

Urgent Defense Requests Get Unanimous Senate Okay

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has given unanimous support to two of President Kennedy's urgent defense requests.

Party lines dissolved Friday as the Senate passed in rapid succession:

Authorization for \$975,570,000 for quick delivery of new missiles, ships and planes. The vote was 81-0.

Authority to hold fighting men or units on duty an extra year and to call up to 250,000 reservists to active duty. The vote was 75-0.

Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois had

urged unanimous Senate votes on the bills "to show Soviet Premier Khrushchev we mean business."

Earlier Friday the House Armed Services Committee approved the measures by a 37-0 vote. Chairman Carl Vinson, D-Ga., said he would ask House action early next week.

The additional \$3,454,600,000 requested by Kennedy to strengthen conventional fighting forces was tacked onto the regular annual defense money bill by a Senate Appropriations subcommittee.

Sen. A. Willis Robertson, D-Va., manager for the money bill, said senators had agreed to withhold details until the full Appropriations Committee gives its approval Tuesday.

But other senators said the committee not only put in all of the President's latest requests but also tacked on \$1 billion more of defense items.

Reported approved was \$525 million to continue production of long-range B52 bombers and \$448 million to push development of B70 supersonic bombers as a complete weapon system.

Kennedy and Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara had asked no funds to continue jet bomber production and recommended that the B70 be limited to an experimental prototype aircraft rather than a complete weapons system.

These extra funds would push the current fiscal defense outlay up above \$47 billion.

Despite the unanimous Senate votes, there were sharp protests that the European Allies—Britain, France and West Germany—were not carrying their share of the added burdens.

"We must force our Allies to do their share," Sen. Allen J. Ellender, D-La., a long-time foe of foreign aid, said.

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., pro-

tested that European partners were spending relatively less of their incomes on defense than the United States.

Sen. Richard B. Russell, D-Ga., agreed that European Allies must contribute more.

Referring to the build-up of non-nuclear forces, Russell said he doesn't "think we should give any impression" that the United States would limit itself to a conventional weapons defense.

"We once said we wouldn't be the first to use the atomic bomb," Russell said. That, he added, gives the Russians an advantage.

The reserve call-up bill was passed without a proposed "lump sum incentive payment" sought by Sen. Francis Case, R-S.D., for those volunteering for 12 months duty.

Case, in his amendment, also proposed extra pay for all men called up under the build-up program, whether they volunteered or not. It was shouted down.

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Multi-Billion Appropriations Bill Considered In Senate

WASHINGTON (AP)—Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., told the Senate today he hopes "the White House will put no pressure on us" to cut back domestic spending programs to offset the increased defense costs.

Mansfield's comments came in a brisk exchange with Sen. Prescott Bush, R-Conn., as the Senate was summoned into an unusual Saturday session to consider two multi-billion dollar appropriation bills.

Bush called attention to President Kennedy's recent billion-dollar budget requests for strengthening defense forces to deal with the Soviet threat. He said he hoped that Kennedy would put pressure on Congress to stay within his budget limits.

Bush offered amendments to slash about \$278 million in funds from health, education and welfare programs which the Senate Appropriations Committee added above Kennedy requests.

Mansfield told Bush that the amount of such funds "is the Senate's business" as part of its duty to look after the nation's welfare.

Bush insisted that Kennedy and White House aides had not hesitated about applying pressure to Congress on spending expansion, such as housing.

"We also need help from the White House if we are going to exercise some economy," he added.

One of the money bills before the Senate today carries funds for increased effort to put a man on the moon by 1970.

The \$549 million asked by President Kennedy to speed along the moon project is included in a bill appropriating \$9.1 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and 19 other independent federal agencies.

The other bill would provide \$5.16 billion for the Welfare and Labor Departments, including \$835 million for research work at the National Institutes of Health at nearby Bethesda, Md.

The moonshot money marks only a start on the outlays that will be necessary to carry out the program of landing a three-man space team on the moon by 1970.

Kennedy has estimated the cost will mount to \$20 billion.

Altogether, the independent offices bill provides \$1.7 billion for the civilian space agency. The \$549 million included for the moon project was not considered by the House when it passed the bill.

The western negotiations, involving some 100,000 teamsters, began last May, with President James R. Hoffa as chief negotiator.

Joint Council 7, with 10 locals, decided, however, to conduct its own negotiations.

The local employers finally offered a joint wage package of about 20 cents an hour spread over a three-year period.

Present wage scales for drivers of big rigs are \$3.12 1/2 an hour in San Francisco; \$3.10 in Oakland; \$2.66 in Sacramento and \$2.60 1/2 in Los Angeles, plus fringe benefits worth 15 to 40 cents an hour.

A mail referendum, conducted under the International Brotherhood of Teamsters' new constitution, provided that a two-thirds vote was required to reject the local employers' offer.

The vote was 3,715 to 1,581 to reject the offer, or 185 more than the required majority.

Officers of Joint Council 7 went to work at once on new proposals for membership approval within the next few days.

A spokesman said members will be asked to empower their committee with authority to call a strike if a satisfactory agreement is not reached.

A spokesman for Hoffa said this future of both negotiations—local and for the 11 western states—seemed to depend on how quickly Joint Council 7 could get another employers' offer as a basis for another vote or resumption of negotiations.

Officers found a note which said, in part, "The kids have to go. They'll have a better home. Mother is coming."

The other dead were J. D. Kinsey, 17; Johnny, 13; Jay, 8, and Lilly, 7.

The mother, Vera Kinsey, was in Fort Worth where she had given birth to a baby and placed it for adoption.

Mrs. Kinsey, 41, told police and newsmen the father had filed for divorce because she became pregnant by another man.

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New Developments, But Little Progress Seen In Month-Long Engineers' Strike

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Friday saw several new developments, but no signs of progress, in the month-long dispute between the Hoisting and Portable Engineers Union, Local 701 and the Associated General Contractors.

The dispute has closed most major construction in Oregon and Southwest Washington.

New pickets were posted Friday at a Coos Bay rock quarry project, three Tigard area construction jobs, and a building job on Portland's southeast outskirts, an AGC spokesman said.

The AGC spokesman said unfair labor practices charges were filed against the union Friday by the AGC's Portland chapter, accusing Local 701 of five violations of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The contractors' charges against the union included attempting to force subcontractors to fire employees who do not join the union, and failing to bargain in good faith because of insistence of bargaining for employees not within their jurisdiction.

Meanwhile, P. R. Wages, business agent for Local 701, made a union statement on the strike issues. He said the contract demands were in line with terms granted other locals of the union on the West Coast.

Wages said the union wants a hiring hall arrangement to give union members first crack at jobs that become available, and said the engineers' membership rejected an offer of a three-year wage increase totaling 35 cents an hour because "Our wage scale is lower than any other on the coast."

Wages had this to say about the activities of a group of union members' wives who have been critical of union leadership: "They don't concern me too much. In the first place they aren't signing anybody on their petitions."

Since the wives began their effort, Wages said he has received "a flood of telegrams and telephone calls from union members telling those women to stay home and run their washing machines."

Perhaps the most puzzling development in the dispute came Friday night at Eugene. A meeting of union members had been scheduled at the Lane County Courthouse in Harris Hall.

Some 30 members of the union arrived—but no one could be found who had called the gathering.

The meeting, one of five scheduled throughout the state during August, is designed to acquaint Civil Defense personnel, members of the USDA County Emergency Planning Committees and county agents with the rural Civil Defense information program. The program was recently assigned the USDA by President Kennedy as a part of the shift of responsibilities from the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (OCMD). Representatives of the state Civil Defense Agency, the state Women's Advisory Committee and the state Rural Civil Defense Advisory Council will also be present.

A recent memorandum of understanding between the USDA for Oregon and the state Civil Defense Agency stated that all rural Civil Defense information activities will be carried out with the cooperation of county and local Civil Defense. This is the same pattern of responsibility that had existed in Oregon when OCMD was involved.

The state Extension Service will lead the federal program in Oregon consistent with existing state and county Civil Defense plans. Its activities will be coordinated with county civil defense directors.

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