

Morse Accused of Blackmail Threats On Education Bills

By YVONNE FRANKLIN
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Sen. Wayne Morse has been accused of trying to "blackmail" members of the House in the running dispute between House and Senate over several stalled education bills.

Rep. Charles Goodell, (R-N.Y.), charged that Morse blocked the House-passed higher education bill from being cleared by the Senate and signed into law by President Johnson.

He said Morse is preventing approval of the college aid bill as a device for trying to force the House to agree with a Southern point of view on the pending vocational educational bill.

"Wayne Morse said he wasn't going to bring it (the higher education bill) up — blackmail is what it is," exclaimed Congressman Goodell, a leading GOP member of the House-Senate conference committee which has been struggling with education measures.

The conferees met again Friday but were unable to agree on their differences. Rep. Edith Green is a key House conferee. Morse later threatened in a Senate speech to withhold education bills until they could be brought to "the precincts of America" for the public's decision.

Morse said he thought the bills could be held over until next session of Congress — unless the House came to terms with the Senate on the vocational education bill.

Both Houses Agree
Goodell said he sees no reason why the President should not be given the higher education bill since both Houses have agreed upon it. But Morse said in his Senate speech that the odds were against getting any vocational education bill at all — and this in effect means no higher education bill.

"It has reached the stage where reason is being met with a straight power play," contended Goodell, "we can't talk with them; they aren't discussing the merits; and now the House conferees are infuriated."

The new vocational education bill is a major innovation in providing training to help youngsters train for the space age jobs and would increase the money the federal government has heretofore spent on vocational education.

The major differences between the House members and the Senators thus far is over the allocation of money. Traditionally, on all education bills, the formula has been worked out so that the South receives the lion's share of the money because it has the lowest per capita income.

Cities in Greatest Need
Congresswoman Green and other House members contend that the cities are presently the areas of greatest need; that migration out of the rural South has placed a great burden on the cities and has strained their educational systems.

What galls Goodell and the other House members is that while they are willing to give the poor States extra money, the money is not being spent in the South for Negro education — the area of greatest need — and since Negro migrants are swelling the school enrollments of the North and West, they should get as much money as the South, which is losing population and Congressmen.

The House conferees offered a compromise — 50 per cent of the House formula and 50 per cent of the Senate — that is, if a State got \$20,000 under the Senate version and \$10,000 under the House it would get \$15,000. The Senators refused to go along.

Goodell said the Senators countered with a compromise which was 95 per cent of the old Senate formula and which gave the southern States more money than they got under the original Senate version. This, he said, infuriated the House members.

Status of Congressional Bills

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Status of major legislation in Congress:
Income Taxes — Administration-supported bill would reduce income taxes on individuals and corporations by \$11 billion with 7 billion of relief effective on 1964 incomes and rest taking effect in 1965. House — Passed. Senate — Finance Committee hearings, scheduled to end this week.

Stocks and Bond Taxes — To retard flow of American capital abroad, the late President Kennedy proposed that purchase taxes be levied on Americans who buy foreign stocks and bonds from foreigners. House — Ways & Means Committee approved. Senate — Awaiting House action.

Fallout Shelters — Kennedy asked authority to make federal contributions toward construction of civil defense fallout shelters in schools, hospitals and other non-profit institutions. House — Passed one year, \$19 million bill. Senate — Hearings under way before Armed Services Subcommittee.

Foreign Aid — Administration asked \$4.5 billion. House — Passed authorization bill setting appropriations ceiling of \$3.5 billion. Senate — Approved \$3.7 billion. House-Senate Conference Committee worked out \$3.6 billion compromise. House approved. (Actual appropriations to come later in separate bill.)

Health Insurance — The late President asked hospitalization program for persons 65 and older financed through Social Security taxes. House — Ways & Means Committee hearings started but no chance for passage this year. Senate — Awaiting House action.

Colleges — President asked for new program of loans and grants to build classrooms, libraries and laboratories. House and Senate passed differing versions. House — Approved compromise that would provide \$1.2 billion over three years, with emphasis on science, engineering, mathematics and modern foreign language instruction. Compromise awaits Senate approval.

Vocational Education — Kennedy sought increase in current annual federal aid of \$57 million for job training schools. House — Passed bill that would boost aid to \$237 million a year. Senate — Passed boost to \$243 million, added extension and enlargement of National Defense Education Act; three-year extension of "impacted areas" school aid. House-Senate conference committee appointed to work out a compromise version.

Libraries — President asked construction and operating aid for city as well as country libraries. House — Committee approved. Senate — Committee approved.

Package Civil Rights Bill — Kennedy asked (and President Johnson has reaffirmed the request) new safeguards for Negro voting rights, ban on customer discrimination by private businesses, Justice Department authority to start school desegregation suits. White House authority to cut off federal aid to discriminatory programs, creation of federal agencies to fight government-related job bias and help mediate local race disputes and continuation of Civil Rights Commission. House — Judiciary Committee approved bipartisan compromise which seeks to end racial discrimination in voting, education, employment, unions and in use of privately-owned lodgings, eating establishments and places of amusement; would make Civil Rights Commission permanent. Request for clearance to House floor pending before Rules Committee. Campaign to by-pass Rules scheduled. Senate — Judiciary Committee hearings on package bill in recess, no action expected.

Public Accommodations — Kennedy's proposal to ban discrimination in use of hotels, restaurants, theaters, stores and other public accommodations. House — Included in Omnibus Bill. Senate — Commerce Committee approved limited version as separate legislation.

Employment Discrimination — Kennedy endorsed separate FEPC covering private business and labor unions. House — Labor Committee approved separate bill; Judiciary Subcommittee included differing version in Omnibus Bill. Senate — Labor Subcommittee approved; Commerce Committee put labor union bias ban into Public Accommodations Bill.

Cotton — Administration backed subsidy plan would provide cheaper cotton for U.S. textile mills; includes lower support prices for large-scale growers and potential relaxation of planting restrictions. House — Approved. Senate — Hearings completed.

Mass Transit — Kennedy proposed \$500 million in subsidies to improve city rail, bus and subway services. House — Banking Committee approved bill, pending in Rules Committee. Senate — Approved \$375 million program.

Wilderness — Kennedy wanted to establish a national program to preserve public lands in their natural state. Senate — Passed, with provision covering 8 million acres immediately and possibly up to 35 million acres eventually. House — No committee hearings set.

Outdoor Recreation — Kennedy requested a special land and water conservation fund to finance purchase of additional Federal and State park lands and forests for outdoor recreation. House — Interior Committee approved bill. Senate — Hearings completed, awaiting House action.

Depressed Areas — Kennedy asked Congress to expand sharply program of Federal development aid to local industries designed to create jobs in areas of chronically high unemployment. Senate — Approved additional \$455 million authorization. House — Rejected, but Banking Committee has approved a "second-try" \$355 million bill which is pending before Rules Committee.

Youth Employment — Kennedy asked new \$100 million youth conservation corps for outdoor work in forests and parks; for local youth corps for home civic projects. House

Education Committee has approved, pending in Rules Committee. Senate — Passed.

Domestic Peace Corps — President Kennedy asked for new organization of 1,000 to 5,000 skilled volunteers to carry out work in this country similar to Peace Corps projects abroad. \$5 million first year cost. House — Education and Labor Subcommittee concluded hearings. Senate — Passed.

Price-Cutting — Administration-opposed bill backed by druggists and some other retail groups is designed to stop retail price-cutting of brand-name merchandise. House — Commerce Committee approved, pending before Rules Committee. Senate — Commerce Subcommittee scheduled to have one more day of hearings. No date set.

Awaiting Signature
Mexican Farm Hands — 12-year-old law permitting importation of Mexicans for temporary work on American farms expires Dec. 31; Administration requested one-year extension with new safeguards to protect domestic workers. Senate and House — Approved Administration-opposed simple one-year extension without safeguard amendments.

Enacted:
Military Pay — President asked \$1.2 billion annual pay boost for servicemen, reservists and retirees. Congress approved \$1.2 billion increase with some changes including elimination of boosts for low-ranking enlisted men with less than two years service.

Draft — Congress granted Kennedy's request for four-year extension of selective service and doctor draft.

Feed Grains — Congress extended for two years temporary program of paying farmers to hold down surplus production of corn and other feed grains.

Silver — To combat shortage of silver for coins, Congress gave Administration authority it requested to replace existing silver-backed \$1 bills with gold-backed \$1 bills.

Women Workers — Starting next June employers must provide equal pay for women workers who do the same work as men; new law applies to jobs covered by minimum wage-hour law.

Taxes — Congress in response to Administration request extended for another year present temporary tax rates on corporation profits, liquor, cigarettes, automobiles, telephone calls and airline tickets which had been scheduled to drop to lower levels July 1. (Corporation tax rates would be permanently revised downward, if the Administration tax-reduction program is enacted.)

National Debt Limit — Congress granted President's request to extend through Nov. 30 temporary ceiling of \$309 billion on national debt. Ceiling would have reverted to \$285 billion Sept. 1 without the new legislation. (New extension for increased \$315 billion debt limit for last seven months of fiscal year slated for House vote this week.)

Rail Dispute — Congress authorized creation of seven-man board to arbitrate two key work

rule issues, thus averting nationwide strike. Award to remain in effect for two years, other issues not subject to arbitration but strike over them barred for at least 180 days.

Medical Schools — Congress granted Kennedy's request for Federal aid for construction of medical-dental schools and loan aid to medical and dental students. Three-year program would cost about \$236 million.

Treaty — Senate ratified treaty with Soviet Russia, Britain, other nations which bans nuclear tests in air, space and underwater.

Civil Rights Commission — Stop-gap one year extension of commission's authority; would continue it beyond present cutoff date of Nov. 30.

Mental Retardation — Second part of President's mental health program, will spend \$355 million over five to seven year period to combat mental retardation through improved maternal and infant care.

Railroad Payroll Taxes — Congress approved legislation requiring larger employer and employee contributions to railroad retirement fund increased employer contributions only to railroad unemployment insurance fund to avert long-range shortage.

Mental Health — Administration's long-range program for community treatment centers; research on and treatment of mental retardation. Plan calls for spending \$329 million over first four years.

Italian Trainmen Meted Prison Terms

VOGHERA, Italy (UPI) — A court Monday sentenced two trainmen to 14 years in prison for multiple manslaughter for piling their freight train into a standing passenger train last year, killing 65 persons.

Engineer Langranco Pigiari and fireman Soriano Fabbri had insisted that a mechanical failure of the signaling system was responsible for the mishap.

Two Persons Flown Here by MF Plane
Donald McCarton, Gold Beach, is convalescing at Sacred Heart Hospital after he was flown here Monday by Mercy Flights Inc., suffering from back injuries received in an industrial accident at the Brookings Plywood Company plant.

Saturday Carl M. Long Jr., 16, of Langlois, Ore., was flown to Medford for treatment at Rogue Valley Hospital for head injuries received in a basketball game Friday night at Gold Beach High School. He was hospitalized during the week end and has returned to his home.

This brings to 1,644 the number of patients flown by the non-profit air ambulance service since it was started.

Wheat Growers Favor Sales Tax

PORTLAND (UPI) — The Oregon Wheat Growers League Saturday passed a resolution favoring a state sales tax. The action came on the final day of the league's three-day annual meeting.

The league said that at least "50 per cent of the revenues received" from a sales tax "be an offset for a real property tax."

The league also approved resolutions favoring the sale of wheat for dollars to any nation recognized by the U.S. and a voluntary federal grain program.

The organization elected officers at its final session. Chosen were Milton Morgan of Ione, president; Melvin Pace of La Grande, first vice president; Don Woodward of Adams, second vice president, and John Welbes of Pendleton, executive vice president.

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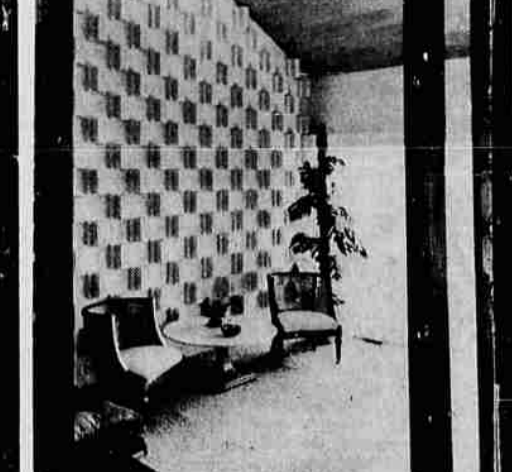
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New Exam Announced For Federal Position

New examinations are open to fill the Federal civil service positions for industrial specialist, according to the Seattle Region, Civil Service Commission office.

For additional information contact L. B. Nelson, examiner, at the U. S. Post Office in Medford.



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Small Worlds Around Us

Lynn W. Watkins
By
Register & Tribune Syndicate, 1963

Boston Terrier May Be Only Truly American Dog
It has been a long and tedious process from the early and obscure beginning down through many thousands of years, in the evolution of the dog.

It is not an absolute certainty, but probably its origin was closely associated with the wolf, fox and jackal. Emphatically denying this theory however, are several species of canines that cast more than a little doubt on this supposition; like the Boston terrier. It bears not the faintest resemblance in structure, temperament, or inherited instincts to those wild strains.

Of all the breeds of dogs (and there are a great many) probably the only truly American breed is the Boston terrier, a cross between the English bulldog and the white English terrier. This exceedingly lively little member of the canine family is the satisfactory result of inbreeding, and careful crossbreeding, a process carried out in the city of Boston. It is undoubtedly the only dog breed named after an American city.

When dog breeders finally arrived at a reasonable approximation of today's trim and graceful terrier, they gave it the descriptive name of "Roundhead." Later the complimentary city name was adopted. And all this is comparatively recent, as time is measured, for three quarters of a century ago there just wasn't any breed of dog the like of which we see so frequently today and know affectionately as the Boston terrier.

The Boston's popularity in America was nearly equaled by its ready and eager acceptance in England and in all of Europe. Wherever the little Roundhead was introduced it was accepted as a friend; equally at home on a farm, an estate, or even in a city apartment.

And always preceding this little dog was the true and brief description of its personality and character, in the one short sentence: "The Boston terrier, very gentle and very intelligent."

Along with the poodle, the Boston terrier would rather be indoors, with its family, than outdoors. If any dog could be rightly considered a lap dog in the broadest sense of the word, then that one is most certainly this lively, very active little black and white or brindle and white terrier.

Gentle, Graceful
But few members of the canine family possess the gentle disposition, smart appearance, easy and graceful carriage of this aristocrat of dogdom. A pure bred Boston has the blackest black, marked with the whitest white. The short, stocky body is compact and well proportioned. Its even mouth has but few wrinkles in spite of the recessed nose. The short, thin ears are carried proudly erect, the tail can hardly be wagged, there isn't enough of it. The head is round; the eyes are spaced wide apart, and are very large, soft and extremely lustrous.

Added to all these attributes, this little Roundhead is friendly, gentle, affectionate and highly intelligent; little wonder the Boston has become affectionately called, "the American Gentleman."



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