*I wanted to make sure everything was clear'*

## *Reform of state's prisons should get high priority during next legislature*

A story out of Salem reports that the State Board of Control is making plans for a sweeping reform of Oregon's prison system. That's good news indeed.

The board, which administers state institutions, will ask the next legislature to approve these five recommendations:

1. Creation of a state Division of Corrections within the Board of Control. It would supervise the two prisons and the boys and girls training schools, and take over the Parole Board's functions.

2. That circuit judges sentence criminals to the division, which then would decide where to put them. The judges now choose the institution.

3. A work release program so that prisoners could take outside jobs during the day and spend the night in prison. This also would include a "halfway house" to prepare prisoners for release.

4. Authority to transfer boys from MacLaren School to either of the prisons. Boys who get too tough to handle at MacLaren often are turned loose now.

5. Authority to set up a research program to investigate ways to rehabilitate prisoners, and to study which phases of the present program are working.

The board, which consists of the governor, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer, has repeatedly said that our present prison system is not working. The claim is based on the fact that two-thirds of the prison inmates today have served at least one previous sentence.

Under the board's proposed program, all discharged prisoners would get employment and other help, as well as supervision for a while. This type of help is given only to the two-thirds who are paroled while about 600 are discharged yearly without any help at all.

The rehabilitation plan would continue in the local communities, where local agencies would help the discharged men make their adjustment to society. Here in Central Oregon, preliminary plans for a local program have already been laid.

The proposed Division of Corrections would be headed by a professional administrator much like the present Mental Health Division is now run.

The 1965 legislature should give these proposals top priority. Oregon is long overdue in equipping its prisoners to lead a normal life in the outside world.

## *The liberal Mr. Percy*

The Illinois primary, Tuesday, features the political debut of Charles H. Percy, 44-year-old board chairman of Bell & Howell, and by all accounts it will be a successful one. He is favored to capture the Republican gubernatorial nomination against 37-year-old state treasurer William J. Scott, and win the right to oppose Democratic Gov. Otto Kerner in the November general election.

Percy announced in July 1963 that he would campaign for the nomination. But G.O.P. regulars thought his brand of "progressive conservatism" put more emphasis on the first word than the last, and rallied behind Charles F. Carpentier, 67-year-old Illinois Secretary of State. Last January, however, Carpentier suffered a heart attack, withdrew from the race, and endorsed Percy's candidacy.

Percy's "liberal" image stems from his prior service to the Republican party — first as chairman of a special committee set up in 1959 to chart long-range Republican goals, and again as chairman of the 1960 platform committee. The progressive tone imparted to the 1960 platform under Percy's direction is remembered with distaste in conservative circles; Sen. Barry Goldwater (R. Ariz.) at the time called the Nixon-Rockefeller accord that led to its formation "the Munich of the Republican Party."

But the various Republican factions may well unite behind Percy, if only because they want a winner. If the example of George Romney of Michigan is valid, Midwest voters seem to like industrialists who have been in the habit of meeting payrolls. Percy keeps pointing out in speeches that 2,000 young people a week are coming on the job market in Illinois. The implication is that, if elected, he will somehow find employment for them.

## *Quotable quotes*

We will defend ourselves to the end, anyway — we have nowhere else to go. — The leader of the outnumbered Turkish Cypriot defenders of the crucial Kyrenia Pass explaining what his embattled troops intend to do.

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All of us were tumbling down with the snow. Then the awful thing happened — the snow also started sliding down from the opposite slope. Except for Buddy and Barbi, all of us managed to ride the avalanche out. — German skier Fritz Wagneberger describing how he managed to escape the snow avalanche which killed U.S. skier Wallace (Bud) Werner and a German girl.

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I really think that we will get the pants beat off us if we try to have a vote for cloture at this rather equitable, gentlemanly pace. — Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., explaining why he does not favor a cloture vote to end debate on the civil rights bill at this time.

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It was fantastic. — Kees Lodders, father of Dutch beauty queen Catherina Lodders, describing his daughter's marriage to Negro singer Chubby Checker.

## Capital Report

# Touchy racial, religious issues face Kennedy during testimony this week on poverty measure

By Yvonne Franklin
Bulletin Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—The political skirmishing over the war on poverty is underway in the House Education and Labor Committee; and touchy racial and religious landmines were laid for Attorney General Robert Kennedy this week during his testimony.

Most Committee Republicans were seeking, but had not yet found the weapon to use against the $1 billion legislation. Who wants to seem to be against a war on poverty?

Kennedy appeared in a small committeeroom packed to the rafters and overflowing into the hallway, and he emerged three hours' later unscathed. He read his testimony in a lifeless monotone which only picked up in spiritedness as he was challenged by committee Republicans. The complacent politician, upon his entrance he had clasped hands with every Representative and staff person on the committee and extended a palm and a grin to the male stenotyper who greeted him.

"This problem (of poverty) is going to be with us a very long time," Kennedy said, "just as the civil rights problem is not going to disappear with the passage of legislation.

"What is important is that we as a people are beginning to face up to them, and not act as if they don't exist." He stressed that local action was the key to the program's success.

Rep. William Ayers (R-Ohio) was set upon and verbally thrashed by both Northern and Southern Democrats when he said that the proposed Job Corps would be all Negro. He reasoned that since only 40,000 out of one million job-less youth would be eligible and that Negroes comprised the highest percentage of rejectees for the draft, of school dropouts and delinquents therefore the Corps would be Negro. He also implied that Negroes have a lower IQ. Kennedy denied that the Corps would be all Negro.

Rep. Phil Landrum (D-Ga.) retorted that "Negroes are not the only poor people in the world." and spoke of poverty in his rural part of Georgia.

"To the extent that the Negro is involved," said Landrum, "I want it clearly understood that I am going to do everything I can to relieve the blight (of poverty) on the American scene. I think (the bill) is drafted so as to relieve poverty wherever it occurs and whatever color it appears in."

Rep. Edith Green was shocked at Ayers' remarks, telling him that all measuring tests by experts show that there is no inherent difference between races in native intelligence.

Negro committee chairman Adam Clayton Powell had originally sponsored the bill, however withdrew in favor of Landrum as the bill's author. This was thought to be a master stroke of President Johnson in getting an influential Southern Member to pilot the bill through Congress and to win Southern support.

Landrum defends and explains the bill in the hearing. When witnesses make clear that all sections of the bill are to be applied without regard to skin color — that the Job Corps camps will be integrated— Landrum offers no comment.

Rep. Charles Goodell (R-NY), whose questioning indicated a sympathetic attitude toward Negroes, said that he was concerned about the high percentage of draft rejectees for mental fitness—particularly in the South. He pointed out that while the national average of rejects for mental fitness was 21 per cent, the average for Mississippi was 44 per cent, South Carolina 46.5 per cent and Louisiana 40 per cent — 53 per cent of them Negro.

"Do you agree,"he asked Kennedy, "that one of the chief problems is the Negro and his lack of opportunity and need for special opportunity?"

Kennedy did agree, describing the "deficient education" which the Negro receives in the South.

". . .When Negroes move out and come into the northern cities (they are) still uneducated and also unemployed. Then, this becomes not just a local but a national problem," he maintained.

He had said earlier to Ayers that this situation "reflects upon those of us who are white."

Kennedy said the handicaps in the North for youngsters are uneducated parents, often unemployed, who are unable or unwilling to provide incentive for the young to make the most of educational opportunities. Even then, he said, the worst teachers are often found in the most "difficult" slum schools.

"Local communities need to face up to these problems," he said, "perhaps change their educational system and start putting the very best teachers in the slum areas and take steps where the young children, aged three, four and five, can learn what books are."

He was alluding in talking of the very young children to experimental nursery schools throughout the country, using special techniques aimed at the culturally disadvantaged child to make him ready for the new world of school and books.

Kennedy was questioned closely by both Republicans and Democrats over the eligibility of private schools and organizations for federal funds. Title II of the bill provides $315 million the first year for urban and rural community action programs, initiated at the local level, to get at the roots of poverty. The bill would permit religious organizations to participate; however federal grants to projects involving religious instructions or churches would be prohibited.

## Washington Merry-go-round

# *Dirksen applied pressure to help client collect debt*

By Jack Anderson

WASHINGTON—The idea that senators should divulge the sources of their outside income has been resisted strenuously by the wise and witty Sen. Everett Dirksen, R-Ill., who delivered an ultimatum on the senate floor that he would not open his financial books to the public.

"The senator from Illinois has not reduced himself to a class B citizen yet," he snorted indignantly.

It now turns out that Dirksen has collected income from a Peoria, Ill., law firm whose clients include some of the nation's biggest corporations. In at least one instance, this column has established that Dirksen rammed a bill through the Senate to help one of the law firm's clients collect a $290,000 debt.

Most senators come to Congress from the legal profession, and few bother to remove their names from their law firms' doors, as judges are required to do. Indeed, some members of Congress use their law firms as a front to trade on their political influence.

Dirksen didn't even bother to take up the law until three years after he entered Congress. Now he is associated with the law firm of Davis, Morgan and Witherell. This column has been unable to find any record that he has ever appeared in court or handled a case for the firm.

It may be significant, however, that some giant corporations have gone to Peoria to hire his firm. Among them have been International Harvester, International Paper, Panhandle Eastern Pipeline, Pabst Brewing, State Farm Insurance, Home Savings and Loan, Mid-States Steel and Wire, Keystone Steel and Wire, Brass Foundry, National Lock, and two dozen others.

**Bill Collector**

One past client was Lankton, Ziegle, Terry and Associates, an engineering firm which built a $2,900,000 housing project in Haiti a few years ago. It was named Magloire City in honor of the Haitian president then in power.

After he was overthrown, his successors lost interest in Magloire City and neglected to pay the $290,000 balance owed to the company. Dirksen promptly put all the political pressure he could bring to bear on little Haiti to pay up. He made more than a dozen calls all the way up to the Secretary of State in an attempt to settle the claim for the company that had hired his law firm.

When Haiti still failed to cough up the cash, Dirksen introduced an amendment to bar foreign aid to any country that doesn't pay its debts to American citizens.

Without mentioning any names, he cited this case in his argument on the Senate floor:

"The sum of $290,000 in principal and interest remains," he summed up, "for which the contractor and architect are at present indebted to the bank in Illinois. But they cannot get their money.

"I raised the question with the ambassador five different times. I discussed it with the former Secretary of State. I have discussed it perhaps half a dozen times with the present Secretary of the Treasury. There are assurances and assurances; but assurances do not pay the bill.

"It is astonishing that U. S. citizens are asked to pay taxes, a portion of which will be used to render foreign aid to the very country which is indebted to them."

Dirksen not only omitted the name of the company; he also neglected to mention it had retained his law firm.

Sen. Tom Dodd, D-Conn., opposed Dirksen's amendment.

"Many persons in my state have been having difficulty in collecting from foreign governments," he said, "but I have grave doubts that the way now proposed is the proper way to go about it. In fact, I think the step now proposed is a very dangerous one. No matter how heart - rending or sympathy-arousing such matters are, international courts and other kinds of machinery have been established for their adjudication."

But Dirksen's amendment passed, and his law firm's client was able to collect (though it still claims the interest hasn't been paid).

Note — Another corporation, Freight Forwarders, picked up Dirksen's bills last year at the Carousel, the seaside motel that Bobby Baker built. Morris Forgash, the company president, has also entertained Dirksen aboard his yacht. At the same time, the company was deeply interested in freight legislation pending before the Senate.

# 15-second limit put lawmakers at disadvantage

By Dick West
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI)—When President Johnson was serving as Senate Democratic leader he would occasionally hail the passage of an important bill as "one of the Senate's finest hours."

The House of Representatives has its finest hours, too, and I would say that one of them came during an evening last week when it passed the food stamp bill.

It was not the passage of the legislation, however, that made this hour so fine. Rather, it was the parliamentary tangle that developed during debate on one of the proposed amendments.

For a glorious 10 minutes preceding the vote on the amendment, the situation was such that House members were required to limit their speeches to 15 seconds.

After witnessing that, the other wonders of the world seem anticlimactic.

**Awesome Spectacle**

Believe thee me, it was an awesome spectacle.

For anyone who is not standing barefoot on a lighted cigar butt, 15 seconds passes in a helluva hurry. But for a congressman with words to disgorge, the limits of 15 seconds are excruciating.

Why we've got some lawgivers who spend 72 seconds just clearing their throats. One congressional orator with a slight stammer often spends 21 seconds on a single syllable.

Dramatic, or pregnant, pauses lasting upwards of 27 seconds are not at all infrequent. Speakers who are not exceptionally limber will spend 18 seconds getting their arms in position to point with pride.

A few of the older members, who have false teeth, can easily consume 12 seconds whistling an "S."

As you might imagine, the 15-second limitation was a traumatic experience for a group such as this. I expect it will take psychiatric consultations for some of them to recover.

**Great Hardship**

The restriction naturally worked its greatest hardship on Southern congressmen. Some of them can't finish saying "y'all" in that length of time.

Also severely handicapped were the more erudite lawmakers who customarily lace their orating with a lot of big words.

You can't fit much multisyllable syntax into 15 seconds even if you use contractions.

I didn't realize just how confining the 15-second limit could be, however, until a congressman from the Lone Star State was recognized by the chair.

# *Writer risks life to reach Turkish Cypriot position*

**EDITOR's Note: UPI correspondent Ray J. Moloney risked rifle and mortar fire to reach a Turkish Cypriot position on a mountain peak during a battle with Greek Cypriots. In the following delayed dispatch, he describes the action and his conversation with the Turkisk Cypriot commander.**

By Ray J. Moloney
UPI Staff Writer

WHISKY PEAK, Cyprus (Delayed) (UPI)—As Greek and Turkish Cypriots fought each other with machine guns, mortars and rifles, I climbed for two hours today to reach a peak overlooking the strategic Kyrenia Pass.

The peak is one of three straddling the Nicosia-Kyrenia Highway which runs north to Turkish Cypriot strongholds and to the important port of Kyrenia. The peaks have been dubbed Whisky, Brandy and Gin by Canadian troops of the United Nations peace force.

At the top of Whisky peak I found a small band of Turkish Cypriots — about 25 of them, ranging in age from 15 to 35—defending the pass against an estimated 450 Greek Cypriots.

Both the Turks and a five-man Canadian patrol sent to investigate the fighting said the Greek Cypriot concentration was the strongest battle formation since the crisis began in December.

**Break Control**

The Greek Cypriot attack appeared designed to break the Turkish Cypriot control of the pass and thereby isolate the Turkish national army contingent dug in along the highway.

The advance Turkish Cypriot positions were within 200 yards of the advanced Greek Cypriot positions.

The commander of the Turkish Cypriots, about 30 years old who refused to give his name, alleged that the Canadian patrol made no real attempt to stop the Greek Cypriot attack.

The Turkish Cypriot leader, talking as we lay face-downwards to avoid the bullets whistling overhead, said the Greek Cypriots tried to use the cover of the U.N. flag to advance.

**Former Officers**

The Turkish cypriot forces on "Whisky" are mainly former Turkish Cypriot officers and men of the Cyprus army. But they include some police and some youths.

Two tents and some twisted trees provide a shelter from the wind and rain just below the firing line.

Ammunition and food—bread, olives and tea—are brought up by donkey every day along a corkscrew path.

The leader told me: "I am certain Turkey will invade Cyprus soon—otherwise there is no point in our continuing to defend ourselves here."

# Barry favored in Illinois vote

CHICAGO (UPI) — Illinois voters go to the polls Tuesday in the nation's third presidential election of the year. Sen. Barry M. Goldwater is the odds on favorite to win the Republican vote.

Goldwater faces Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, R-Maine. Both have put in little more than token appearances on the state's campaign trail.

Goldwater backers, however, have predicted that the Arizona Republican will win and win big. Illinois, they say, is Goldwater country.

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon called off a write-in campaign on his behalf in the interests of "party unity." Backers of Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge also dropped their write-in campaign as the primary drew near.

There is no contest in the Democratic race.

# Helped with tea despite her age

DOVER, England (UPI)—Miss Alice Howland celebrated her 100th birthday today by getting up shortly after 5 a.m., as is customary for her, and helping to make tea for her friends in the old people's home where she lives at nearby St. Margaret's Bay.

Miss Howland has very decided views on teen-age girls who scream and swoon at pop stars like the "Beatles."

"Unladylike" is her verdict.

## Barbs

We'll bet a lot of people would like to have one of those "Post No Bills" signs put on their mailbox.

**You can lose your health getting wealthy and then lose your wealth getting healthy.**

The average wife is not only weary, but quite spent after a day of shopping.

**Don't always blame a teenager for running away from home — it may be the parents.**

# Academy exams due on July 13

The competitive United States Civil Service Designation Examination used in connection with securing a nomination to the United States Air Force, Merchant Marine, Military, and Naval Academies will be held Monday, July 13, at 29 Oregon cities, it was announced by Senator Maurine B. Neuberger.

The purpose of the examination is to provide an objective testing method to aid senators and representatives in the selection of nominees to the four academies.

Qualified young men who are seeking a nomination should write Senator Neuberger or other members of the Oregon Congressional delegation for authorization to take this test, it was announced.

Senator Neuberger explained that her nominations to the academies are based on merit from scores obtained in the Civil Service Designation Examination and passage of the preliminary physical.

A list of cities in Oregon where examinations are scheduled to be held include Bend and Prineville.

**BURNED HIS HAND**

LANCASTER, Calif. (UPI)—"I lit a match and burned my hand," Otto Arbuckle explained to firemen when they answered a fire alarm and found him lying on a lawn.

Behind him were the smoking ruins of a house that had burned to the ground. Arbuckle was arrested on a charge of being drunk.

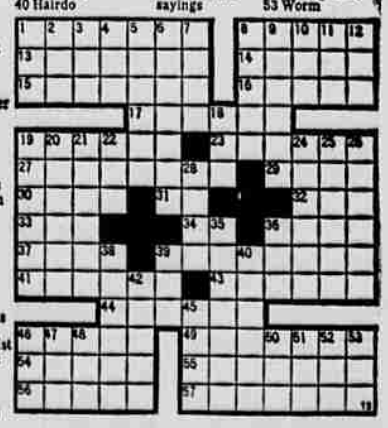
## Texas Tale

**ACROSS**
1 U.S. president from Texas
8 Texas river
13 Short melody
14 Shakespearean fairy
15 Commanders
16 Cheese factory
17 Diners
19 Alfalfa
23 Bailiffs
27 Detainer
29 Sodium chloride
30 Irish legislature
31 Hindu sacred word
32 Mongrel
33 Hostelry
34 Hypothetical structural unit
36 Burden
37 Adjacent
39 Hermits
41 Bodies of water
43 Prances
44 Face tinter
45 Texas monument
49 Permit
54 Southern trees
55 Infernal region
56 Elude
57 Spaders

**DOWN**
1 Preserve
2 Mouths
3 Pronoun
4 Seine
5 Texas products
6 Italian strait
7 Noted cartoonist
8 Mexican cleric
9 Efraces
10 One hundred two (Roman)
11 Above (contr.)
12 Crafty
18 Do wrong
19 Spanish dialect
20 Of a radium source
21 Cower
22 Lamprey
24 Leave
25 Evader
26 Strain
28 Descendant of Mohammed
35 Delude
36 Mouth part
38 Hurt
39 Static electric unit (ab.)
40 Hairdo
42 Hangman's knot
45 Happy
46 Anthropoid
47 54 (Roman)
48 Collection of sayings
50 Bible edition (ab.)
51 Mariner's direction
52 Over (prefix)
53 Worm

Answer to Previous Puzzle

SELENE SCREED
ERASER TODDLE
RATTAN ENSILE
ESE ERR TED
PASTELS
PALETTE ANTLE
EVERT NOVEL
BETTE ASENA
ARILS PETESTS
STEERED
BAR LEO RIM
ELATED DENOTE
RECITE EVADES
MEANER SEVERS

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