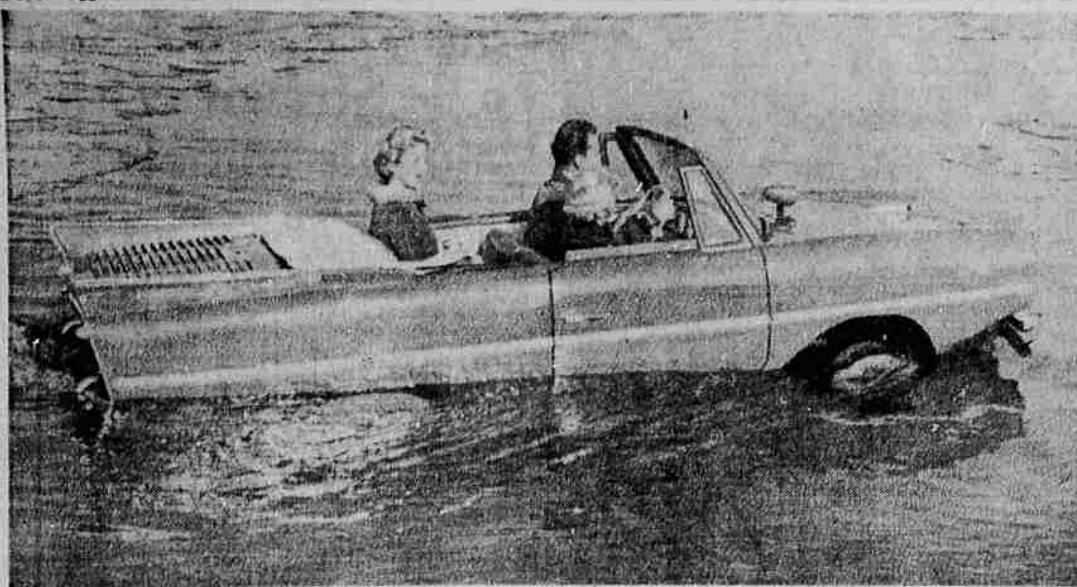




POPULAR AT AUTO SHOW — One of the most popular features at the Chicago Auto Show is the Amphicar, shown in action on Lake Michigan. The four-passenger convertible can travel to 90 miles per hour on land and 10 knots on

water. It is a product of West Germany and is believed to be the only combination car and boat available.

(UPI Telephoto)

Oregon's Receipts In Kennedy School Program Outlined

Washington (AP)—If President Kennedy's education program goes through Congress without change, Oregon would receive \$25,054,116 from the Federal Government to aid its public elementary and secondary schools, and 2,293 scholarships, worth about \$2,800 each, to help needy high school graduates go to college.

But Congress has a way of whittling down spending proposals coming from the Executive, and Capitol Hill approval of these two education programs is far from certain.

School Aid Program

The funds for public school aid, which would be distributed over three years, would be sent to state education agencies, which would distribute them, as they see fit, for use in building schools or boosting teachers' salaries.

A little more than 10 per

cent of the state's receipts must be set aside for the development of programs or to cover special educational needs, such as schools in slum areas, mentally retarded children, or exceptionally intelligent children.

The Government would give each state at least \$15 per child in average daily attendance in the public schools. States with a lower per capita income in relation to average daily attendance would receive more. So, while nine states and the District of Columbia would receive \$15 per child in average daily attendance in the first year of the program, Mississippi, the poorest state, would receive almost twice as much, or \$29.07.

To Reflect Rise

Receipts will rise to reflect the expected rise in school enrollment over the next three years. In fiscal 1962 (from July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962), Oregon would receive \$7,095,843, or \$20.10 per child in average daily attendance in the public schools; in fiscal 1963, \$8,356,592, of \$22.89 per child; and in fiscal 1964, \$9,601,081, or \$25.54 per child.

The nationwide federal expenditures during the three fiscal years would be \$666 million, \$766 million, and \$866 million.

To receive the funds, the state's own level of school expenditures have to be maintained. In addition, the state must spend as much as the average for all states, after taking into account state per capita income and average daily attendance in its public schools, to receive the full amount of federal grants.

Scholarships
The federal college scholarship program would also be administered by the states. However, the Federal Government would require that winners be selected on the basis of competitive exams, and that ability and financial need are the only criteria.

The scholarships would last for four years and the yearly stipends would range up to \$1,000, but would average \$700 a year. Each scholarship student would choose his college, and the Government would then give the school \$350 a year to help pay the difference between the tuition and the actual cost of teaching the student. Across the nation, 212,500 students would receive the scholarships over the five years. Total cost of each scholarship: \$4,200 (\$2,800 to the student; \$1,400 to his college). Total cost of the scholarship program: \$892,500,000.

Students in Oregon would be eligible for 250 scholarships, worth \$189,000, in the first year of the program. A total of 2,293 would be awarded in the state by the fifth year of the program.

Allocations were based on the number of high school graduates in Oregon in 1958 aged 14 to 18.

(Copyright 1961, Congressional Quarterly, Inc.)

EMBARGO CONSIDERED
Washington (UPI)—A State Department official said Monday the administration is considering a total embargo on goods from Cuba under the Trading with the Enemy Act.

THE COURT HELD

a public service by the

COLLEGE OF LAW

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY

Improperly Executed Will Causes Controversy

Horace decided to write his

own will. He purchased a

book containing will forms

and typed up a simple will

giving all of his property to

his sister following the form

prescribed in the book. The

form had a place for the signa-

ture of two witnesses and

Horace asked two of his

friends to witness the will.

Both witnesses watched Horace

sign the paper in his living

room and soon thereafter

signed the document. However,

one of the witnesses signed

while Horace was out in the

garage getting wood for the

fireplace. After Horace's

death his sister offered the

will for probate and it was

contested by his three brothers.

THE COURT HELD: The

contest was successful since

the will was not properly ex-

ecuted. The requirements for

will are very strict to insure

freedom from fraud, duress

and undue influence. One of

many necessary formalities is

the signing of the will by

witnesses in the "presence"

of the testator. Here one witness

did not sign in the presence

of Horace. (Based on 110 P.

2nd 571, Ore.)

This column of general legal

principles is presented by the

Willamette University

College of Law. It is not to

be taken as legal advice. Slight

changes in the facts may

change the outcome of a

case.

Wall Street Chatter

New York (UPI)—Standard

& Poor's "Outlook" says the

strong underlying demand for

common stocks is evidenced

by the market's ability to

consolidate its sharp price

rise without reversing the

trend.

Profit taking has been well

absorbed, setbacks have at-

tracted new buying and the

market gives the appearance

of being able to correct its

position as it goes along,

Standard says.

Outlook concludes that

since the business recession is

believed to be in the process

of bottoming out, "a construc-

tive but increasingly selective

investment policy is still ad-

vocated."

International Statistical

Bureau, Inc., says its current

market preferences are East-

man Kodak, Federated De-

partment Stores, Crowell-Col-

lier, IBM, Martin and Bruns-

wick Corp.

The Bache Listening Post

says Harvey Aluminum con-

tinues to be one of its fa-

vorites for both intermediate

and longer-term gain possi-

bilities. Earnings in fiscal

1961 should hit \$1.50 a share

against \$1.05 in 1960 and

further expansion plans should

produce an earnings level of

\$4.50 a share by 1964, Bache

says.

Escalator Captured

Los Angeles (UPI)—Joe Mor-

gan, a convicted murderer

who escaped from county jail

Friday with 10 other prison-

ers, was captured in suburban

Culver City today without of-

fering resistance, the sheriff's

office reported.

Morgan, 32, the alleged

mastermind of the escape

plan, was the fifth of the fugi-

tives to be caught.

Detectives said Morgan was

caught when they staked out

an area, acting on a tip. "He

was very peaceful," said one

detective.

Morgan, a Folsom Prison in-

mate held in the county jail

while testifying at a murder

trial, was listed as the most

dangerous of the escapees.

yow's

HEATING—AIR—CONDITIONING

and SHEET METAL

1729 N. Riverside — Phone SP 2-4534

or SP 3-6522

JFK Urges Union Council To Join Economy Effort

Miami Beach, Fla. — (UPI) — President Kennedy told the AFL-CIO Executive Council Monday it should join a united front behind his proposals to "restore momentum to the American economy."

Kennedy's message to the labor leaders, meeting in convention here, was brought by Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg, former general counsel for the merged union.

"The Congress is hard at work preparing legislation" to carry out his program, Kennedy said. "This program needs and merits the support of all groups and interests in our nation. We in this country should heed what problems unite us instead of laboring those problems which divide us," he said.

Goldberg met with the council for 45 minutes to go over the administration program with them. He said he told them the program was also designed to restore the economy and "to fill long neglected needs."

Goldberg said the council wanted to know what the administration would do about migratory labor and automa-

tion.

He said a policy on the migratory labor problem would be forged with the help of the Agriculture Department and submitted to Congress in the near future. He said he already has set up a task force to look into the problem of automation.

Long Neglected Needs

The "so-called" national migrant work force is only between 300,000 and 400,000. Our Federal Employment Service found it necessary to import over 450,000 workers from Canada, Bahamas, Mexico and Puerto Rico, in 1959 to furnish additional, necessary help to harvest our crops.

Other Industry Rejects

Unfortunately a large per cent of the non-professional migrant workers are actually rejects from other industry. Many are alcoholics. Some are share croppers, too shiftless to farm their own properties. Thousands are migrant families, the man, rather than accept responsibility and be tied down to steady employment, elects to travel the country, working as briefly as possible, well knowing that other persons, who do work, or welfare will care for him and his children. People of this type work only a few hours or a day or two at the most, frequently stem puncturing, bruising and dropping more fruit in value, than they earn. The perishable nature of much agricultural produce de-

mands a continuous, dependable work force as well as care in handling fruit.

Many of these persons, as well as alcoholics and migrant unemployables, are not the farmer's problem but a social one. Still in the eyes of a part of the public the farmer should be forced to depend upon such persons to harvest his highly perishable, easily damaged, expensive crops.

National Problem

Unemployment is a national problem, but experience has proven that as long as "rocking chair" unemployment compensation is available, very few unemployed persons from other industry, including those in our own lumber industry, will do agricultural work, to say nothing of harvesting row crops in the hot sun of the Imperial Valley.

Earnings of agricultural labor in this valley are among the highest in the nation, well over the \$1.25 per hour suggested in California. Many of our steady husband and wife picker teams average over \$30 per day and individuals \$20.

Return for our pears has not kept pace with continually climbing costs of labor, taxes, equipment and spray materials. Our growers are in direct competition with other areas and with imported foreign fruit, such as bananas and pears and apples from Argentina.

Prefer Domestic Labor

Our local growers would much prefer to use ALL domestic labor, if such qualified dependable labor were available. High school and college students leave the orchards at mid-season. A good part of our migrant labor leaves at mid-season for longer jobs, picking apples in Washington, olives in California, potatoes or beans in Oregon where the whole family can work, or return home to get their kids in school. Many head south like geese with the first fall rains.

Our packing plants, which employ hundreds of local people and no foreign help, must work continuously for the full

two months to insure harvest of all of this perishable crop on time.

As the shortage of help develops at mid-season the only source of quantity, dependable help to complete harvest has been foreign workers. Contrary to opinion, Mexican National labor is very expensive to our growers. Federal and State Employment services, who lean over backwards to protect domestic workers, must certify to their need and check continuously to insure that imported labor does not depress wages. Foreign labor is well protected by our government with regulations pertaining to housing, transportation and feeding.

Has Proved Dependable

Mexican National labor has proved to be very dependable. Their interest and care in handling fruit is well above the average migrant worker. They handle themselves very well in our camps. Without this supplemental boost to our work force our growers would have lost a vital part of their crops during the past years. Local packing houses and local labor would have lost many thousands of dollars. The economy of this valley would have been seriously impaired. Even with some foreign labor here a year ago, this valley lost several hundred thousand dollars through lack of ample help to harvest our crop on time.

Until such time as a more dependable work force develops, or unemployed people of other industry, living on compensation funds, are forced or show more interest in agricultural labor, foreign

booster labor will be necessary.

It might be well for the people in this community, so dependent to a large extent on our pear and peach crops, to take a more realistic and less emotional view of the problems of our growers, because, economically, grower problems do become yours.

Agriculture is an industry in its own right and entitled to good labor within its ability to pay. It should not become a welfare agency any more than should other industry.

Stark Nook

LaPointe's

Maternity Shop

THOMAS RUTTER, M.D.

SURGEON

GENERAL SURGERY

Announces the Removal of His Offices From

832 East Main Street

to

THE CENTURY BUILDING

843 E. Main Suite 7 SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

SP 2-7730

Fruit Harvest Labor Problem Reviewed by Field Manager

(Editor's note: The following article, in answer to letters appearing in the Mail Tribune concerning the fruit harvest labor problem, was written by Robert K. Norris, 1900 Hillcrest rd., Medford, Norris is field manager for Reter Fruit company, Medford.)

By ROBERT K. NORRIS

A letter in the Mail Tribune relative to harvest labor problems and use of Mexican Nationals in our orchards again brings out the point that many persons are prone to speak wisely on subjects of which, too often, they know very little.

This valley requires over 2,000 people in the orchards, picking continuously from mid-August to mid-October to harvest our pear and peach crop on time. Many hundreds of domestic and professional fruit pickers are excellent help, but there are not enough of these people willing to do agricultural work either here or in the nation as a whole.

The "so-called" national migrant work force is only between 300,000 and 400,000. Our Federal Employment Service found it necessary to import over 450,000 workers from Canada, Bahamas, Mexico and Puerto Rico, in 1959 to furnish additional, necessary help to harvest our crops.

Other Industry Rejects

Unfortunately a large per cent of the non-professional migrant workers are actually rejects from other industry. Many are alcoholics. Some are share croppers, too shiftless to farm their own properties. Thousands are migrant families, the man, rather than accept responsibility and be tied down to steady employment, elects to travel the country, working as briefly as possible, well knowing that other persons, who do work, or welfare will care for him and his children. People of this type work only a few hours or a day or two at the most, frequently stem puncturing, bruising and dropping more fruit in value, than they earn. The perishable nature of much agricultural produce de-

mands a continuous, dependable work force as well as care in handling fruit.

Many of these persons, as well as alcoholics and migrant unemployables, are not the farmer's problem but a social one. Still in the eyes of a part of the public the farmer should be forced to depend upon such persons to harvest his highly perishable, easily damaged, expensive crops.