Boss, do you want to see government get ahead of private enterprise?'

Oregon lawyers sending in ballots on client indemnification fund

Oregon attorneys, in a mail referendum, are voting for the first time on a proposal which has been discussed by the state's bar for several years. All active members of the bar have been asked to express an opinion on the proposal, known as the client indemnity fund. The mail vote is a result of a recent action of those members of the bar who attended the group's annual convention. The fund is a relatively new idea in the history of law practice.

Briefly, the fund would be established by the state bar organization to repay clients who have been damaged by the acts of the occasional crooked attorney.

(This doesn't mean, if the fund is set up, you can collect from the other fellow's attorney if you happen to lose a case. The fund would pay off if your own attorney turned out to be less than honest.)

One group within the bar strongly favors the fund. Another group just as strongly disapproves. Each, however, has the same basic reason for its stand. Proponents, recognizing the unique position of the bar in self-regulation, feel the fund should be established to further confirm the responsibility of attorneys as a group for actions of individual lawyers. They feel all lawyers will be held in greater respect if they are willing to stand together to make up the occasional loss by mis-appropriation. Opponents say members of the Oregon bar are respected now; to set up such a fund would tend to make the basic character of new attorneys less important.

The idea of setting up a fund to pay back clients for financial losses suffered from attorneys who get their pocketbooks mixed up with their ethics is a relatively new one. But, though relatively new, it is one which has caught on rapidly. The first such fund was established in Great Britain about 20 years ago. The first in the United States is less than 15 years old. About 20 states now have such a fund.

Oregon lawyers do a good job of self-regulation, one of the best jobs in the nation. And there are standard remedies which would take care of most cases of the missing bucks. But there are times when the normal remedies are ineffective; there are times when the stealing person, lawyer or not, has no assets with which to pay. It is in these cases the proposed client indemnity fund would come into effect.

Oregon lawyers have been granted far more powers over their own profession than have been given to any other group in the state. The state's bar group examines the qualifications of those who wish to practice law in the state. It recommends their approval by the courts. It collects fees from them; they pay no fees to the state treasury. It handles much of its own discipline, and does it well. It accepts responsibility for the continuing education of its members.

The inauguration of the client indemnity fund would not be an admission, tacit or otherwise, that there are crooks active in the practice of law in the state. Nor would it be an accusation against other members of the bar. It would affirm their responsibility to the public. It would be an assurance that lawyers as a whole are so proud of their profession, so confident of their fellows, that they are willing to tax themselves to protect their clients against the occasional misdeeds of a few.

Backward spelling

We note by the news in our favorite paper that Friday is to be observed by Bend Senior High School, in connection with its homecoming program, as Sraebaval Day.

That strange word is Lava Bears, merged and spelled backward.

May we suggest that the committee in charge invite residents of Rolyat to join in the homecoming party.

Rolyat is out near the edge of the High Desert, where the mythical Lava Bear, hunted long ago by the nationally-known writer, Irvin S. Cobb, reputedly once lived.

And Rolyat is Taylor spelled backward.

Some sobering second ideas

WASHINGTON — First news of the military coup in Viet Nam was most welcome in Washington. It came after considerable, almost unprecedented, pressure against the Diem government. The pressure not only included the reduction of assistance to Viet Nam. It also included such statements as President Kennedy's that changes in "personnel" might be necessary in that Asian country.

When first word of the assassination of Diem and his brother, Nhu, hit here the official reaction was that "they got what was coming to them." This was quickly changed to one of regret, that the new regime had allowed the two to be murdered.

There is no doubt Americans have been in the thing up to their necks. Probably the Central Intelligence Agency was not too involved. The current Washington joke is that "CIA could not have done it, it worked." Far more likely is the opinion that CIA's operations wing has been somewhat clipped in the past couple of years.

But American military advisers, and visitors from the Pentagon, have been most close to the group of Army officers who led the revolt. General Minh, in particular, is close to many highly-placed American military men. He attended this country's Command and General Staff School, and is highly regarded in military circles here.

One newsman here, one of this country's real experts on Viet Nam, is sure there is more trouble ahead for the new government. It has too many heads, all relatively unskilled in practical Asian politics, all with ambitions of their own, he feels. If he's correct, the situation there is far from resolved.

Stop-Goldwater move undercut in new book

By Lyle C. Wilson
UPI Staff Writer

The stop-Goldwater elements of the Republican party had an almost unanswerable argument against the senator's nomination for president by the Republicans. It was this:

That Goldwater would be compelled to seek Southern white segregationist votes to be elected; that he would be compelled to cater to the white segregationists to an extent that would forever put the racist brand on the party of Abraham Lincoln; that the GOP dare not permit that.

The stop-Goldwater elements of the Republican party had that almost unanswerable argument. But perhaps they do not have it any more.

Putnam has just published from the typewriter of Ralph de Toledano "The Winning Side," sub-titled "The Case for Goldwater Republicanism." De Toledano undertakes with persuasive figures to answer the charge that Goldwater would be compelled to espouse segregation and to take the Republican party with him if he were nominated next year for president. Chapter 11 is entitled "Surprise in 1962." In it the author asserts:

Opposed Economic Policies

"All surveys of the 1962 election showed that southerners turned to the Republican party because they opposed the economic policies of the Kennedy administration and the national Democratic party. Race was at most a tangential (divergent, erratic) issue except with the white, rural, low-income voter who considered the Negro a rival for his job.

"The 1962 results promised much for the Republican future. The GOP votes came from the sector of the (Southern) electorate most likely to assume a dominant role in years to come—the urban middle class."

The foregoing is the theme of De Toledano's argument that a Republican candidate can do pretty well in the South without becoming a racist demagogue. He cites Alabama where Republican James Martin almost defeated veteran Democratic Senator Lister Hill. Hill's margin was 6,800 votes.

Hill's support came from the rural areas. Toledano asserts that Southern Democratic strength in 1962 was based on the unlikely combination of the Negro and rural segregationist vote.

Republican Martin, says De Toledano, carried every major Alabama city and in counties of more than 100,000 averaged 53.6 per cent of the vote. In the lesser counties, where segregationist feeling may be assumed to be highest, Martin's share was 46.2 per cent of the vote.

It's Another World

Parents, kids should reach a compromise

By Elizabeth Chenoweth

"We are right!" scream the parents. "Man you're old fashioned. Get with the times. Can't you see we're right?" scream the teenagers. Who is right?

Parents tend to fight new fads and ideas brought up by the teens because when they were young you just didn't do that or dress that way. After a while, parents get so that they are against any new idea because of constant arguments.

Teenagers on the other hand, get so that they think that everything that their parents do or say is old fashion. We get so that we don't even consider the possibility that there may be something good and useful in what they say.

These completely different points of view can only cause argument in the home, and nothing gets accomplished.

Neither side is completely right, even though we usually hold the most sensible side of the argument. For this reason, there should be a compromise between the two different points of view. Neither side should be prejudice to begin with, but instead wait and see what the motives are behind the other's beliefs.

Parents shouldn't keep their teens completely old fashioned. Then again, they shouldn't just let them go crazy and go for every new fad that comes along. There should be a happy medium.

Remember: A little of the old and a little of the new, will make an awfully good stew!

MORE CRANES ARRIVE

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Two more whooping cranes have arrived at the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge on the Texas coast, bringing the number of the rare birds now in winter quarters to 33.

Capital Report

Farmers still outvote city slickers when it comes to Mexican labor, but how long?

By Yvonne Franklin
Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON—House extension of the law to import Mexican agricultural workers illustrates that farmers can still outvote the city slickers in Congress, but it's getting harder all the time.

Last Spring the House refused to approve a two-year extension of the program. Subsequently the Senate passed a one-year extension, and the House last Thursday followed suit by a 178 to 153 vote.

There were contentions during House debate that unprecedented pressure had been used to strongarm Congressmen to vote for extension of a bill which has been called "temporary" since the Korean war. The farmers marshalled powerful forces to lobby Congress on their behalf: the Farm Bureau, the American Cotton Council, the National Canners Association, fruit and vegetable growers and the pickle packers.

Such pressure proved effective, expecially as Congressmen tend to protect the economic interests of their districts when vital job-making industries are at stake. Rep. Robert C. Duncan of Medford said he had felt no pressure from the growers in his district.

Some 300 braceros are used each year in the Rogue River Valley to harvest fruit. Most other agricultural labor in Oregon is local and domestic migrants. Rep. Walter Norblad and Al Ullman supported the legislation, but Rep. Edith Green of Portland voted against the bill.

Church groups, the National Council of Churches, the American Friends and others, as well as labor unions, fought against extension of the law, contending that it is immoral to use foreign labor when there is growing agricultural unemployment.

Opponents claim that importing braceros depresses American wages and prevents domestic migrants from sharing in the benefits that are given to the Mexicans. The unions have also been trying to organize migrant workers so that the pay scale can be raised.

Congressional critics of the law pointed out that the braceros are given advantages which domestics aren't receiving: workmen's compensation, health and accident insurance, free housing, cost of transportation to and from jobs, guarantees of so much work, etc.

Braceros also cannot be brought into areas which discriminate against them because of their color. This has had the effect of the removal of signs on drinking fountains, restrooms and lunch counters in many a southern town caused by the influence of the large corporation farms which use bracero labor.

In Oregon braceros in the Rogue River area average around $1.75 an hour; the national average for migrant labor is 80 cents an hour. During House debate it was said that some southern states like Texas and Arkansas pay 60 cents an hour and that if higher wages were offered so that the American migrant could make a living then the braceros would not be needed.

Duncan supported the bill with reluctance and warned the growers to make plans for the recruitment of domestic workers, for he said the mood of the Congress is not to extend the controversial law further. This final one-year extension is regarded as a phasing out period to allow farmers to plan for recruitment of workers without the use of braceros.

Duncan said that the Rogue Valley farmers had proved that they had made every effort to obtain domestic help before hiring braceros. Duncan thought the growers should take steps to find alternative sources of labor "now" and "not wait until there is an emergency."

In an exchange of letters with R. G. Scearce, Secretary of the Hood River Traffic Association, Duncan wrote:

". . .If the farmers don't move someone will have to. This is an old old story. Government shouldn't move and, ordinarily, doesn't move unless there is a breakdown on the part of the private interest to solve the problem themselves. .

"So many problems are in the lap of the Federal Government now because of a breakdown in the private sector of our ecomony, and in the lower levels of government. This is not always their fault, as they are so frequently circumscribed by a lack of financial resources to do the job."

Duncan agreed with the recommendations of Howard Fujii, Director of Commodities of the Oregon Farm Bureau Federation at Salem, who porposed:

1. Development of farmer owned and controlled labor placement organizations to recruit and place farm workers.

2. Personnel records would be developed by each employer and association that would follow the workers, or be provided with other associations to assure qualification.

3. Special training should be provided for the jobs involved as maximum production is obtained.

4. Special emphasis must be made so that farmers maintain a good employee relations program. Adjustments in pay must be made for variations in crop or other conditions involved. Housing needs to be reviewed. Tenure and continuity of employment are important. Incentives and fringe benefits should be part of the overall program.

Fujii said that one farmer near Salem reported 80 to 90 per cent of his workers return each year. Some have been with him since he started farming and he credits this entirely to the attention paid to employee relations.

Washington Merry-go-round

JFK has opposed one wing of church in handling Viet Nam

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — During the pre-election campaign that put the first Catholic President in the White House, I received a great deal of critical mail from Protestants because I claimed that John F. Kennedy, if elected, would observe the constitutional separation of church and state. I said at that time, however, that if he did not, I would report it.

Here is a report on two phases of the church and state issue where the first Catholic President has taken important and significant positions regarding his own church.

The first is in regard to South Viet Nam where he has opposed one powerful group inside his church. The other is in regard to federal aid to Catholic colleges where he has sided with his church.

Very little has leaked out about the manner in which the United States got so heavily involved in Viet Nam on the side of the unpopular minority Diem family. But the man who had most to do with it was Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York who has made four pilgrimages to South Viet Nam where he was welcomed as a saviour. He was instrumental in persuading the Eisenhower administration to send heavy relief funds and later military forces to that country.

On Spellman's first trip around Christmas 1955, he made headlines with a $100,000 gift to Catholic refugees who had fled from the Communist North to the South. But simultaneously, the Eisenhower administration gave a Christmas gift of $20,571,428 of U.S. aid and food to these refugees, most of them Catholic.

JFK Cracks Down

Ever since then, Cardinal Spellman's drive has been to bolster the Catholic minority in a country which is about 10 per cent Catholic and over 40 per cent Buddhist. He has been the No. 1 supporter of the unpopular Diem family. When Diem's brother, Archbishop Ngo-Dinh-Thuc was refused an audience with the Pope last summer, it was considered significant that he came immediately to New York to call on Cardinal Spellman. It was on the Cardinal that Mme. Nhu also paid her first call when she arrived in the United States.

It should be noted that the Vatican disagreed with Spellman on Viet Nam, as it has on many things. Not only did Pope Paul refuse to receive Diem's brother, the archbishop, but last summer during the climax of the anti-Buddhist persecution, Paul sent a message to Saigon asking "mutal respect for legitimate liberties."

President Kennedy, though a little slow in coming to grips with the Vietnamese crisis, finally lined up against Spellman and the Catholic ruling family. He recognized that the Catholic rulers had made themselves so unpopular that there could be no effective opposition to communism as long as they were in power.

The White House did not conspire to throw out the Diem family. What it did do was to withdraw U. S. payments of $250,000 per quarter to the special forces which had kept Diem in office. This was the U. S.-armed - and - equipped terrorist outfit, paid by all the U.S. tax-payers, which raided the Buddhist temples last August and dragged worshippers off to jails. When their pay was cut off by our Central Intelligence, it was the tip-off that U.S. policy had changed and meant that the downfall of Diem was inevitable.

JFK Weasels

On another vitally important church-state front it is only fair to report that the President has weaseled. Not only has he compromised on the question of separation of church and state when it comes to church colleges, but he has permitted $15,783,164 worth of government land to be given or sold at a discount to Catholic institutions. The total amount paid for this $15,783,164 worth of property was $319,014.

What may make it embarrassing for Kennedy politically at the next election is the fact that he has appointed Catholic officials to be in charge of these give-aways and discount sales. His Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Anthony Celebrezze, is the top man in charge of giving surplus property to schools and churches.

Under him is another Catholic, ex-Congressman Jim Quigley of Pennsylvania, who handles education. And the General Services Administrator in immediate charge of surplus government property is Bernard Boutin.

These are able and conscientious men. I know them personally and am sure they would not favor their own religious faith. However, this is not going to satisfy the Protestant critics of the first Catholic President when election time rolls around.

One of the most important discount give-aways of federal property was 22 choice acres, part of Mitchell Field, L. I., deeded to Cardinal Spellman's archdiocese for a parochial school and convent. The property, valued at $540,999, was sold to the church at a 70 per cent discount.

The New York regional director of HEW who handled this was Joseph B. O'Connor, also a Catholic.

The public school district of East Meadow applied for part of the Mitchell Field acreage, as did Nassau County which wanted the land for a community center. However, GSA administrator Boutin declared the land in excess to military needs, turned it over to Secretary Celebrezze, who acted on the recommendation of regional director O'Connor and allotted the coveted 22 acres to Cardinal Spellman's archdiocese for a school and convent.

Some leaders unconvinced on vote meaning

By Zan Stark
UPI Staff Writer

SALEM (UPI)—There appears to be an almost fanatical refusal on the part of some of the state's leaders to admit that the Oct. 15 tax defeat meant STOP SPENDING.

Many lawmakers and state officials are frantically scurrying about in search for the "true meaning" of the referendum election.

Sales tax proponents interpret the vote as a mandate to introduce a new tax to Oregon.

Friends of education claim the voters support education, but didn't like the legislature's tax increase bill.

Some lawmakers privately want to retaliate against the voters by enacting a series of nuisance taxes.

Gov. Mark Hatfield has called for re-passage of the one - shot speedup of withholding collections to bring in $12 million this biennium — a part of the tax bill the voters rejected.

Few Suggest Economy

But few indeed are the state's leaders who suggest the Oct. 15 vote was a demand for economy.

It would be difficult to imagine two men with more divergent philosophies than Secretary of State Howell Appling Jr., and Senate President Ben Musa.

Yet they agree on one thing. They feel the Oct. 15 vote WAS a mandate to stop spending.

There are many reasons to believe they are right.

The loudest pre-election cry was that a "No" vote would be a vote against education. Educators felt the public would respond.

They did—they voted 3½ to 1 to defeat the measure.

Three Groups May Emerge

It now appears three major blocks of opinion will emerge at the special sessions beginning next Monday.

The Musa bloc opposes reenactment of the one-shot bill, or any other new revenue source, including a sales tax. This group wants general state economy, with the biggest cuts to come out of basic school support. Basic school cuts can be offset at the local level by increased property taxes, and this group feels the local school district voters should be free to make their own choice about how much they want to pay for education.

The Hatfield plan calls for enactment of the one-shot measure, general state economy, and a less severe cut in basic school funds.

Then there are the sales tax people, who insist the voters on Oct. 15 were demanding a new form of taxation, not budget cuts.

Barbs

A medicine cabinet is where you keep remedies for every ailment except the ones you have.

A high school youth's allowance is really just a down-payment on what he really will spend.

The dub golfer takes his coffee straight in the club house and the course two or three lumps with his tee.

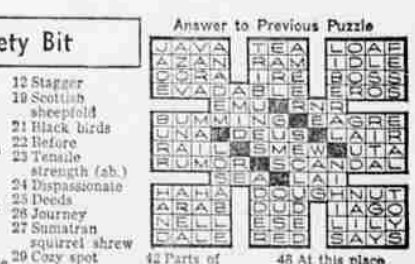
Have you found that fat little bug on your tomato plants? Boring, isn't it?

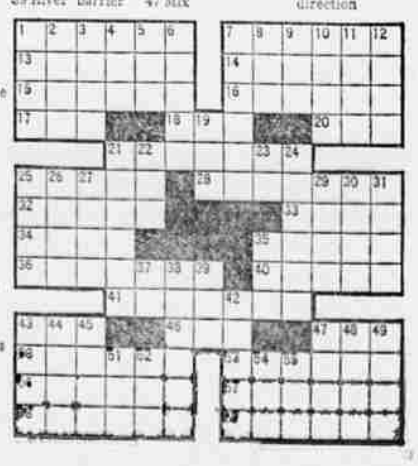
Variety Bit

ACROSS
1 Mr. Downey
7 Moral wrongdoer
13 Form a notion
14 Small space
15 Poetry divisions
16 Fuller's plant (var.)
17 Trainer of Samuel (Bib.)
18 Musical syllable
20 Lamprey
21 Is displeased at
23 Perfume
26 Pith
32 Need
33 Deceased
34 Fork prong
35 Billiard shot
36 Bridged
40 Musteline mammal
41 Alien
43 Rocky pinnacle
46 Wine vessel
47 Urial
50 Idolizes
53 Greater
56 Epitomize
57 All
58 Swaps
59 Looks fixedly

DOWN
1 Small rodents
2 East Indian woody vine
3 Italian painter
4 Make lace
5 Ear (comb. form)
6 Arboreal homes
7 Demons
8 Anger
9 Educational group (sh.)
10 Proboscis
11 Swiss measure
12 Stagger
19 Scottish sheepfold
21 Black birds
22 Before
23 Tensile strength (sh.)
24 Dispassionate
25 Deeds
26 Journey
27 Sumatran squirrel shrew
29 Cozy spot
30 Container
31 European river
33 Go off (dial.)
37 Symbol for niton
38 Rubs out
39 River barrier
42 Parts of churches
43 Pastry
44 Stream in Germany
45 Feminine appellation
47 Mix
48 At this place
49 Greek god of war
51 Redness (dial.)
52 Gossip (dial.)
54 Unmet
55 Musical direction

Answer to Previous Puzzle





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