

He opened the door



Legislative leaders should heed criticism, look for improvement

No Oregon legislature in the past 30 years has ended its work on such a sour note of discontent as has the one which finally called it quits Monday night, almost symbolically, just one minute before midnight. No one, it seems, was satisfied with this session. Legislators were not happy. Observers were critical. And if one judges the temper of the citizenry accurately, it is fortunate, indeed, for the legislators that they are not going to be asking for a pay raise at the next election, instead of the 1962 primary.

Oregon sessions always have been long, compared to those of states of similar or relatively similar size. Oregon legislators do a better job, far better in most instances, of making sure everyone is heard, that anyone who wants legislative action has an opportunity to present his best case. This is not always true of other states.

Oregon legislative committees are more thorough than those of many states. Almost every measure introduced receives careful and complete committee study. And this fact, too, contributes to the length of the session.

But it also contributes to the chaos and disorder at the end of the session, when most bills of major importance begin to roll out of committees at a breakneck speed. Tempers grow as short as the consideration given to major items by individual legislators who have not been privy to all the testimony before the committees. Those last few days see literally dozens of measures either enacted into law or buried in committee files. There are mistakes—some like the \$20 million blooper in the income tax bill, and some like

Bridge tolls cause the problem

There have been a couple of bad accidents in recent days involving planes flying near The Dalles. Chenoweth is a small field on the Oregon side of the river. The main The Dalles airport is on the Washington side of the Columbia, has relatively little use, and excellent facilities. Conditions at Chenoweth are less than standard.

Why, then, do some fliers—most of them The Dalles residents—use Chenoweth? For two reasons. In the first place it is closer to the city, by auto. The Columbia river is a barrier which has held back use of the larger field. Washington sales taxes are not popular with Oregon

'They' never have

The mother of a member of the Bend high school band was talking. "The band is not going to get to appear in the big Rose Festival parade in Portland this year. Why aren't they going to do it?"

Here's that old word "they" again. Just who are "they?"

It's true Bend won't have a float in the major Rose Festival parade. Only once in the history of the event has there been a Bend float entered, and that time it was paid for by a Portland firm, which allowed the Bend name to be placed on it. The reason? A float, which must be covered with real, not artificial, cut flowers, costs in the neighborhood of \$2,000.

And just who are "they" who

failure to act on several important pieces of legislation.

There will be those who will try to lay much of the blame for this apparent near-breakdown upon Clarence Barton, Speaker of the House during the just-ended session. This is probably unfair. It's true Barton tried, more than any Speaker in recent years, to exercise personal leadership in affairs of some committees. Some even called it domination, rather than leadership. And it's true some of his efforts failed badly. But the House was composed of 59 individuals other than Barton. Barton's party edge was paper-thin. He cannot fairly be assessed any great measure of personal blame for the legislature's performance.

There have been suggestions the Taxation committees of the two houses should operate jointly, as does the Ways and Means committee. And this probably would help. But it won't do the whole job.

Leaders of the legislature should carefully consider the criticism which has come their way since the session began to bog down. There is no provision for an interim committee study of the legislature. And there is no real continuing organization from one legislature to another. But it would be a good idea for those who make the legislative wheels roll—and who took much of the public blame when those wheels fail to roll—to take a long look, this interim period, to see what can be done to make the Oregon assembly operate more smoothly, more effectively, and more in the interests of the entire state, instead of in the personal interests of legislators.

pilots.

But the largest single reason seems to be the bridge toll charged those who want to cross the river. Combined with an inordinately high taxicab rate—it costs five bucks to go the airline mile across the river—the larger field comes into general use only by the cautious among The Dalles pilots, and the cautious or the stranger among visitors.

It should be possible for the two states involved to work out some solution to the bridge toll problem. The Dalles city council should be able to handle the taxi fare situation. With both sticklers out of the way a life or two may be saved.

are supposed to pungle up two grand? The city government? Taxpayers probably would raise a first-class fuss. The Chamber of Commerce? Ten per cent (or thereabouts) of the Chamber's annual budget for one float in one parade is an awful lot of dough just to put a high school band in a parade. Would parents of band members be willing to put up \$25 to \$30, plus transportation and meals for the youngsters? Almost certainly not.

The band will appear, as it frequently does, in a smaller parade, one for which there is no \$2,000 tribute exacted. It will miss, as it always has excepting for that one unusual circumstance, the "big" parade. And "they" are at fault, as usual.

Capital Report

Oregon farmers must find some alternate sources of laborers

By Yvonne Franklin

Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Rep. Robert Duncan warned the farmers of Oregon last week that they must "find alternative sources for obtaining labor from the American market" because of the defeat of the Mexican Farm Labor law. Approximately 300 braceros are used yearly in Oregon to pick Rogue River Valley pears.

The rising opposition of church groups and labor unions are partially responsible for the demise of the bracero program, which aids one per cent of the farm group, mostly on large farms in California and Texas.

However, Duncan, who serves on the Agriculture Committee which reviews all farm legislation, believes the vote is "symbolic of the way much farm legislation will be received this year."

Was this a result of the farm wheat referendum, he was asked? "No," he said, "it's not a spirit of revenge at all. But there is a growing feeling against the agricultural subsidy program as being expensive and unsuccessful..."

All of Oregon's delegation except Rep. Edith Green of the city of Portland voted for a two-year extension of the law. An effort will be made to revive the bill, Duncan said, with amendments which may make it more palatable. Duncan had tried to amend the bill in committee to give workmen's compensation and provide adequate housing but was unsuccessful.

This bill, Public Law 78, which expires in December, 1963, admits Mexican male workers (braceros) for temporary employment. The Department of Labor recruits and places these workers, assists farmers and workers to establish contracts for work, and requires farmers to pay wages, transportation and provide adequate housing conditions. A farmer may not contract for Mexicans unless he has unsuccessfully offered domestic

workers the same wages. He is not required to offer American workers equivalent workmen's compensation or occupational insurance coverage, housing or transportation expenses.

During floor debate last week both Duncan and Green took the floor to defend their positions. Duncan contended that he had noted the opposition of church and other groups and agreed that there was justification for "contentions that the use of Mexican workers has, to an extent, had an adverse effect on the employment opportunities of domestics..."

"But there is also evidence," he continued, "that the total agricultural labor needs of this country cannot, at specific times and places, be met from domestic sources..."

He reminded the non-farmers of the House that when perishable crops are ready, they must be picked. And he praised the efforts of Rogue River Valley farmers to obtain harvesting help before contracting for braceros. He also pointed with pride to the "advanced migratory labor legislation" in Oregon "to protect these people from exploitation, and to relieve them from the most pressing of the social problems with which they are faced."

"These laws include laws that license labor leaders, that impose strict standards of public health with which growers must comply," he continued, "safety regulations on the highways and — get this — a pilot program to provide education for the children of these migrants who, because of the transitory nature of their parents' employment frequently reach adulthood without proper education."

Duncan was congratulated for Oregon's performance by an opponent, who, however, reminded him that "this does not necessarily follow as far as the other states are concerned." A Texas congressman quoted wages as low as 20 cents an hour for domestic help being paid in Texas, squalid

living conditions and discrimination against Mexican-Americans doing crop work.

Mrs. Green said "as a result of this program, poverty competes against poverty to produce more poverty."

"This program, originally enacted in the 82nd Congress in 1951 as a temporary measure is a reason why the American farm workers, one of the poorest work groups in the United States, were average of about \$880 a year for the 134 days of farm work they were able to obtain," she said.

"The program also hurts family farms, as the large farms are the principal employers of braceros, and are thus able to cut costs in a way not available to family farms who employ few hired workers..."

The debate was carried by Californians and Texans, those with most to lose from the demise of the law. One Californian extolled the virtues of having braceros, saying they increased the fringe benefits to domestic workers and upgraded wages. However he was followed by another Californian who said:

"As a health educator in the state of California, I did enter a bracero camp and found that their facilities were good. But then I crossed to the other side of the road and I found our own workers eating on the floor..."

"And we were also asked if we had seen the health facilities made available to the braceros, and I say that I have. But I have also seen the type of health facilities that are made available to the Americans, which are, in effect, no facilities at all."

Statistics from the Agriculture Department for the past ten years were cited to show, if not a decrease, at least a plateau of wage rates in areas where braceros are used. For instance, wages for farm workers generally have risen from 83 cents to 1.05 cents an hour during the past ten years, but in bracero areas wages have held to around 80 cents an hour.

Washington Merry-go-round

Refreshing change in Bolivian politicking

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — U.S. Ambassador Ben Stephansky has been telling the State Department about a new type of political frankness which is winning admiration in Bolivia. For years it's been popular to kick Uncle Sam in the seat of the pants when you are running for political office in any Latin-American country. However, former Ambassador Victor Andrade, who served as Bolivia foreign minister and long-time envoy to the United States, is employing a different tactic in running for president of Bolivia.

When Andrade returned to La Paz after giving up his ambassadorial post in Washington, President Paz Estenssoro offered him a position in the cabinet, or an ambassadorial post, or a job as head of the Central Bank. But Andrade declined.

"I've been away a long time," he said. "I want to get around and be with the Bolivian people. I might tell you," Andrade added, "that I have a theory which some politicians who find it popular to knock the United States may not agree with. Everyone knows I am a friend of the United States and I am going to say so. Furthermore, I am convinced that the Bolivian people are fed up with hypocrisy. They know we've been supported by the United States for years and they're tired of having us kick the American people who feed us."

Andrade referred to the fact that Bolivia has usually voted against the United States or remained neutral on controversial issues before the United Nations and the OAS. Frequently Bolivia has sided with Fidel Castro, even though one third of the Bolivian budget is paid for by the United States.

Ambassador Andrade carried out his promise, made it clear he is a friend of the USA. Furthermore, when a meeting of left wing peasants was about to take place near his farm in the interior of Bolivia, he made it a point to go back to his farm and greet many of the peasant leaders. Andrade is a member of the revolutionary party which kicked out the foreign tin barons, and it was he who came to Washington and persuaded the Eisenhower administration to support the new Bolivian regime; so he can speak with conviction about both revolution and American friendship.

When the peasant leaders stopped by his ranch, Andrade told them: "My dog doesn't bite the hand that feeds him. Why should we bite the hand of the friend that feeds us? If it wasn't for the United States, you would be starving today."

Later, when the Under Secretary of Rural Affairs addressed the peasant meeting and began to criticize the United States, he was booed so vehemently that it ended the meeting. The critic of the USA finally had to walk out.

Detergent Determents
The battle of the soap lobbies is being fought on Capitol Hill over something the housewife uses most — detergents.

But while she runs the foamy suds through her dishes or laundry tub, public health experts are getting more and more perturbed over the amount of non-soluble foam dumped into American streams or seeping through American soil to springheads.

The situation has become so bad that Congressman Henry Reuss, D-Wis., has introduced a bill which, two years from this month (June 30, 1965) would ban synthetic detergents which do not decompose, particularly alkylbenzene sulfonate, better known as ABS.

The big soap and detergent makers, however, are battling furiously against Reuss's bill and a companion bill introduced in the Senate.

The lobby is led by Proctor and Gamble, whose chairman, Neil McElroy, was Secretary of Defense under Eisenhower, and who have employed the former White House aide under Ike, Bryce Harlow, as their Washington lobbyist. Teamed up with this giant soap combine is the British combine, Lever Brothers, which manufactures soap and detergents all the way from India to New Zealand, to say nothing of the United States.

On the other hand, the Colgate Company, manufacturers of various soaps, is supporting Rep. Reuss and agrees that something must be done about detergents which will not decompose and disappear in the earth's surface.

Note — Authors of the House bill banning detergents are Senators Metcalf, Mont., Neuberger, Ore., McIntyre, N.H., and Nelson, Wis., all Democrats.

Probe underway in fluctuating sugar prices

WASHINGTON (UPI)—A House subcommittee investigating fluctuating sugar prices today called representatives of Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, the French West Indies and the Philippines to testify on their sugar quotas.

One of the representatives, John A. O'Donnell, was a leading figure in the recent dispute over Philippine war claims. He still deals with U.S. sugar quotas for that country, but a subcommittee spokesman said O'Donnell's appearance would have nothing to do with the claims issue.

The representatives were expected to be asked about the ability of the countries they work for to meet this year's sugar quotas which the United States has assigned them.

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Leonard Sullivan, D-Mo., has been told that sugar prices, which rose to a record level in May will return to normal in the near future. "Prices have been coming down as rapidly as they had been going up," Undersecretary of Agriculture Charles S. Murphy told Sullivan.

Civil Rights — Senate Republicans were pledged to support new civil rights legislation but remained divided on the key issue of ending a filibuster likely to start when such legislation is debated. President Kennedy was expected to send Congress new civil rights proposals early next week.

Construction — The House approved a 1.6 billion military construction authorization Wednesday over the bitter protests of Rep. Harley O. Staggers, D-W.Va., who said not "one penny" went to his state, the highest unemployment area in the nation.

GOP divides over filibuster

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Senate Republicans were pledged today to support "further appropriate" civil rights legislation but were as divided as Democrats on the key issue of gagging a filibuster.

GOP liberals, originally hoping for a more sweeping declaration, settled after five hours of closed door debate for a Republican unity statement which avoided all reference to a gag rule.

Democratic supporters of President Kennedy's forthcoming civil rights program — recognizing that Republican votes must be found to kill a talkathon against the legislation—were quick to cite the absence of a GOP cloture, or gag rule, pledge.

Sen. Philip A. Hart, D-Mich., one of the liberals backing legislative action on civil rights, told a reporter:

Some schools may fail to meet needs of all of their students

By David Nydick
UPI Staff Writer

Much has been written about children being bored because they are not challenged.

Perhaps some school programs are not properly designed to meet the needs of all students. Actually the problem is more involved than just a weak program. The bright student will have little difficulty with the normal work of any program. He could be given advanced work. Although this is a possibility it does not appear to be the answer. There is a great deal of controversy among experts as to the correct answer.

Although parents should be concerned with the overall improvement of the schools, the immediate problem is meeting the needs of their child. The child should not be involved in a parent's objection or dissatisfaction with a teacher or school program.

It is important to recognize that some part of this problem is based upon the attitudes of the parent and child. Children naturally are curious and interested in school activities. Parents can encourage or discourage them.

John is a bright student. He always completes his assignments quickly and accurately. He has a pleasant personality and is looked to as a leader by his peers. There are many activities which interest him such as sports, reading, math club, and writing for the school newspaper. He constantly is involved in a variety of valuable projects.

Tax situation being pondered by Commission

SALEM (UPI) — Most Oregon taxpayers are going to have to dig deep in their pockets for extra money early next year when they file their 1963 income tax returns if the new tax hike goes into effect.

Tax Commission legal and accounting personnel were pondering the problem today.

They did not know which of several plans to adopt. They were waiting to see if the new tax increase will be referred by the voters.

Tax Commission Chief Legal Counsel Carlisle B. Roberts said the new income tax would not become law until Sept. 2. This is 90 days after adjournment of the legislative session.

Legally the session ended at 12:09 a.m. June 4, the 142nd day of the session, although legislative records will show adjournment at 11:59 p.m. June 3, the 141st day.

Probably Will Wait
Roberts said the commission could make up the new tables immediately, but probably could not have them printed in time for use beginning July 1.

He felt the commission would decide to start the new withholding rates at the beginning of the final quarter, Oct. 1.

"But we can't anticipate an early change in collection rates because the tax increase might be referred," he said.

John J. Lobdell, director of the accounting division, said the commission could issue a temporary withholding schedule to pick up extra money to cover the full year, but he doubted it would be done.

"I would guess the commission will adopt new tables effective Oct. 1 to reflect the changes resulting from the new law," he said.

"Refunds this year have averaged \$39 a return, so this will take up some of the slack. Others will just have to pay the difference at the end of the year," Lobdell explained.

Bill, a student in John's class, is equally capable. He apparently is unhappy with school. His work is careless and he rarely goes beyond the minimum requirements. There are few activities which interest him. He constantly is complaining about being bored.

What produces these two opposite reactions in the same program? The parents of both boys are interested and participate in school activities. John's parents have encouraged him to pursue his interests. They show concern for his work. When discussing school they indicate confidence in John and his teachers. Bill's parents unintentionally are discouraging him. They are quite critical of the school and teachers. Unfortunately Bill has lost respect and tends to look down on the school program.

Parents must be careful to separate their criticism of the school and their child's adjustment to the school. Always remember that your child's success is your immediate aim. Help him to get the most from the program. Don't use your child in attempting to improve the system. The improvement of a school system should be kept as a separate issue.

Good education involves more than direct teaching. The child must be helped to develop his own direction. Self direction is an important asset. After all, there is a point at which formal education ends and the individual must be ready to continue on his own. This approach can answer partially the problem of boredom because the child is challenging himself.

Barbs

After a man drives a bargain to get a second-hand car he sometimes finds he isn't driving a bargain.

When the fishing is good commercial fishermen aren't disappointed with their net results.



You can expect to see red this summer, all over the backs of foolish people who sprawl out too long on the sunny beaches.

A big fire in a sauerkraut factory in the mid-west cost somebody a lot of cabbage.

Perry critical of IPC proposal

PORTLAND (UPI) — Idaho Power Company's proposal to write off the salmon run above its dams on the Snake River was criticized Wednesday as being premature and based on insufficient evidence.

L. Edward Perry, director of the Columbia River Fisheries Program for the U.S. Bureau of Fish and Wildlife, told a Federal Power Commission hearing he still has hopes for the salmon run.

Perry said he felt the company should be required to continue its fish passage program and improve it so that it would preserve the natural production of salmon and steelhead above the Brownlee Dam.

A spokesman for the company testified Tuesday that its fish passage facilities were a failure despite a \$10 million outlay. Perry said some of the failures were a result of operating and maintenance difficulties.

The hearing is expected to continue for the rest of the week.

State of Union

ACROSS	1 "Hawkeye State"	5 Chevalier's island	9 Try	13 Boy's name	17 Bavarian river	21 Eyes (Scot.)	25 Mountainous state (ab.)	29 Equine sound	33 Palm leaf	37 Loud outcry	41 Exchanged	45 Parer	49 Sonnet, for instance	53 Big state	57 Lubricates	61 Unspirited	65 Italian coin	69 Tidy
DOWN	2 "Prairie State"	6 Native of Latvia	10 Grandparental	14 Russian stream	18 Ruminant	20 Shawnee state (ab.)	24 Recent (comb. form)	30 "Buckeye State"	34 Brazilian wallba	38 Play on words	42 Legal point	46 Crimson	50 Sonnet, for instance	54 Methuening	58 Anathema	62 Fascist	66 Oracle	70 Tidy

Answer to Previous Puzzle

THE BULLETIN

Thursday, June 6, 1963
An Independent Newspaper

Robert W. Chandler, Editor
Phil F. Brogan, Associate Editor
Loren E. Dyer, Mech. Sup't.
Jack McDermott, Adv. Manager
Lou W. Meyers, Circ. Manager
William A. Yates, Managing Ed.
Entered as Second Class Matter, January 6, 1957, at the Post Office at Bend, Oregon, under No. 253023. Published daily except Sunday and certain holidays by The Bend Bulletin, Inc.