

Morse, Kennedy Differ Little in Congress Voting Record, Data Shows

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Mall Tribune
Washington Correspondent
Washington (Special) — Is Sen. John F. Kennedy trying to obscure a "reactionary voting record" by indulging in phraseological liberalism, as Sen. Wayne Morse has charged? or is Morse distorting or exaggerating Kennedy's voting record in the heat of the current Oregon primary campaign?



An analysis of the key congressional votes of the past dozen years made by Congressional Quarterly, the authoritative reference on Congress, offers information on which Oregon voters can draw their own conclusions about the records of these rival contenders.

In a broad sense, Morse and Kennedy have voted alike on a host of issues over the years. But they have differed in some particulars. It is these differences which Morse now points to with criticism.

Here are the various domestic legislative issues and what the CQ record shows:

Education

Kennedy has voted for federal aid to education in a variety of forms, starting with the National Science Foundation Act in 1950 through the bill passed

earlier this year for federal aid for school construction and teachers' salaries. But when the teachers' salary issue came up on the Senate floor this year, Kennedy supported it. Kennedy opposed Morse's unsuccessful amendment to offer loans to private and parochial schools.

Kennedy has led an unsuccessful effort to repeal the loyalty oath now required under the Defense Education Act, a proviso which has caused several colleges, such as Reed, to shun participation in the Act's student loan programs. As a congressman in 1950, Kennedy supported an unsuccessful move to kill the Library Services Demonstration Act.

Housing — Kennedy, like Morse, has always supported federal housing proposals going back to the Taft-Wagner bill of 1948. He has voted for more public housing and for expanded urban renewal programs, which in recent years have met with Administration opposition. No apparent difference between Morse and Kennedy in this field.

Civil Rights — Generally, both senators have supported federal legislation to assure civil rights, to curb filibusters, and have opposed tighter restrictions on immigration. Both voted for tougher provisions than were adopted by the Senate in the 1957 and 1960 civil rights bill. Morse, however, voted against final

passage of the 1957 act, the only Northern senator to do so, calling it a "sham."

As a congressman, Kennedy voted against a fair employment practices act in 1950 and against Hawaiian statehood the same year, although he voted for Alaska statehood. As a senator he voted for statehood for both territories, as had Morse from the start.

Agriculture — Kennedy, taking office as a new senator when the Eisenhower Administration came in, was one of a handful of Democrats who voted for Agriculture Secretary Benson's plan for sliding scale price supports, and against efforts to maintain 90 per cent of parity supports. In 1956 he voted against the domestic parity wheat plan which Oregon growers wanted. He voted for the soil bank, and he voted to reduce funds for the soil conservation payments program.

In more recent years, Kennedy has shifted by voting in 1958 for a move to ban any further reductions in price supports or acreage allotments, and in 1959 against reductions in the conservation reserve program. He also supported removal of Benson's authority over REA loans.

Morse, as a Republican, also opposed 90 per cent of parity price supports in 1948 and 1949 when Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) was promoting their extension after the war's end. Morse in this period also

voted against extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation in 1945 and against increasing CCC's borrowing authority in 1950.

Morse opposed one of Russell's moves in 1948 for extending soil conservation two years. In 1953 he supported increased funds for soil conservation when Kennedy opposed them. Since becoming a Democrat, Morse has favored high rigid price supports and opposed Benson's flexible supports.

Labor — As labor committee members, Kennedy and Morse have more often agreed than disagreed on major issues, starting with the Taft-Hartley Act which they both opposed. They are co-sponsoring an increase in the minimum wage to \$1.25. They opposed use of a presidential injunction in the 1952 steel strike. They have favored extending unemployment compensation and broader coverage.

They were allied in seeking a labor reform bill in recent years, following the McClellan Committee's disclosures of racketeering and misuse of union funds. But they had a sharp disagreement over some provisions of the final bill which emerged last year from a House-Senate conference on which both senators sat. Morse voted against the bill on these grounds, while Kennedy defended the final version as the best bill that could be obtained under the circumstances.

Resource Development — Both senators favored the federal Hells Canyon Dam and the St. Lawrence Seaway bills. Kennedy opposed the Upper Colorado power and reclamation project, as Morse pointed out. Kennedy also opposed and Morse supported a federal program for atomic power plants, with a preference to public power agencies. Both senators favored the TVA self-financing revenue bond bill.

In recent years, both have supported larger appropriations for flood control and navigation works. In earlier years, Kennedy periodically opposed such projects or voted for reductions in funds for them. Morse in 1952, as a Republican, voted three times to trim funds for the Army Engineer's flood control program — the same program he recently accused Kennedy of failing to support.

Taxes — Morse has charged Kennedy with opposing an increase in personal exemptions while favoring tax advantages for business. CQ reports that during debate on the major 1954 tax bill, Kennedy and Morse both voted for a move which failed by three votes to raise the personal exemption from \$600 to \$700. They voted to delete provisions granting stock dividend exclusions and tax credit.

Kennedy voted against Morse's amendment to kill a fast amortization provision which favored business, but so did Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) the most liberal economist in the Senate. Douglas offered an amendment to permit farmers to amortize equipment investment in one year. Morse favored it, and Kennedy opposed it. Morse supported the bill as it passed the Senate, but both opposed the final compromise that went to the president.

Both men favored reducing the oil depletion allowance. Kennedy favored and Morse opposed increasing the gasoline tax to help finance highways. On the tariff issue, both have voted for extension of the reciprocal trade act, but they have both opposed eliminating protectionist features such as the perit point clause.

Miscellaneous — Both favored increasing social security benefits, broadening the coverage and reducing the age of eligibility for women to 62. Both opposed efforts to exempt gas producers from federal rate regulation. Both opposed turning tidelands areas over to the states. Kennedy opposed Morse's proposal for giving all World War I veterans a \$90 per month pension, as did a heavy majority of the Senate.

JESSI Program Set Next Month At Oregon State

Corvallis — High school boys interested in science and engineering careers will have an opportunity for an intensive career "orientation" next month at Oregon State college's fifth "Junior Engineers and Scientists Summer Institute."

The June 12 to 25 program will cover all fields of engineering, mathematics, physics, chemistry, zoology, geology, bacteriology, botany and modern languages.

To qualify, students must have demonstrated high scholarship, have taken at least three courses in high school mathematics and/or science, and be recommended by the high school. Preference is given to sophomores and juniors.

High school science and mathematics teachers have been given detailed information on the program.

OSC professors are teachers for the special institute classes. Students also visit college research laboratories and observe operation of the nuclear reactor, cyclotron, high voltage laboratory, and electronic computers.

The JESSI program was started in 1956 at OSC and has since been adopted by several other states. Eight other institutes will be offered this year across the nation, with students from 22 states attending. In Oregon, a JESSI program for girls will be held at Linfield college.

Clyde M. Jensen, assistant professor of general engineering, is program director at OSC. Sponsor of the program, in cooperation with the college, is Scientists of Tomorrow, a non-profit Portland corporation formed to promote interest in science.

Castro Expected To Stay In Power For Several Years

Madison, Wis. — UPI — William McCall Jr., vice president and general manager for Latin America of United Press International, has predicted that Cuban Premier Fidel Castro would remain in power for several more years.

McCall told newsmen attending the United Press International Wisconsin editors meeting that an increasing number of former Castro supporters have fled to Latin America and the United States because of the increased influence of Communism in Cuba.

McCall said, however, that he felt it would take several years for the Cuban people to become disillusioned with Castro. He said Castro was still a very popular leader.

Can Spot Threats

McCall, honored for distinguished service in journalism at the University of Wisconsin's 1960 Journalism Institute, said most South American newspaper editors could spot threats to liberty with an acuteness developed only from painful experience.

"That probably helps explain why newspapers which applauded the downfall of Batista in Cuba have changed their early enthusiasm for Fidel Castro to skepticism and criticism," McCall said.

He said most Latin American journalists feared the United States would be badgered into action which could be interpreted as direct intervention into Cuban internal affairs.

"If there is anything on which Latin Americans are

united, it is in opposition to international intervention," McCall said.

He said that Latin American newspapermen have been reassured by the patience of the United States, and felt freer to be critical towards Castro.

Freedom of Press

McCall said there was complete freedom of the press under the Frondizi government in Argentina. He said this was a major change from the Peron government, which packed courts and wooed newsmen by giving them shorter hours, higher wages and tying their welfare completely to the government.

He said the best educated guess was that Peron would not return to power in Argentina, despite the strength of Peronists.

"When he fled from the Dominican Republic to Spain, Peron lost a valuable political asset. He no longer was in the Americas. In Spain he could expect stricter control of his political agitation. But more important, he seemed to his followers to have gone to another far, far away world," McCall said.

Only Unfriendly Act

He said many Peronists still were strong in labor and Communist circles, and had important positions in the provincial and federal governments.

McCall said that President Eisenhower's trip "was really a personal triumph... his whole Latin American tour could be considered successful."

The only unfriendly act in Argentina was the explosion of five bombs in buildings owned by American firms.

"There's nothing like a presidential trip to test the metal of a press association," McCall said. "The Eisenhower trip created an unprecedented lot of problems for those of us in UPI who had to arrange instant and voluminous coverage in remote spots where normally a jungle tom-tom system or smoke signals will beat telephone and telegraphs."

"We flew in teams of engineers, reporters, photographers and translators. They sent radiofotografos from places where our opposition said it was impossible. They linked teletype systems over international redtape which had prevented it before. They got us radio telephone cars where none existed before," McCall said.

McCall said United Press International had 230 men around Latin America who daily were keeping the world and the Americas informed. He said UPI started sending its dispatches to Latin American newspapers during World War I.

"Today — 43 years later — UPI is the leading supplier of news to and from Latin America," McCall said. He said more than 600 newspapers, radio stations and television stations relied on UPI for their news — three times the number served by any other U.S. news service.

10,000 Words Daily

"To do this job we maintain 18 bureaus in Latin America, twice as many as does the next North American news agency. We file daily about 10,000 words from Latin America about what is happening," McCall said.

"Therefore it is perplexing when we hear complaints of

Latin Americans — such as those voiced during the Eisenhower trip — that too little news is published in the United States about Latin America... and that the area is not noticed or a disaster."

McCall said that since Latin American news must compete with other news for space, UPI needed the guidance and requests of editors for specific stories to make the UPI reporting from Latin America as much in demand up here as it was down there.

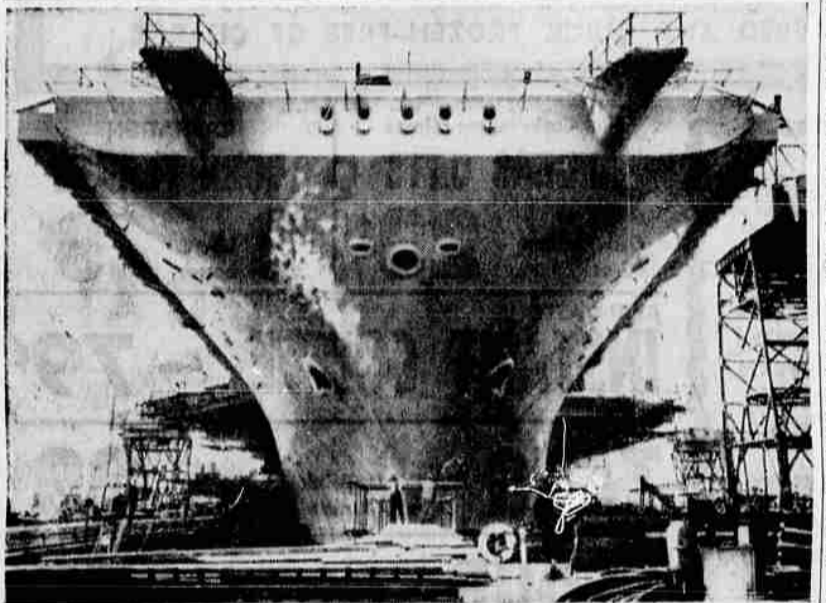
"The more information the peoples of the Americas have about each other the better hemispheric relations will become. To get that knowledge honestly and fairly presented to them is one of the great challenges to all of us," McCall said.

MAIL TRIBUNE, Medford, Or.
Thursday, May 19, 1960

VOTE FOR
E. H. "Pickle" TAYLOR
Democratic Candidate
For
County Commissioner

- Lifetime Resident of Jackson County
- Successful Stock Rancher
- Successfully Owned & Operated the Taylor Pickle Factory for Over 20 Years.
- Conservative
- Qualified for the Job
- Active in Many County Affairs.

Pd. Pol. Adv. Taylor for Commissioner Committee
E. H. Taylor, Rt. 2, Box 285, Central Point, Oregon.



CHRISTENING DUE — The USS Kitty Hawk, world's first guided missile aircraft carrier, is readied for christening by workmen at the New York Shipbuilding Corp.'s yards at Camden, N.J. Mrs. Neil McElroy, wife of the former secretary of defense, will christen the carrier, which is 1,039 feet long and 250 feet wide.

(UPI Telephoto)

Mission Collects Weird Beverages

St. Paul, Minn. — UPI — When a transient enters the Union Gospel mission here, he leaves at the door any alcoholic beverages he's carrying. And the mission now has an extensive catalogue of unusual concoctions.

"The man who drinks this stuff is a truly psychotic individual," says Harold Mordh, mission director. "Everything is gone, including his self-respect."

Nearly all the "drinks" are poisonous. Mordh lists these among the more popular skid row potions:

Green river, so named because it turns the lips green; after-shave lotion fortified with paint thinner.

Block and tackle: paint thinner mixed with denatured alcohol and canned heat.

Pink lady: canned heat "cut" with water. Add benzene or alcohol and it becomes a "sneaky pete."

Rubby dub: the skid row name for rubbing alcohol.

Kerosene and buttermilk, which only a few dare tackle. It almost completely wipes out the mind of its victim.

WRITER DIES

Detroit — UPI — Herschell Hart, 68, radio and television writer for the Detroit News from 1932 until his retirement last August, died Tuesday.

Troublesome Cold In 4½-Foot Lung

Pullman, Wash. — UPI — Think a cold causes you trouble? Then how would you like to have four-and-a-half feet of lung trouble?

That was what ailed a patient named "Crud" at the Washington State University College of Veterinary Medicine clinic.

The patient was an eight-foot, three-inch boa constrictor owned by Dick Parr, a student at the University of Idaho nine miles from here.

A wonder drug did wonders for "Crud," but he had to do his recuperating at Parr's boarding house. The WSC clinic first doesn't have facilities for housing sick boa constrictors.

Not that he gave anybody any trouble. Explained Dr. Hugh Butler, "he was too sick."

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF BOND SALE

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 8 o'clock P.M. Standard Oregon Time on the 7th day of June 1960, and immediately thereafter will be publicly opened by the Board of School District No. 91, Jackson County, Oregon, for the purchase of not less than, but not exceeding interest, of the following described negotiable general obligation coupon bonds of said school district, in the principal amount of \$65,000.00, dated June 1, 1960, in denominations of \$500.00 each, and maturing serially in numerical order as follows:

\$8,500.00 on the 1st day of June in each of the years 1962 to and including 1971.

The bonds will bear interest payable semi-annually at such rate or rates, in multiples of 1/4th of 1% not exceeding 5 per cent per annum, as shall be specified by the successful bidder. The bonds shall have but one coupon for the interest due on any interest-paying date. Both the principal of and the interest upon the bonds will be paid at the office of the County Treasurer of Jackson County, Oregon, at Medford, Oregon.

The bonds will be sold to the highest bidder, but the district school board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Unless all bids are rejected, the bonds will be awarded to the bidder complying with the terms of the notice of sale, and submitting the bid which provides the lowest cost to the school district.

Each bid must be unconditional, must be accompanied by a certified check or cashier's check in favor of the district, or upon a bank doing business in the State of Oregon, in the sum of \$1,500.00, and must be enclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Proposal for Bonds." No interest will be allowed on the deposit with the bid, but the check of the successful bidder will be retained as part payment of the bonds or to secure the school district against any loss resulting from failure of the bidder to comply with the terms of his bid.

Each bidder shall include in his bid a statement of the total interest cost to the district, if his bid is accepted.

The successful bidder will be furnished with the written opinion of Shuler, Sayre, Winfree & Hankin of Portland, Oregon, to the effect that the bonds constitute the valid and legally binding obligations of the said school district.

The bonds will be delivered complete, without undue delay, at the expense of the school district, at such city in Oregon as the successful bidder shall name.

Zelda Edmondson, Clerk
School District No. 91,
Jackson County, Oregon
Address: Box 45
Butte Falls.

Published Thursday, May 19 and Thursday, May 26

ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS

Sealed bids will be received by the Jackson County Court at the Courthouse at Medford, Oregon, on or before 10:30 A.M. on the 1st day of June, 1960, for the furnishing of pressure treated timber for the Jackson County Road Department.

Specifications and instructions to bidders may be seen at the office of the County Clerk or the office of the County Engineer.

JACKSON COUNTY COURT
Earl M. Miller
County Judge
Chester H. Wenzel
County Commissioner
R. A. James
County Commissioner

Vote For . . .
Arthur M. Boner
for
Justice of the Peace
Ashland District

• Arthur M. Boner will see that justice is rendered impartially, objectively and in accordance with the law. Elect a man of proven administrative ability.

Pd. Pol. Adv. by Arthur M. Boner
Box 67, Phoenix, Oregon

Vote for
JAMES O. BURNS
CONDON
Delegate at Large
to Democratic
National Convention

Businessman, avowed veteran, Democratic County Chairman, Ex-Mayor, City of Condon.

Pd. Pol. Adv. Burns for Delegate Con. Mary Kelly, Sec. 106 W. 4th St., Medford



Paid adv. Fleming for Congress Comm., J. Verne Shangle, chairman, 6 W. Sixth St., Medford, Ore.

IF YOU want 20% more take home pay
IF YOU want less taxes on your home
IF YOU want less Bureaucratic Government
IF YOU want more States Rights
IF YOU want less Government Controls
IF YOU want bigger people and smaller Government

Then we urge you to VOTE for LESLIE P. FLEMING for CONGRESS as your representative from the Fourth Congressional District of Oregon.

LESLIE P. FLEMING
for Congress X

QUITTING BUSINESS

AUCTION CLOSEOUT

SATURDAY, MAY 21...STARTING AT 10 A.M.

BUY-RITE FURNITURE 1213 No. Riverside MEDFORD

Everything Goes at Auction Including the Fixtures

15 LIVING ROOM SUITES INC. SECTIONALS
BEAUTIFUL NEW FREEZERS
WASHERS AND DRYERS
POLE LAMPS
ROOM DIVIDERS
ELECTRIC BLANKETS
ELECTRIC HEATERS
BLENDEES
G-E & SUNBEAM MIXERS
NEW ELECTRIC PERCOLATORS AND TOASTERS
REGINA FLOOR POLISHERS
G-E STEAM IRONS
BEDROOM SUITES
SYLVANIA AND HOFFMAN TV SETS
RCA STEREO RECORD PLAYER
O.S. CHAIRS
CHAISE LOUNGES
ELECTRIC AND GAS LAWN MOWERS
DESK LAMPS
LUGGAGE
LARGE AND SMALL METAL TRUNKS
FOAM RUBBER PILLOWS
30" RANGE HOOD AND FAN

G-E ELECTRIC FANS
ADDING MACHINE
SHOWCASES AND FIXTURES
COLEMAN STOVE
HEDGE TRIMMER KIT
BATHROOM SCALE
ALL KINDS HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS
ELECTRIC FRY PANS
PICNIC OUTING SETS
WHEELBARROWS
NEW WATCHES
WALLACE STAINLESS SILVERWARE
ELECTRIC RAZORS
PRETTY ELECTRIC CLOCKS
AIR CONDITIONERS
LAWN EDGERS
BILDFOLDS
QUALITY SPRINGS AND MATTRESSES
GOLF CARTS
SOME FISHING GEAR
HOLLYWOOD BED FRAMES
ELECTRIC KNIFE AND SCISSORS SHARPENERS
ALL KINDS OF MISC. SMALL ITEMS

OWNERS ARE TAKING THIS METHOD OF COMPLETELY LIQUIDATING \$20,000.00 WORTH OF BRAND NEW QUALITY MERCHANDISE. COMPLETE CLOSEOUT. EVERYTHING GOES THE AUCTION WAY SATURDAY. YOU SELDOM HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY SUCH AS THIS.

ON RIVERSIDE ACROSS FROM TOWER BROILER RESTAURANT

C. A. MORRISON, Auctioneer
Phone GR 6-5577, Grant Pass, Ore.