

Crime, Delinquency Council Asks Strengthened Programs

The Oregon Council on Crime and Delinquency has called for strengthening school programs for the early identification and treatment of children with behavior problems.

The recommendation was included in a report by the Council recently as another step in its program for the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

William J. Moshofsky, chairman of the 24-member citizen action group, said "the early identification and timely help of children while their behavior disorders are small can prevent later, more severe and costly problems. Failure to act can result in school dropouts, juvenile delinquency and eventually adults who are marginal in their ability to support themselves, properly rear their children, or make positive contributions to society."

Do Adequately Serve
Moshofsky pointed out the varied curriculum, diversified program and skilled teachers in Oregon's schools do adequately serve the needs of the great majority of children.

However, he stressed that there is a small significant percentage of children who have difficulty in the school setting, who bring to school family and personal problems which block or seriously interfere with learning, who are unable to "get along" with other children and teachers, and whose behavior is disturbing in the classroom and retards the teacher's efforts to serve the total classroom.

Pointing to the demonstrated relationship between adjustment in school and juvenile delinquency, the Oregon Council on Crime and Delinquency reported that:

Ability to Identify
Teachers in the early elementary grades are able to identify the 3 to 10 per cent of their pupils whose problem behavior, if not dealt with, may lead to serious anti-social behavior patterns.

Elementary schools need to do much more than they are now doing to provide ade-

quate and early help to children with problem behaviors and to their teachers and parents.

Most classroom teachers (with 25 or more children to teach, discipline, protect and train) need the help of special personnel trained in the behavior sciences to deal with children with problem behavior.

Special personnel qualified by training and experience to perform complex casework and referral services are now in short supply.

The Council recommended:
1. That school administrators, school boards, the state department of education and others accelerate programs to strengthen the ability of elementary schools, not only to identify but to deal more effectively with the problem behaviors of young children.

2. That consideration be given to the passage of legislation to make state funds available on a matching formula to local school districts to employ special personnel trained in the behavior sciences to work with these children and their teachers and parents.

3. School systems should employ only persons qualified to meet professional standards, such as those set by the American Psychological Association for school psychologists and the National Council of Social Work Education for social workers who work within the school system.

4. To insure that special personnel are available, funds for intensive in-service training programs and scholarships will be needed. A program, no matter how well intentioned and conceived, is doomed if qualified staff is not available.

Encourage Development
5. That the state department of education in cooperation with local school districts take leadership in encouraging the development of community resources for children with problem behaviors and their families such as child guidance centers, mental health clinics and family

counseling services. School personnel alone cannot be expected to cope with the increasingly complex situations which cause problem behaviors in young children, the Council noted.

Dr. Paul Wright, chairman of the sub-committee on schools, said "we have programs to assist the handicapped child. We put a great deal of effort into identifying the exceptional child. Now let's help the troubled child."

Luminous Dial Watch Users Get Health Warning

New York — (UPI) — Men: If you are the proud possessor of a pocket watch with luminous dials, beware.

The New York City Health Department believes that such dials, when the watch is worn near the waist, expose the wearer to excessive radiation and possible genetic damage to the reproductive organs.

Acting on a study by the office of radiation control, the city has amended its administrative code to ban the sale of such watches here. It was believed to be the first such prohibition enacted in this country.

The ban does not cover radium dial wrist watches, and it was suggested to owners of radium dial pocket watches if they did not want to dispose of them, that they have the face and hands replaced.

Hanson Blatz, director of the Office of Radiation Control, said that watches examined by the Board of Health gave off 75 units of radiation a year, 150 times more than the amount considered permissible and safe.

Wrist watches are considered safe because the face and hands are smaller, and because the radium-treated surfaces are shielded from the body by the mechanism of the watch. The pocket watch, it was said, is usually worn near the waist, with the face turned inward.

No cases of actual physical damage to pocket watch wearers have been reported, but it was believed that constant exposure to a pocket watch with radium dials over a period of years could be deleterious.

Blatz said luminous dials contain a radioactive substance which emits alpha particles and highly penetrating gamma rays.



INDEBTED—Seam Per Svahlin, 20, of Uppsala, Sweden, who owes his life to the unbelievable navigation of Capt. Alfred Johansen, master of the vessel on which he serves, is pictured during a sightseeing tour of San Francisco. Svahlin had fallen overboard from the 557-foot tanker Horn Crusader as it steamed through fog 20 miles off the coast of Santa Barbara, Calif. He was discovered missing and the captain reversed and retraced his course for 9½ miles, made a course change of seven degrees and brought the ship to a halt 30 yards from the seaman. Svahlin was back on duty 20 hours after he was pulled from the water. (UPI)



Editor's note: Following is the ninth in a series of 12 articles dealing with Oregon motor vehicle laws. Questions regarding state motor vehicle laws may be submitted to the Department of Motor Vehicles, Traffic Safety Division, Salem.

THE BASIC RULE

Mr. B was cited by a police officer for driving 45 miles an hour in a 30-mile-per-hour speed zone. He entered a plea of "not guilty" to the charge, even though he subsequently admitted he was driving 45 miles an hour.

He won his case in court because he was able to prove that at the time of the citation, in the area in which he was driving, and with due regard to the above average traffic and road conditions at that time, 45 miles an hour was not a violation of Oregon's basic rule.

Oregon's speed law has two major parts. The foundation is the basic rule which has been in effect since 1931. The second part, added in 1941, provides designated or recommended top speeds for certain areas.

Signs may be posted in these zones as a reminder to drivers, but these designated speeds apply whether or not they are posted.

In addition to the speeds established by statute, other designated speeds can be set by the State Speed Control Board and the Highway Commission. They become effective when signs are posted, such as the 70 mph on freeways of the state.

No Absolute Limits

Designated speeds are not absolute or maximum limits, but to exceed them is prima facie evidence of violation of the basic rule. This means it is evidence which, standing alone, is sufficient to establish a fact. It ceases to be sufficient when rebutted or impaired by contrary evidence. In this case, evidence of the existing conditions must be introduced to show the element of potential danger in the alleged speed.

The only maximum speed limit for passenger cars in Oregon is 25 miles per hour on ocean beaches. Certain other types of vehicles, however, such as school buses, trucks, and buses do have to comply with maximum limits specifically established for them by law.

(Next: Chemical Tests of Drivers)

Forage tests provide the most accurate method of determining hay quality. The tests give an analysis which includes protein, fiber and dry matter content of the hay.

New Life for Handicapped Opened by Research Center

By GERALD S. SNYDER
Albion, N.Y. — (UPI) — In a modern electronics plant on suburban Long Island a middle-aged polio victim leaned forward in his wheelchair, his body hunched over a workbench.

More than 50 yards away in another building a group of doctors and medical researchers were receiving details about the man's heart, pulse, breathing, blood pressure and skin temperature.

As part of a pioneering research team for the Human Resources Foundation here, they got their information from a tiny telemetering device tucked in the man's shirt pocket which short-waved the data to a set of instruments before them.

The man was one of the lame, blind, deaf, palsied arthritic and mentally retarded workers from the foundation's parent organization, the world famous Abilities, Inc., which is marking its 10th anniversary.

Out To Prove

Together, the "unemployable" employees of the two groups are out to prove that the disabled can be gainfully employed in all industries and "the more disabled a person is, the more successful he actually can become."

Ray Leizer, 44, whose hands were blown off in a mine field in Israel, hit the point home. He plays the organ at foundation functions.

"We are trying to prove," he said, "that you can't tell what a disabled person is capa-

ble of doing on the basis of his disability."

"Take me, for example," he said. "An organ player needs five fingers, wrist rotation and lots of dexterity. That would let me out. But I wasn't satisfied. So a couple of years ago I decided to see if I could play the organ."

Hands of Steel
And with that, Leizer using tender hands of steel, played an aria from Tosca and a fugue of Bach.

"Playing the organ," Leizer said, "involves hitting the right notes in the right sequence at the right time. Whether you hit them with your toes, your head, your elbow or a few other portions of the anatomy doesn't make any difference. As long as you get the results."

Ever since Abilities was founded in a grimy garage 10 years ago, it has been getting results. Today it is a company employing more than 400 severely disabled workers.

All Handicapped

The president, Hank Viscardi, was born with no legs.

And all the others are handicapped in one way or another. Even though the company succeeded (it grossed some \$3 million last year alone), it was only half way along to its goal. Leaders of industry, who came to see the experiment in operation and were amazed at what they saw, still had questions.

How could the mentally retarded possibly fit into a normal industrial operation? What would happen if they

hired a man with a cardiac condition? Why are the handicapped good workers? And so on.

To answer these questions, the Human Resources Foundation was established.

The government became interested and came through with grants. Big business, other foundations and private agencies joined in and last year a \$1 million research center was dedicated.

Special Ramps

In it were special ramps for those who could not walk. Showers, locker rooms and steam rooms were all specially designed.

Blind bowlers could "see" when their pins went down on the center's two-lane alley. They merely had to feel a plate with raised buttons in the pattern of the pins. When a pin fell, the corresponding button on the plate, dropped.

But even though the foundation served as a kind of playground for the handicapped, its research projects were what kept its spirit alive. Hank Viscardi became alarmed at the problem of the mentally retarded.

Twenty mentally retarded young people were brought in to work in the plant. They were taught to do difficult operations in electronic assembly and have done remarkably well at it, Viscardi said.

"We like to think of ourselves," Viscardi said, "as providing an education in the triumph of the human spirit."

STIFF SENTENCE

Edinburgh, Scotland — (UPI) — Bill Hutton, 39, was found guilty Tuesday of neglecting his family and spending all his money on gambling and drink. The judge ordered him to hand his wife his pay envelope unopened every week for the next two years or go to jail for six months.



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BUDGET DEFICITS ARE 'TRADITIONAL' NOW

One thing certain to happen when President Kennedy delivers his major State of the Union, Economic, Budget and Tax Reduction messages in January is an outburst of shocked surprise in Congress and throughout the land over the budget deficit to be projected for the fiscal year 1964 and the upturn in the public debt.

For the deficit to be projected for fiscal 1964—the year beginning July 1963—will run into many billions. With a broad tax reduction figured in, it could be enormous, and of course the national debt is going to zoom.

Considering the history of budgets in this entire generation, though, the only surprising thing will be the "shocked surprise." Budget deficits have become traditional in our land, surpluses have become the rarity.

At the close of fiscal 1961—the year Kennedy inherited a record-sized budget from the GOP—the deficit was \$3.8 billion, the national debt was \$289.2 billion.

At the close of fiscal 1962—the first full year Kennedy was in charge—the deficit was \$6.3 billion, the national debt was \$295.8 billion.

For fiscal 1963, to end next July 1, the estimate now is a deficit of \$7.8 billion and the debt at this date is \$302.2 billion.

For fiscal 1964 the "planned deficit" with tax cuts could top the peak peacetime deficit of \$12.4 billion chalked up by the Eisenhower administration in 1959.

All this follows a history just as dismal from an orthodox financial viewpoint.

In the 10 budget years of the 1930s we had nine deficits, only one picaresque surplus, and that was at the start of the decade.

In the 10 budget years of the 1940s we had eight deficits, only two surpluses, and just one of the surpluses was substantial.

In the 10 budget years of the 1950s we had seven deficits, only three surpluses and none of the surpluses was significant.

In the first four years of the 1960s we have had three deficits, only one minor surplus achieved by Eisenhower in his last year of office, and a fourth deficit is on the way in the fifth year.

This is the record in booms and depressions, in hot war, cold war and peace, under Republicans and Democrats. You may be dismayed, you may worry about where this will lead us, but "shocked surprise" at another deficit year hardly seems warranted.

The purpose of this report is not to mourn or moan, though. The purpose is to ask, "Why deficit on top of deficit?" The deficits of the 1930s are easy to explain. Those were years of catastrophic depression, of the birth of the New Deal, the start of a spiral of spending on social and welfare measures.

The deficits of the 1940s are also easy to explain. Those were years of global war and in case you have forgotten, the deficit in 1943 came to a monumental \$57.4 billion; in 1944 to \$31.4 billion; in 1945 to \$53.9 billion.

But how explain the deficits of the 1950s—years of the greatest prosperity in our nation of all time? Paychecks soared, profits jumped and, although we spent hundreds of billions at home and abroad, we earned trillions which were taxed at very high rates.

How explain the deficits so far in the 1960s—years which have been relatively prosperous by all reasonable yardsticks? The business recession of 1960 was exceedingly mild, the recovery since early 1962 has carried us to new income peaks, tax rates are still very high.

How explain the deficits, then? The only explanation comes back again to the heart of all economic debates these days—our sluggish rate of growth since the mid-1950s.

If we were growing fast enough, we would be creating the profits and paychecks to produce the taxes to cover our rising spending. We are not growing fast enough.

It is this central point which is impelling Kennedy to ask that spending increases be limited and to risk swelling the deficits in 1963 and 1964 by asking for tax cuts to spur our growth.

With spending increases restrained and with the economy stimulated into a new upswing, we should be able to reverse the red ink trend. Otherwise, the record will continue as dismal as it has been since the 1920s.

Broken, Used Toys Sought by SOC Mugs

Ashland — Broken or used toys are needed by the Mugs, an off-campus social group at Southern Oregon college, for their annual toy drive which began today and will conclude Dec. 7.

Members of the Mugs will contact Ashland residents for the sixth year in succession for such toys, which will be repaired and distributed to needy children by the members of the Ashland fire department.

Toys, or game contributions may be deposited at the Elk's Barber Shop or Pioneer Shopping Center in Ashland for pick up. The Britt Student center is the gathering point on the SOC campus.



HECKLED BY SIGN—Labor Leader Walter Reuther of Detroit is shown in San Francisco on a stopover en route home from Japan where he spent 10 days at the invitation of four labor groups to coordinate the Japanese and American labor movements. Reuther is holding a sign reading "Go Home Walter Reuther," thrown into his car by Communist hecklers who held small anti-American demonstrations throughout his tour. (UPI)

WITHOUT A SIGNATURE WHO WILL TAKE IT?

So true. Whether it's your name on a check, or the maker's name on the money, it's the name that gives it worth.

When your retailer knows you, he knows that your name on a check makes it good.

In the same way, when you recognize a trusted manufacturer's brand name on the products you purchase, you know you're getting the quality you expect... that you and your family will be satisfied.

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You'll find manufacturer's brand names wherever you go. They take the guesswork out of buying. Like good friends, they're always there... all wide ready to serve and satisfy.

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