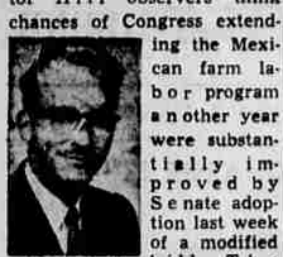


Chances for Bracero Extension Improved by Senate Bill Passage

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Mall Tribune
Washington Correspondent



Washington (Special)—Capitol Hill observers think chances of Congress extending the Mexican farm labor program a number of years were substantially improved by Senate adoption last week of a modified bill. The House in May refused to extend the bracero bill under which Mexican workers are brought into the country for temporary employment under contracts with farmers and food processors who claim they can't secure adequate American workers. The present law expires Dec. 31 unless extended by Congress.

When it was debated in the House, a comparable split developed when Rep. Robert B. Duncan of Medford voted to salvage the program and Rep. Edith Green voted to kill it. The Senate's approval of a new bill is likely to raise the whole issue again in the House, which voted earlier 174 to 158 against extending the bracero act.

Mrs. Neuberger told the Senate she considered it "simply amazing" that Congress should sanction the importation of "hundreds of thousands of Mexican farm workers at a time when there is a great deal of unemployment in rural America."

"Sharply increasing mechanization reduced agricultural employment in this country by 300,000 last year and the toll is increasing," said Mrs. Neuberger.

Sen. Morse said the program, operating under a treaty with Mexico, has helped strengthen relationships between the U.S. and Mexico. He said he rejects the argument that it does injustice to American labor.

get domestic labor "is nonsense." "American farm workers are eager for the jobs," she added. "They need them. Of course, growers may have to pay higher wages than 60 cents an hour in Arkansas but I do not believe it is the function of Congress to maintain substandard wages."

Proponents of the bill pointed out that the use of braceros is "rapidly phasing out," that the number of Mexicans imported has declined annually from 445,197 in 1956 to about 195,000 last year. Those using braceros last year consisted of 2,264 individual employers,

57 food processors and 231 associations composed of 24,492 members. Sens. Warren G. Magnuson and Henry M. Jackson, both Washington Democrats, and Sens. Thomas Kuchel, Republican, and Clair Engle, Democrat, of California, all supported extension of the program.

Sen. Engle pointed out that California employs far more domestic workers than braceros and that he favors gradual elimination of any need for braceros. He said in September the peak harvest month last year in California, 73,000 braceros were employed in the total hired work force on farms of 258,000. The average number of Mexicans employed in California was 32,000 last year, which he said represented a steady decline for the sixth straight year since the average in 1957 was 52,000.

Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.) however, observed that California brought in a total of 127,000 Mexicans last year while the state reported 295,000 persons unemployed. Sen. Kuchel countered by saying that was like adding apples and oranges because the unemployed aircraft workers in Los Angeles don't consider

tomato and lettuce picking suitable job opportunities. Kuchel said average wages for work performed by braceros in California ranged from a high of \$2.80 an hour for loading carrots to \$1.18 an hour for picking oranges. He said this compared fairly with wages in various industrial occupations in which domestic workers are engaged.

Sen. McCarthy succeeded in getting an amendment adopted which would require employers to make farm work more attractive to domestic Americans before they hire Mexicans. The McCarthy pro-

vision would require them to offer domestic workers occupational insurance or workmen's compensation coverage, free housing, and the cost of transportation to the job comparable with what the law requires them to offer the Mexicans, and guarantees of so much work.

McCarthy pointed out that the Mexicans would still receive better treatment than domestics because the program requires employers to recognize the right of Mexicans to bargain collectively, to provide non-occupational accident and health insurance, to furnish tools and

equipment to braceros, to supply good drinking water, to offer protection against immoral influences, to provide meals at a cost of not more than \$1.75 per day. None of these benefits is required for domestic workers under any federal law.

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Taxi in Tokyo May End Up at Police Station for Advice

By ROBERT CRABBE
United Press International
Tokyo—Grab a cab in this ancient city and odds are, if it's far you're going, you'll end up at a police station.

Not for a complaint, but for information. The streets have no names, the houses no numbers and thousands of policemen do nothing but sit in bamboo neighborhood stations telling people how to go where they're going.

Now, with the coming of the 1964 Olympic games and thousands of foreign tourists, the city has begun to tack up some street signs—something it hasn't done for the last 150 years.

During the occupation era, the United States Army tried to get the Japanese to get the hang of the American way. They named a few streets and put up some signs.

But along Tokyo's notoriously crooked streets today (at least one intersects with itself), the Army's weather beaten yellow signs can still be seen. The Japanese are too polite to take them down and

too indifferent to paint them. So far, about 50 streets have been newly named and the government says eventually every street down to the humblest alley will be honored so. But it's going to take a while.

Once Country Towns
The world's largest city is an immense collection of what were once country towns before the city overran them, much as Los Angeles swallowed up its orange grove communities. About 15 per cent of Tokyo—the downtown area—looks a lot like downtown Los Angeles or downtown Cleveland. But the Japanese don't think in terms of streets. They still see things in terms of districts.

The Tokyo system of locating yourself and writing your address is a quaint hand-me-down from medieval Japan and, when a friend gives you his address it's only an approximate guide to his house.

Nevertheless, the department stores deliver packages to Tokyo homes and the mail arrives on schedule twice every day, seven days a week (unless, of course, your mailman is new and he's as confused as you).

Typical Address
Consider the case of "Mrs. U.S. Doe." Her address is typical:

Setagaya-ku
Kitazawa 3-Chome 264
Tokyo, Japan

When Mrs. Doe gets mail from stateide, the sorter at the main Tokyo post office notes that she lives in Setagaya, one of the 22 administrative districts of Tokyo. He sends the letter to the Setagaya post office.

The letter goes on to one of the neighborhood post offices in Kitazawa. Japanese towns are broken up into chomes—or postal districts—and Mrs. Doe happens to live in 3-chome.

In 3-chome, the houses do have numbers, but there is no system to it. The houses are numbered roughly in the order in which they were built. At 3-chome 264, Mrs. Doe might find herself next door to 3-chome 301, instead of 282 or 266.

The letter carrier has memorized the entire district and knows where every number is. Host Draws Map

When a Tokyo friend gives you his address and invites you over for dinner, you go by train if you want to do it the easy way, and have him meet you at the station nearest his home. If you insist on having a taxi or driving your own car, your host draws a map. (Sometimes the map works. Sometimes it doesn't).

Usually, the taxi driver just takes you to your friend's town and then stops at a handy store to start asking questions. He usually ends up at the police station but the records there are often not up to date.

In desperation, the people in many neighborhoods band together and have a map of their area drawn, showing every house with the owner's name written on it.

They post it on a signboard but of course this is no help to the struggling foreigner. (The map is in Japanese.)

The chome system seems about to fade into history and Americans have begun to eye the new street signs with joy. As one of them put it: "This may seem funny from afar. But it's no fun for us."

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