



# Salem Scene

by Jack Zimmerman

Think it's tough finding work right now? You ought to be in prison and try getting a job.

Even when times are good you'd imagine it would be difficult finding work under those circumstances. Nevertheless, during the last four years some 367 Oregon businesses, industries and institutions -- quietly and without fanfare, have employed 1,230 prison inmates.

They have worked for almost every type of employer imaginable and collectively have earned \$1,466,278.

This segment of the Oregon labor force came into being after the 1965 Legislature passed a law creating the Corrections Division's "work release" program.

Work release is designed to provide transitional employment prior to parole and release. "It goes a long way toward easing the shock between the highly structured life behind bars and the freedom of the outside world," according to Garland D. Godby, director of transitional programs.

And it's proving its worth also in inmate rehabilitation and as a saving to Oregon taxpayers. Those same gainfully employed 1,200-odd work release participants have paid something like \$300,000 in taxes during the four-year period. Another \$320,000 has been returned to the Oregon economy for purchases of clothing, incidental spending money, transportation and minor medical expense.

Gov. Tom McCall then secretary of state and long an advocate of prison rehabilitation reform, hired one of the first two work release applicants as a Capitol grounds-keeper. Another went to work for the governor as a field employee at \$500 a month less than two years ago and now is being considered for an administrative position directing 14 other persons at \$1,100 a month.

Another outstanding example of the program's value involves a participant employed as a teacher in another state institution. He enjoys his work so much he turned down parole to stay on the job and has \$4,000 in the bank.

These are exceptions, maybe. And not all applicants find their niche in work release. Over the four years administrators report 77 percent have been returned to society in a productive capacity -- with a job and money in their pockets on their day of release.

Of the remaining 23 percent, Gov. McCall says it would be improper to label them all failures.

"The Percentage is tolerable," the governor claims. "Seldom are perpetrators of violent crimes permitted to participate in work release. Nonetheless, many of the participants are being trusted for the first time and there is an element of risk."

"If we didn't take any chances," he declared, "the percentage of failures might be as low as three per cent."

Participants naturally are carefully screened by prison rehabilitation people and closely supervised throughout the program. Average tenure in work release is about six months before the inmate wins parole.

The State Employment Division recently has been assisting the Corrections Division in actual job placement. Men chosen for work release live in closely supervised quarters, travel to and from work on a strict time schedule by public transportation and are required to "bank" their earnings with the program.

There's no stopping off for a beer with the boys on the way home from the job for work release participants. Visits to girlfriends, owning or driving a vehicle of any kind and many other restrictions mean an extremely straight and narrow path they must follow.

And for those who flunk the experience, it's likely to be one of these transgressions that put them back behind bars rather than an outright escape or return to crime.

Work release is not unique to Oregon. It had its U.S. beginnings in Wisconsin in 1913, expanded into North Carolina in 1958 and today some 34 states have similar programs.

Firmly established in Oregon now, the program has few critics and is well accepted by employers throughout the state.

But work release participants do have something in common with the so-called free segment labor force. They obtain and hold their jobs on their own merit. When jobs are scarce they find it as difficult as anyone else to get work.

Usually there are from 10 to 15 qualified work release applicants waiting for jobs. Today, with Oregon unemployment at relatively high levels, the Employment Division reports 20 to 35 work release applicants willing but unable to work.

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## Pipelines To The Brain

If the human brain, like a scuba diver, could be supplied with reserve oxygen tanks, strokes might never occur. But the brain--which commands our legs to walk, our lips to speak and our hands to move--does not have an oxygen reserve. It depends on the blood to bring it, minute by minute, a constant and adequate supply of oxygen.

Stroke is one of the most serious of all cardiovascular diseases, according to Dr. William Cohen, Chairman of the Board, Oregon Heart Association. Its toll in deaths and disability in this country is tremendous. Yet, until recent years, it was thought that little could be done for the hundreds of thousands of persons who suffer strokes each year. Today a more hopeful outlook prevails.

Now many methods of treatment are available, some to prevent strokes from occurring or recurring, others to lessen the damage done by stroke. Modern weapons against stroke include drugs, surgical procedures, improved techniques for diagnosis, rehabilitation and retraining programs that help restore the stroke patient to useful living.

An important consideration in stroke is hypertension, high blood pressure. Elevated levels raise the risk of stroke in two ways.

First, an abnormally high pressure accelerates the progression of atherosclerosis, the condition in which arteries are narrowed by fatty deposits. When an artery is clogged, blocking blood flow to the brain, a stroke occurs. Secondly, increased pressure may put an added strain on an already damaged blood vessel in the brain, causing it to "blow", and produce so-called hemorrhagic stroke. Your doctor can help you lower your blood pressure, if it is too high.

Within the past 15 years it has been proved that many arterial obstructions are located not in the brain but in the neck, impeding blood flow upwards to the brain.

Armed with this knowledge and given precise methods to pinpoint the trouble spot, surgeons have worked out methods to remove or get around the obstruction. If the trouble is a build-up of sludge that narrows a neck artery, surgeons can now open up the vessel and ream it clean. If the trouble is an obstructing clot, they can remove it. If the artery wall itself is damaged beyond repair, surgeons can replace the damaged section with a substitute. To do this, they graft into place a new artery, usually synthetic, to give the blood a thoroughway to the brain. In this way, an impending stroke may be prevented.

Approximately 10 years ago, these operations were little more than a dream. Today many hospitals around the country are performing them. While the new knowledge is being applied on an ever-widening scale, research scientists continue to probe for other methods of preventing or treating strokes, the Number Three Killer in this country.

## GOVERNOR McCALL SIGNS CODE OF FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES FOR ELECTION

Governor Tom McCall added his signature to those of many candidates who -- this year as before -- will swear to a mutual maintenance of dignity, honesty, and fairness in the run for election day.

"Confidence in leadership is one of our more compelling needs," McCall said, "and I think this code -- and a public declaration of intent -- will help strengthen confidence."

The Fair Practices Campaign Committee -- headquartered in Washington, D.C. -- is a non-partisan, non-sectarian coalition of Americans devoted to the cause of clean politics.

The group has had many years experience in dealing with ethical and procedural questions as well as in facing and arbitrating accusations.

Another stated aim of the organization is to educate voters on the importance to them of helping maintain high standards of conduct.

All candidates who sign have access to the investigatory facility of the committee. Even final-week crises can be dealt with.

Signatories are also given a booklet to help them meet the problems. It is called "Candidates Manual: A Politician's Guide to the Manly Art of Self Defense."

The Code reads as follows:

### CODE OF FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

There are basic principles of decency, honesty and fair play which every candidate for public office in the United States has a moral obligation to observe and uphold, in order that, after vigorously contested but fairly conducted campaigns, our citizens may exercise their constitutional right to a free and untrammelled choice and the will of the people may be fully and clearly expressed on the issues before the Country.

HEREFORE:

I SHALL CONDUCT my campaign in the best American tradition, discussing the issues as I see them, presenting my record and policies with sincerity and frankness, and criticizing without fear or favor the record and policies of my opponent and his party which merit such criticism.

I SHALL DEFEND AND UPHOLD the right of every qualified American voter to full and equal participation in the electoral process.

I SHALL CONDEMN the use of personal vilification, character defamation, whispering campaigns, libel, slander, or scurrilous attacks on any candidate or his personal or family life.

I SHALL CONDEMN the use of campaign material of any sort which misrepresents, distorts, or otherwise falsifies the facts regarding any candidate, as well as the use of malicious or unfounded accusations against any candidate which aim at creating or exploiting doubts, without justification, as to his loyalty and patriotism.

I SHALL CONDEMN any appeal to prejudice based on race, creed, or national origin.

I SHALL CONDEMN any dishonest or unethical practice which tends to corrupt or undermine our American system of free elections or which hampers or prevents the full and free expression of the will of the voters.

I SHALL IMMEDIATELY AND PUBLICLY REPUDIATE support deriving from any individual group which resorts, on behalf of my candidacy or in opposition to that of my opponent, to the methods and tactics which I condemn.

I, the undersigned, candidate for election to public office in the United States of America, hereby endorse, subscribe to, and solemnly pledge myself to conduct my campaigns in accordance with the above principles and practices, so help me God.

## STATE APPRAISERS TO TAKE SPECIAL TRAINING AT OSU

More than 200 appraisers from throughout Oregon are expected to enroll in a special Appraiser Short Course at Oregon State University Aug. 24-26.

The annual training is sponsored jointly by the Oregon Department of Revenue and OSU. It is designed to help bring about improved accuracy and greater uniformity in the valuation of real property for tax purposes.

County appraisers and assessors account for most of the enrollment each year, but some private appraisers and those from other agencies also attend.

Dr. Grant E. Blanch, professor of agricultural economics at OSU and a continuing member of the Appraisal Short Course Committee, is in charge of arrangements.

The short course has been streamlined from the normal five days to three days this year, Blanch noted, and four separate training programs will be included in the intensive training.

One section will center around the appraisal of farm land and improvements. A second section for data analysis will deal with real estate ownership, statistical procedures and techniques, and the preparation of sales ratio studies. Section three will be the International Association of Assessing Officers' course on capitalization of income and section four, the IAAO's course in the basics of appraisal.

Instructors will include Charles Barr, an Illinois assessor; Norman Webb, Salem attorney; and selected university experts and appraisers.

A brightly colored triangle mounted on the back of a vehicle identifies it as a slow-moving vehicle -- one traveling 25 miles an hour or slower on the highways, the Allstate Motor Club points out. It is 14 inches high and has a fluorescent orange center and reflective red border. Knowing what it means could save your life.

Let's Go Fishin' BY BOB BREWSTER Outdoor Editor, Mercury Outboards

CASTING SKILL PAYS OFF Experienced anglers never hesitate to cast to brush piles, around flooded trees and into other difficult to reach places. They accept a few snags, knowing that their casting skill prevents many foul-ups while allowing them to reach likely fish holding spots.

Good casting technique is important, and the fishing experts at Mercury outboards have put together a few basic casting tips which will help improve your fishing.

Always have a target when you cast. Pick out a clump of weeds, a tree, rock or some other feature. Then make your cast as accurate as possible. Distance isn't as important as accuracy, and time spent practicing on the lawn at home will make a difference in the number of correct casts and probably in the number of fish taken.

Another important casting tip is to halt the flight of the lure just before it hits the water. There are three good reasons for learning this technique: it improves accuracy; you'll have less backlash problems because the reel won't tend to overrun; and the lure will actually be headed back toward you when it hits the water, which simulates natural swimming action.

When fishing among lily pads, try to cast the lure so that it lands atop a pad. Then slide it gently into the water and begin a normal retrieve. This imitates the action of frogs, some insects and even small mammals. Weedless spoons and pork rinds work good in lily pads. Make them more effective by swinging the rod tip from side to side as you retrieve, imparting more action to the lure.

Another tip from the gang at Mercury is to cast beyond where you think a fish might lay, rather than directly to the spot. The retrieve then comes from behind, passes over the fish and is less likely to scare him.

Whatever you do, remember that learning to cast correctly is basic to learning to fish.

## Service News



Army Major Junius I. Tanner has been given his 33rd through 62nd awards of the Air Medal. Each award signifies 25 combat missions flown. Major Tanner, chief of the Personnel Services Division at the Army Primary Helicopter School, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Rollo G. Tanner of Nyssa. He came to Ft. Wolters from his combat tour in Vietnam with the Americal Division. His other decorations include the Soldiers Medal, the Bronze Star Medal, and the Purple Heart. A 1954 graduate of Nyssa High School, he graduated from Oregon State University in 1959 prior to entering the Army.

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## August 17 Deadline For Farm Elections Petitions

Eligible farm voters have only a few days left in which to circulate and sign nominating petitions for ASC community committees. August 17 is the final date petitions may be filed at the Malheur County ASCS Office. Mail elections are set for the second week in September.

"I want to re-emphasize to farmers who are eligible to vote that nominating candidates by petition is of prime importance. If six or more eligible candidates are nominated by petition in an ASC community, no other names will go on the ballot. In the past, the incumbent community committee also had the privilege of making nominations. Now, a community committee may nominate only if fewer than six eligible candidates are nominated by petition -- and the committee may nominate only the number of candidates needed to make up a full slate of six nominees," Blaine Girvin, Chairman of the Malheur Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee, said.

No special forms are required for a petition -- only a sheet of paper naming the candidates and the ASC community. Signatures of at least six eligible voters in the community are required on each petition. Only one candidate may be named on a petition but voters may sign as many petitions as they want.

In general, to be eligible either to become a candidate or to vote, a person must have a farm interest in the community and must be eligible to participate in one or more programs administered by the County

ASC Office. Full details on eligibility requirements for candidates and voters are available at the County ASCS Office, along with a list of known eligible voters in the county.

Each year eligible farmers nominate and elect ASC community committees of three members and two alternates. The community committees elect persons to fill vacancies on their County ASC Committee and also help administer farm programs such as farm acreage allotments and bases, and conservation cost-sharing.

"They are the key people the U.S. Department of Agriculture relies upon for direct contact with producers. Community committees help keep farmers informed of farm program provisions. They advise their County ASC Committee on the farm situation in their communities and assist in administering farm programs on the local level," Girvin explained.

Our Malheur ASC Committee hopes that this year farmers will nominate by petition every candidate whose name goes on a ballot," he concluded.

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