offenders: What Is Best Means To Handle Problem?

Editor's Note: This is the first of two articles dealing with the problem of handling and treatment of juvenile cases in the courts of Oregon. It was written by a graduating senior at the University of Oregon's school of journalism, as part of her senior requirements.

By DOROTHY ANN WEST  
Five out of every ten delinquents that appear before the courts in any single year go on to become next year's adult criminals.

This startling statistic is from Children's Bureau records. And the delinquency rate is increasing daily. J. Edgar Hoover recently declared that crime by youthful offenders increased by almost 10 per cent in 1957.

In Portland delinquency records for one month in 1956 showed 256 boys arrested for crimes ranging from car theft to homicide. Half of this number were second offenders. These repeaters are doubly dangerous because they do not return alone. They bring new recruits to court with them.

Public interest in juvenile courts was high early in the century when, as compared with today, the problem was less serious. Oregon's first juvenile court bill was passed in 1905. During the next few years the act was amended several times; but after the fifth amendment in 1919, public interest began a steady decline.

Today, with the juvenile problem more serious than ever, popular interest in the juvenile courts in Oregon apparently is at an all-time low. Since the idea behind the establishment of a juvenile court in Oregon was to protect the child and prevent future offenses, the court is supposedly not so much concerned with the punishment of "offenders" as with finding out the cause of each child's misbehavior and the best way to correct the situation. The objective, then, is to help the offender become a happy, useful citizen of his society through material, social, and emotional devices.

Oregon courts have not always drawn a sharp line between the delinquent and the criminal. In fact, most counties do not have separate juvenile courts, but provide juvenile jurisdiction through the county or circuit courts. It is hard to believe that a judge who deals with adult criminal law, wills, and contract agreements, or one involved with purely administrative matters, can miraculously become the ideal, helpful, understanding juvenile court judge on the fifth day.

The laws governing the courts in Oregon which handle children's cases are confused. They are unstandardized, and the courts are insufficiently staffed with officials trained in dealing with juvenile cases.

According to the National Conference on Prevention and Control of Delinquency, an effective juvenile court should define the duties and responsibilities of the court in relation to statutes which permit control of delinquency. It is hard to define the duties and responsibilities of the Oregon juvenile court, though, since only a few counties in the state have such courts. In some jurisdictions certain offenses are excepted from the operation of the juvenile court law altogether, and the cases may be tried in criminal courts. Only one county, Multnomah, has a court of exclusive jurisdiction for children

under 18. Each county, therefore, deals with its juvenile cases differently and not according to one uniform state law.

Only a comparatively small number of jurisdictions select their judges on the basis of the judge's ability to handle juvenile cases, although the National Conference believes that besides legal training, a judge must have a thorough knowledge of social problems and an ability to deal effectively with children.

Trained juvenile court staffs, which should have as wide a background in their field as the judge in his, are lacking in all the courts in Oregon and even untrained staff members are few. Only three counties require written qualifications and only one a civil service examination for probation officers.

Detention quarters which are separate from those of the adult criminals and which are clean, properly lighted, and well ventilated are an important factor in effective handling of juvenile cases. Three counties in Oregon, Multnomah, Lane, and Jackson, have institutions for detention. The other counties rely on sections of the county jail or private homes for detention purposes.

A wide range of discretion exists for adapting treatment to varying needs and situations in the Oregon courts, particularly in the matter of probation. The child may be placed in custody of a private or public institution or agency, an authorized individual, or a private home. This is in direct contrast to the National Conference ideal of supervision and aid for all probationers.

Confusion and lack of uniformity in state juvenile court laws are two important factors impeding the progress Oregon must make in developing a court system to meet the challenge of delinquency control.

### Matter of Fact

By Rowland Evans, Jr. While Joseph Alsop reports from Algeria, Rowland Evans Jr. covers the Washington base.

### BACKFIRE ON THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington — The White House, not the Labor Department or Sen Knowland or the Republican National Committee, must wear the dunce's cap for the incredible blunder committed in the name of Secretary of Labor Mitchell this week.

No matter what the parade of official statements may say, this has been a White House operation from start to finish.

Of course Mr. Mitchell approved the inept statement attacking the Kennedy bill. The fact is, however, that he scarcely had any choice. The strategy that led to this extraordinary piece of bungling was laid down in the White House.

In the candid words of one honest participant, that strategy was designed "to make the issue by the strongest kind of shock treatment, and then to lose it." The statement itself, with its implication that the Kennedy-Ives bill was a fraud, was the shock treatment. The plan, in other words, was nothing less than a deliberate effort to "shock" the Senate into the kind of divisive debate that would end in no bill at all.

The Republicans could then campaign this fall waving the McClellan labor-racket hearings in one hand and in the other the refusal of the Democratic Congress to pass any reform.

THIS strategy was faintly reminiscent of the Administration's conduct one year ago. Then, as every one remembers, the Senate had done the impossible and passed one of its civil rights bills, the first since Civil War reconstruction.

Mere passage of the bill killed what had promised to be the hottest political issue for the Republicans since the numbers game. The Republicans and almost everyone else had counted on a glorious Southern filibuster to break the Democrats in two. It failed to materialize. When the resourceful Sen. Johnson then went on to win the votes of 12 Republicans for the disputed jury trial amendment,

cy, an authorized individual, or a private home. This is in direct contrast to the National Conference ideal of supervision and aid for all probationers.

Confusion and lack of uniformity in state juvenile court laws are two important factors impeding the progress Oregon must make in developing a court system to meet the challenge of delinquency control.

### Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer, although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words. The letters, printed in their entirety, do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

"Unique" Letter  
To the Editor: I have just read Mr. Brakel's letter "To The Editor" regarding Charles Porter, our Representative in Washington.

It is a very unique type of letter. It intimates that Porter has done many things. It speaks of the Talent project. Authorization and the original appropriation for the Talent project were secured by Senator Guy Cordon and Representative Harris Ellsworth. The access roads for overripe timber areas, the original authorization and appropriations were secured by Senator Guy Cordon and Representative Harris Ellsworth.

The letter intimates that people interested in mining would welcome a friend in Mr. Porter. All that Mr. Porter has ever done for mining is to take a picture of a clear cut timber area, send this picture to a Nationwide Television program. He labeled the picture, "A Mine in Southern Oregon." So all Mr. Porter has done is try to discredit any mining in the State of Oregon, or if we give him the benefit of the doubt, the best we could say is that he cannot tell a clear cut timber area from a mine.

Fay I. Bristol, Bristol Silica Company, P. O. Box 427, Rogue River.

Forestation's Start  
To the Editor: When enjoying rising sun's light effects on the green of upper fronds, the brown of decumbent ones, of native California palms, one recalls the remarkable place palms hold in history, even in prehistory.

When the writer was at University of Washington, he noted the fossil Puget Sound palm. This, however, is not palms' northernmost station. Fossil palm leaves, as well as fossil breadfruits, have been found in Greenland. Since the palm especially is a warm climate shifts.

When Oldtimer grumbles about changing climate he is not accurate. Some early California Missions record even farther back of annual tree rings such as rafters of old Arizona pueblos, yes, even Mariposa Big Trees indicate abbreviated cycles. Is not, however, a great swing of climate, permitting palms in Greenland or Switzerland, something quite different? Preference for palms or dislike for palms sometimes can be utilized in public relations. Writer returned from Germany, at the century's turn, bubbling with enthusiasm about what he had learned in roadside forestry at the German Forestry School. He determined to try to substitute same for the then often dreary treelessness of roads of Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley.

### Long U.S.-Russian Deadlock On Cold War Issues Ending

By CHARLES M. McCANN  
UPI Foreign News Analyst

A months-long deadlock on the negotiation of cold war issues between the Western allies and Soviet Russia is about to be broken.

It appears to be settled that experts representing East and West will meet in Geneva, Switzerland, on July 1 to start technical talks on the possibility of an agreement to stop the testing of nuclear weapons.

These talks could lead to a new start toward a disarmament treaty after a lapse which started when Russia walked out of United Nations disarmament talks last fall.

At the same time, the possibility that a summit conference of heads of government on a wide range of cold war issues will be held this year seems to be fading rapidly.

A month or two ago, it seemed to be almost certain that a summit conference would be held this fall.

Fellow allied governments were putting strong pressure on the United States to agree to the conference, for which Russia had been calling since last December when former Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin sent the first of a series of letters to various heads of government.

But this pressure has now almost stopped. One big reason is that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles seems to have convinced other Allied leaders that it would be a serious mistake to agree to a summit conference until Russia has given assurance that it is ready to negotiate big issues in good faith.

Another has now arisen in the accession of Gen. Charles de Gaulle as Premier of France in one of the big political upheavals of recent years.

It will be necessary for President Eisenhower and a British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan to try to coordinate policy with De Gaulle before there can be any agreement to hold the summit meeting.

First in prospect at present is a series of talks which Dulles, Macmillan and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer will hold in the next few weeks with De Gaulle.

Presumably the talks of the United States, British and French ambassadors in Moscow with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko on the issues to be discussed at a summit meeting will continue.

But even if they make progress, the next step after the De Gaulle talks would be a meeting of Allied foreign ministers on detailed arrangements for a heads-of-government conference.

There is no sign that it will be feasible to hold the foreign ministers conference for many weeks. That conference depends on the progress made in the talks between Gromyko and the Allied envoys.

Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev made a new bid to speed up preparations for the summit conference last week end.

Khrushchev sent voluminous letters—18 pages long, with 20 pages of annexes—to Eisenhower, Macmillan and De Gaulle.

Washington (UPI)—Jack Redding has written a good book called "Inside the Democratic Party" which also could be titled appropriately something like this: "Through the Jungle of Presidential Campaigning Without Food or Water!"

Money and the lack of it is the recurrent theme of Redding's book. The theme begins with a half-told account of how Committee Chairman J. Howard McGrath was able at all to persuade anyone to become finance chairman for the campaign. It looked like an impossible job from which even Truman cabinet officers flinched.

Louis A. Johnson of West Virginia was in the huddle McGrath summoned to talk finance. Johnson was a former assistant secretary of war under F.D.R. His greatest ambition had been to be chief of that department.

"McGrath asked each man present at the meeting if he would take on a job of running the financial campaign," Redding wrote. "There were no takers. Finally he (Johnson) asked for the meeting to recess for half an hour while he went to the White House to see the President.

"When he returned, Johnson announced that he would accept the (financial) appointment from McGrath."

How He Made It  
So that seems to be how Louis A. Johnson of West Virginia realized his greatest ambition by becoming not merely Secretary of War but Secretary of Defense.

Johnson took over in March, 1949, succeeding Secretary James Forrestal, a Roosevelt administration hold-over who had been conspicuously chill toward Truman's re-election effort.

Forrestal later committed suicide by leaping from a hospital window. Johnson lasted until September, 1950, as Defense Secretary. He was forced out by clamorous resentment against the administration policies held to have been responsible for bringing on the Korean war and for the unfavorable U.S. military position at that time.

Impressive Job  
Johnson's campaign fund raising, however, was impressive. Redding pinpoints how and why money spent for advertisements, TV-radio time, literature and poll watchers can and does win elections. He does not much illuminate the abrupt and urgent methods by which money must be raised when the money bags are convinced the candidates will be a loser. Could be that those methods are not pretty.

The campaign money jungle probably is about the same in similar circumstances for either major party. Most public minded citizens who know anything about campaign funds abhor the whole business but nothing much comes of that. Something might come, however, if sometime a party financial chairman would write a book.

### New Book Describes Jungle Of Party Campaign Finances

By LYLE C. WILSON  
UPI Correspondent

Washington (UPI)—Jack Redding has written a good book called "Inside the Democratic Party" which also could be titled appropriately something like this: "Through the Jungle of Presidential Campaigning Without Food or Water!"

Money and the lack of it is the recurrent theme of Redding's book. The theme begins with a half-told account of how Committee Chairman J. Howard McGrath was able at all to persuade anyone to become finance chairman for the campaign. It looked like an impossible job from which even Truman cabinet officers flinched.

Louis A. Johnson of West Virginia was in the huddle McGrath summoned to talk finance. Johnson was a former assistant secretary of war under F.D.R. His greatest ambition had been to be chief of that department.

"McGrath asked each man present at the meeting if he would take on a job of running the financial campaign," Redding wrote. "There were no takers. Finally he (Johnson) asked for the meeting to recess for half an hour while he went to the White House to see the President.

"When he returned, Johnson announced that he would accept the (financial) appointment from McGrath."

How He Made It  
So that seems to be how Louis A. Johnson of West Virginia realized his greatest ambition by becoming not merely Secretary of War but Secretary of Defense.

Johnson took over in March, 1949, succeeding Secretary James Forrestal, a Roosevelt administration hold-over who had been conspicuously chill toward Truman's re-election effort.

Forrestal later committed suicide by leaping from a hospital window. Johnson lasted until September, 1950, as Defense Secretary. He was forced out by clamorous resentment against the administration policies held to have been responsible for bringing on the Korean war and for the unfavorable U.S. military position at that time.

Impressive Job  
Johnson's campaign fund raising, however, was impressive. Redding pinpoints how and why money spent for advertisements, TV-radio time, literature and poll watchers can and does win elections. He does not much illuminate the abrupt and urgent methods by which money must be raised when the money bags are convinced the candidates will be a loser. Could be that those methods are not pretty.

The campaign money jungle probably is about the same in similar circumstances for either major party. Most public minded citizens who know anything about campaign funds abhor the whole business but nothing much comes of that. Something might come, however, if sometime a party financial chairman would write a book.

### Rock Imbedded in Road Found To Be Quartz

Albany, Ore. — (UPI) — Tests at the Bureau of Mines Electrodevelopment lab indicated today that rock found imbedded in a logging road near Foster last week was not a meteorite.

The laboratory reported that the rock was quartz. The black crust was described as magnesium oxide. It was first believed the crust had been caused by heat created by a meteorite entering the atmosphere.

ITEM: The implication that Kennedy and Ives had deliberately contrived to write a bill that would weaken, not strengthen, the controls over unscrupulous labor leaders has greatly enhanced the chance for final passage of a reform bill.

In the House, Speaker Rayburn will use all his considerable powers to have the Senate Bill approved. Should the House actually pass the bill and send it to the White House, the big winner now would more likely be Kennedy, not Mitchell.

For the Republicans, the most unfortunate aspect of the whole affair is that they, not the Democrats, have kept the heat on the labor-reform issue. They may now wind up with no credit and with no issue.

(Copyright 1958 New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

FALSE TEETH That Loosen Need Not Embarrass  
Many wearers of false teeth have suffered real embarrassment because their plates dropped, slipped or wobbled at just the wrong time. Do not live in fear of this happening to you. Just sprinkle a little FASTTEETH, the alkaline (non-acid) powder, on your plates. Hold false teeth more firmly, so they feel more comfortable. Does not sour. Checks "plate odor" (denture breath). Get FASTTEETH at any drug counter.

### Reasonable Funerals

(PRICED FOR EVERYONE)

PERL Funeral Home

Phone SP 2-6675  
LADY ATTENDANT

Frank Perl

FRIENDLY, HOMELIKE ATMOSPHERE