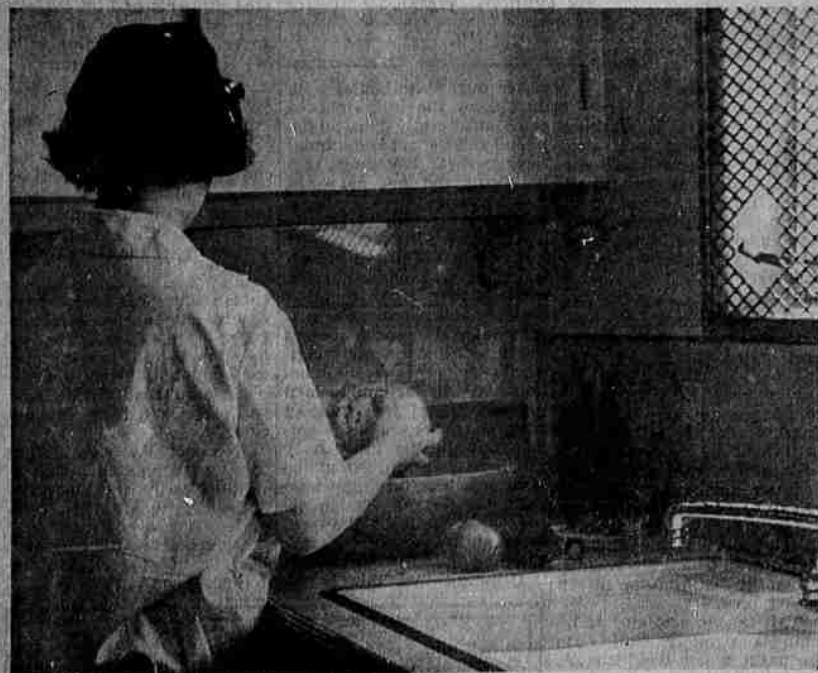


Role of Counselors Important for Juveniles



PREPARE MEALS — Girls at the Jackson county juvenile detention home are a great help in preparing and serving meals. Mrs. Robert Swan, matron, supervises all kitchen activities. Some vegetables will be grown on the home grounds this year. Part of the food

supply comes from government surpluses and illegal game confiscated by the state police and game commission. A plentiful, well-balanced diet is a great morale booster at the home.



RECREATION — Children in detention are emotionally disturbed. Recreational activities are a help in calming them. An outdoor basketball court is a popular facility. Deten-

Court Sessions Informal; Judges Discuss Problems

(Editor's note: This is the second of two articles about the Jackson county juvenile detention home, and what it is accomplishing with children who are detained.)

By JOHN STAFFORD

Mail Tribune Staff Writer
Many children are incapable of meeting and solving personal problems. It is difficult for a child to determine why he has an overpowering urge to rebel against authority, either in the form of parents or society.

Children in detention at the Jackson county juvenile detention home have professional help in analyzing and frequently solving their problems. Each child undergoes thorough counseling by skilled juvenile department counselors.

Many times a child is able to achieve emotional stability and can adjust to day to day problems after a few counseling sessions. However, many children aren't able to adjust. It isn't easy to change a child's outlook in a matter of days or weeks. This is especially true when the child has been subjected to tense and unwholesome conditions at home for an extended period.

Full of Cases
Juvenile records are full of cases where children were neglected by parents, and were left to create their own entertainment, or were forced to listen to constant argument by parents. In these situations it is easy for a child to adopt the attitude "no one cares about me." Often a personality clash between the child and parent develops.

This is only scratching the surface in describing conditions leading to juvenile problems. There are hundreds more, as psychologists prove every day.

It is difficult to trace reasons for a child's behavior. Juvenile department counselors start from scratch in counseling children.

Under Supervision
The four counselors all work under the supervision of Mrs. Kay Crowell, director of the Jackson county juvenile department. Officially the counselors perform counseling, supervision and rehabilitation of delinquent minors. Unofficially, their duties carry them into many other fields.

The counselor conducts personal interviews with the maladjusted or delinquent children to ascertain personal needs of the child. Conferences with parents are held. The counselor confers with supervisors, social welfare agencies, schools, churches, public health agencies and law enforcement officials.

Then a written report is prepared and a recommendation is made to the juvenile court. The report contains all information the counselor was able to gather. Most reports are lengthy, the result of hours of digging into the child's past and present.

Not Always Finished
After the case reaches the court, the counselor's job isn't always finished. Follow-up interviews are conducted at regular intervals for children placed on probation by the court. The counselor provides supervision and counsel for the children and their parents.

Thus, the responsibilities of a counselor are extremely important. Requirements for the job are strict. It is desirable that counselors have four years of college or university training, preferably with a major in psychology. It is also desirable that counselors have one year of graduate training or one year of experience in the field of social case work or juvenile probation work.

However, it isn't always possible to find counselors with this prescribed training. So juvenile department requirements include the clause "or a satisfactory equivalent of experience and training."

Information Available
A large share of work done by the juvenile department is directed at making information available for the juvenile court. The court meets Fridays at the detention home.

Court hearings are held informally in a special courtroom at the home. The general public is excluded unless the child or his parents request a public hearing.

In explaining the court, Mrs. Crowell says, "The court does not consider offenses of a minor as crimes, and the assumption of wardship by the court is not a conviction of a crime."

The juvenile court functions with a different purpose than do most adult courts.

According to Mrs. Crowell, "The court undertakes to correct and redirect immature youth toward the acceptance of responsibility for his acts,



INTERROGATION — Many times a detained child is questioned by law enforcement agencies in an effort to learn all facts of a case. Frequently the child is not responsible for a violation of the law. Then the law agencies must at-

tempt to find out who was responsible. Marian Farham, sheriff's deputy, and Lee Rice, sheriff's department investigator, are shown questioning a juvenile girl.



COUNSELLING — Four juvenile department counselors are continually busy counselling children in and out of the juvenile detention home. In addition, welfare department

personnel counsel children. Larry Tweedy, in center, juvenile department counselor, and Fred Stack, welfare department case worker, are shown counselling a boy.

and the acceptance of duly constituted authority, toward a goal of good citizenship, rather than meeting out punishment to suit the offense. The juvenile court also assumes that society is responsible for the delinquency of its youth, rather than the concept that a minor must pay his debt to society which is applied to offenders of mature years."

Another Aspect
In pointing out another aspect of the court's purpose, Mrs. Crowell comments "the court seeks to provide privacy for the correction of a youthful offender, as his own family would do, in order that his future life may not be handicapped by results of youthful misdeeds."

Another point Mrs. Crowell emphasizes is that the function of the court is the correction of children. However, she adds that "although the general public sometimes believes that delinquency prevention should be the court's responsibility, it remains the responsibility of the community to initiate and put into effect those social changes which would prevent juvenile delinquency."

Circuit Court Judges Edward Kelly and Richard Main preside at juvenile court sessions. The atmosphere is informal. The judges emphasize to parents and children that they don't want them to think it is a formal court session.

Judge Kelly tells parents and children he wants them to consider the meeting as a family situation where family problems are discussed.

Counselor Present
A juvenile department counselor is present and gives a detailed account of why the child is being detained. After numerous sessions with the child, the counselor has a detailed account of how an act was committed. The counselor tells the story, and the child is free to interrupt and make corrections if necessary.

Then the judge asks the child for an explanation of reasons for the act. The parents are also asked to give their side of the story. After hearing all sides of the particular case, the judge has a number of choices.

The largest majority of children are sent home on probation. The next proportionate group is committed to the welfare commission for placement in foster homes. Sending the child to a private institution is the last choice.

Private Institutions
Private institutions include the Christie School for Girls, at Marythurst, the St. Mary's School for Boys, at Beaverton,

the Corvallis Farm home, owned and operated by the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

All these institutions are for children under the ninth grade level.

Private institutions for children above the ninth grade are the Louise Home for Girls, in Portland, and Villa Saint Rose, another Portland girls' school.

State institutions are the MacLaren School for Boys, in Woodburn, and Hillcrest, a girls' institution in Salem.

Not All Peaches and Cream
Naturally, all isn't peaches and cream at the detention home. Kay Crowell says the prime need is for expanded physical facilities which would permit an expanded program. She stresses the need for a special school program.

"Most children detained are too emotionally upset to accept formal schooling," she points out. A special teacher is needed, along with a specially designed classroom. "If we're going to have a teacher doing remedial work we're going to need a special classroom."

The value of an education program would be great, according to Mrs. Crowell. "When children are approached out of a competitive classroom situation they like it," she points out.

Currently teachers from some schools help children carry on lessons while at the home. Mrs. Crowell emphasizes that there has never been a discipline problem between the children and teachers while at the home. She says if children establish a good relation with the teacher at the detention home, it shows up by improvement when they return to the public school.

Need for Program
The need for an education program has been responsible for formation of a subcommittee of the juvenile department advisory committee. Chairman is Mrs. Ben Day. Other members are Howard Gang, McLoughlin Junior High school language teacher, and Robert Lawrence, principal of Lincoln Elementary school in Ashland.

The committee met with Alf Mekvold, county school superintendent, and Dr. Leonard B. Mayfield, Medford

school superintendent. As a result of the meeting, a letter was sent to the county court requesting a meeting of county and city school officials, juvenile court judges, members of the juvenile department and county court members. To date, the meeting has not been scheduled.

Education Program

Mrs. Crowell says one problem has always arisen when talk of a special detention home education program has started. Who is going to furnish the money? She indicates the county court has felt the money should come from the county school budget. County school officials indicate it should come from individual schools. And the schools argue that only a small fraction of their students ever use the detention home facilities.

Mrs. Crowell says the court has been asked to provide funds for the education program for three years. The financial positions of the court, county and local schools have not changed.

Another detention home problem is overcrowding. The home has room for eight boys and four girls at a given time. Frequently, children who should be detained are turned down because of the space problem.

Acute Space Problem
Current home facilities were planned to last five years without any expansion, according to Mrs. Crowell. In one more year, the space problem will be acute, she says.

Other detention home problems, as outlined by Mrs. Crowell in her 1961-62 budget presentation to the county court, include inadequate clerical staff for volume of work; inadequate space for reception needs of juvenile department; inadequate telephone service; lack of funds for foster care, and shortage of equipment to handle expanded volume of work.

Mrs. Crowell also has hopes of increasing salaries for counselors, home superintendent, matron and clerical help. She

1958 saw 209 children detained.

Juvenile detention is an expanding field. And as the need for detention increases, the problems become more complex. Juvenile authorities are working overtime to solve these problems. However, they can't do it alone.

And as Kay Crowell says, "It remains the responsibility of the community to initiate and put into effect those social changes which would prevent juvenile delinquency."

Vicar Honored for Work in Ministry

The Rev. John Smith Power, vicar of St. Martin's Episcopal church, Shady Cove, and the Church of the Good Shepherd, Prospect, was honored recently for his outstanding work in the rural ministry.

The award was presented during the convention of the Episcopal church in the Diocese of Oregon in Portland. It was given by the Oregon Council of Churches.

Mr. Power, former assistant minister of St. Mark's Episcopal church, Medford, arrived in southern Oregon in 1958. He was appointed by the Right Rev. James W. F. Carman, diocesan of Oregon, to be the Episcopal diocesan representative to the Oregon Council of Churches' Town and Country committee and to the committee on the state of the Episcopal church. The second committee is charged with evaluating the work of the church in the diocese and making recommendations.

Mr. and Mrs. Power make their home in Prospect.

Sentence Imposition Suspended in Court

Imposition of sentence on Charles Laurence Pittman, 19, of route 1, box 142, Rogue River, was suspended for five years in Jackson county circuit court Friday.

Pittman was charged with breaking into a Gold Hill repair shop in December.

Joseph Alexander De Lorme, 53, of route 2, box 688H, Central Point, pleaded guilty in circuit court Friday to assault with a dangerous weapon. Imposition of sentence was suspended for five years, and he was placed under parole supervision.

A pre-sentence report was ordered on Edith Mae Dillon, 37, of 1041 East Main st., Ashland, who is charged with unlawfully obtaining public assistance money. She pleaded guilty.

Mrs. Dillon was charged with receiving public assistance from Jan. 1, 1958, to Nov. 1, 1960, while employed.

New Professorship at Oregon Provided from Beekman Funds

Eugene — Establishment of a new chair at the University of Oregon, the Beekman Professorship of Northwestern and Pacific History, has been announced by William C. Jones, acting president.

Funds will be provided from the estate of Carrie C. Beekman. Jones explained, in honor of her father, Cornelius C. Beekman, and her brother, Benjamin B. Beekman. Cornelius Beekman was a pioneer settler in Oregon, and both he and his son, Benjamin, were active in state affairs for many years.

In addition to helping establish the chair, Jones said, funds from the estate will be used to assist in the collection of original manuscripts and other research materials pertaining to the Pacific Northwest.

Add to Reputation

Robert D. Clark, dean of the college of liberal arts, said establishment of the Beekman professorship would add substantially to the university's growing reputation as a center for historical research on the Northwest and the Pacific coast.

A selection committee to determine who will fill the Beekman chair has been appointed by Clark, with himself as a member. Others are William O. Shannahan, professor and head of the department of history; Wendell H. Stephens, professor of history; Harry Alpert, dean of the graduate school; and C. Ward Macy, professor of economics, and chairman of the Advisory council.

The person selected, Clark

said, may be a present member of the university history faculty, or a person now in teaching or research elsewhere. In either case, he said, the professor will be a scholar in the history of the Northwest and the American West. Several University of Oregon faculty members are authorities in this field, he noted.

Emphasizes Point

Shannahan emphasized Dean Clark's point on the importance of original research materials in graduate work. The Beekman funds, he noted, will reinforce the university's efforts to acquire more manuscripts.

Miss Beekman's father, Cornelius C. Beekman, was born in New York State, and came west when he was 22. From 1850 until 1853, he worked as a carpenter and miner in northern Nevada towns. In 1853, he joined Cramer, Rogers and Company as an express messenger and traveled from Yreka, Calif., to Crescent City and to Jacksonville, Ore.

University Graduate

Later Beekman was associated with the Wells Fargo company in Jacksonville, and in 1857 he established the Beekman bank in Jacksonville. He was mayor of Jacksonville several times, and a trustee of the town. In 1878 he was a candidate for governor, but lost the election by 49 votes.

His son, Benjamin, was graduated from the University of Oregon in 1884. He received his law degree from Yale, taught several years at the University of Oregon law

school, and practiced in Portland. He was active in state and civic affairs, and was a member of the University of Oregon Board of Regents, in the days before the state board of higher education was formed.

Miss Beekman traveled widely during her life, but in later years lived quietly in a Portland hotel suite. She died in July, 1959.

J. Orville Lindstrom, university business manager, said the Beekman estate had been valued at approximately \$175,000 for the university's share.

No one has been appointed to the chair at this time, Dr. Jones said.

Belton May Seek Reelection in 1964

Salem — UPI — State Treasurer Howard Belton said late Thursday he "may seek another term" in 1964.

The 68-year-old Republican was elected to a four-year term last November.

Belton said he has given "no really serious thought" to reelection since it is three years away but added: "If I feel I have done a credible job, I'll consider running again."

Belton, a banker, farmer, and former Senate president, was called out of voluntary retirement in January, 1960, by Gov. Mark Hatfield who appointed him to succeed Sig Unander.

Belton ruled out the possibility that he might try for a higher office.



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