



WATER INTER-COM—This one-way underwater communication device will soon have Scuba divers looking over their shoulders for that "voice." This Bendix Corp. electronic system can be heard by divers within an underwater range of 100 yards with the human ear as the only receiver.

Here are highlights from LBJ's proposed budget for fiscal '65

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Highlights of President Johnson's budget for the 1965 fiscal year beginning next July 1:

Spending: \$97.9 billion, a reduction of \$500 million from this year's expected outlay. Economies in defense, foreign aid, farm and veterans programs partly offset by increased funds for space exploration and an attack on poverty.

Taxes: "Earliest possible enactment" of the tax cut bill now before Congress is imperative to "carry our economy to new high ground." The tax cut would stimulate business so that, despite lower rates, government would take in more revenue. Assuming the tax cut takes effect, the government's income for fiscal 1965 is estimated at \$93 billion, up \$4.6 billion over the current fiscal year.

Deficit: If all goes as budget-

ed, the government would run \$4.9 billion in the red. This would be only half as big a deficit as it is incurring this year—"a giant step toward a balanced budget."

Federal Payroll: Government agencies will trim their civilian work force from 2,512,400 to 2,511,200. Though the reduction is only 1,200 persons, Johnson emphasized that this is the first federal budget in 10 years to provide for any decrease in federal employment.

Defense: Thanks to Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara's "vigorous efforts to promote economies in the management of our armed forces," defense spending will decline by \$1.3 billion—from \$55.3 to \$54 billion. The reduced budget "will provide for all essential military purposes, including substantial improvements" of U.S. strength in missiles, airlift capacity and ready-to-fight tactical forces.

Space: The U.S. goal is still "to place a man on the moon in this decade." To speed up the lunar landing program, which fell behind schedule because of budget cuts last year, Johnson would boost space spending by \$600 million—to a level of \$5 billion annually—in fiscal 1965.

Foreign Aid: Sought \$2.4 billion in economic aid authority and \$1 billion in new military aid authority. The total is \$1.5 billion less than the Kennedy administration originally sought for the current fiscal year. Actual outlays during the year would be \$2.1 billion for economic aid and \$1.2 billion for military aid, a total of \$3.3 billion down \$200 million from this year's estimated outlay. The foreign aid agency will lay off "several hundred employees" and put more stress on "self-help measures" in countries receiving economic aid. Peace Corps has been "highly successful" and will be expanded from 10,500 to 14,000 members in 1965.

Attack on Poverty: Budget provides \$200 million in ready cash and more than \$1 billion in obligational authority to "begin an all-out attack on the problem of poverty in the United States." Program will concentrate on "raising the educational, skill and health levels" of young people from poor families. Details will be sent to Congress in a special message soon.

Farmers: Spending on farm programs is expected to decline by \$1.2 billion, from \$6.1 to \$4.9 billion, mainly as a result of lower outlays on price support activities. Johnson will send Congress recommendations for new cotton and dairy programs.

Veterans: Veterans benefits will cost \$5.1 billion, down about \$300 million from the current year.

Health: Sought extension of the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act, and earmarked funds to get moving on the mental health and mental retardation programs authorized by Congress last year.

Education: Renewed, in a perfunctory way, the Kennedy request for federal aid to elementary and secondary schools, but did not go into the touchy question of whether it should be restricted to public schools, or including parochial schools.

Unemployed: Appealed for prompt passage of the pending Youth Employment Act to provide work and training in camps and on hometown projects for an estimated 60,000 youths. Also sought funds for expansion of the present program of retraining unemployed workers in new skills.

Johnson urges further arms control action

GENEVA (UPI)—President Johnson appealed to the Soviet Union today to agree to more arms control measures at the new disarmament talks opening here.

Johnson made the appeal in a special statement sent to Geneva for reading at the 17-nation disarmament conference resuming this afternoon after a five-month recess.

Informed sources said the message was addressed to the conference as a whole but was aimed directly at the Soviet Union.

They said the President suggested specific items on which he hopes progress will be made in the new negotiations. Heading the list was an agreement to prevent dissemination of nuclear weapons to other nations.

Peace Offensive

Johnson's message to the conference was part of an American peace offensive to stimulate concrete advances on disarmament. The offensive began last week with the President's pledge to present new proposals here. This was followed up by a U.S. delegation statement Saturday and Johnson's letter to Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev Monday.

Informed sources said the U.S. delegation was under orders from Johnson to get "actions rather than words" at the resumed conference.

A high U.S. official said the President has a "deep personal interest" in the new arms talks and is determined to make progress.

The resumption of the conference represented the first major East-West confrontation since Johnson succeeded the late President Kennedy, who was assassinated last November.

Challenging Kremlin

The United States was challenging the Kremlin to continue with the Johnson administration the spirit of cooperation which led to the signing of the limited nuclear test ban treaty last summer.

American sources said Johnson believes a change in the U.S.-Soviet relationship makes possible some agreements to reduce the risk of accidental war.

The sources said Johnson sent William C. Foster, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, to Geneva to get "actions rather than words." Foster, the highest-ranking official at the conference, is heading the U.S. delegation for the time being.

Lady Bird sees preview of play

NEW YORK (UPI)—Mrs. Lady Bird Johnson capped her first visit to New York City as First Lady Monday night by attending a preview of Arthur Miller's new play and an after-theater champagne supper party.

Mrs. Johnson is expected to fly to Washington this afternoon in time for a White House dinner honoring Mrs. Lester B. Pearson, wife of the Canadian prime minister here on an official visit.

The First Lady's visit to New York was described by her aides as a "private" one, made primarily to attend the Lincoln Center Company's preview performance of Miller's first play in nine years, "After the Fall."

The First Lady appeared rapt during the performance of the play, which is autobiographical to a large extent and includes a detailed account of the suicide of a glamorous blonde similar to Marilyn Monroe, to whom Miller was married for a time.

Security arrangements during the First Lady's visit were described as unobtrusive.

Earlier in the day, Mrs. Johnson toured the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Whitney Museum and lunched with a longtime friend, Mrs. Mary Lasker.

Accompanied only by two secretaries, Mrs. Johnson succeeded in her intention of avoiding any notice until the benefit. She walked through the museums unrecognized while reporters awaited her arrival at her hotel.

Collins put on probation

PORTLAND (UPI)—A former Multnomah County deputy district attorney was placed on one-year probation by Circuit Judge Herbert Schwab Monday.

James Collins, 44, Lake Oswego, was found guilty Nov. 20 of entering a motor vehicle with intent to steal.

Collins was a deputy district attorney for the county from September of 1951 through July of 1953.

John Glenn's partisans claim that his political bandwagon really rolling now

By Haskell Short

UPI Staff Writer

COLUMBUS, Ohio (UPI)—Former astronaut John H. Glenn's partisans claimed today his political bandwagon "was really rolling."

And while there was agreement his rocket had bruised a lot of important Democratic shins in his first blastoff in politics, even some of his opponents called him another Eisenhower and warned the party not to attach weights to the famed spaceman.

The Buckeye State native in his fourth day in politics watched his troops kaye the Ohio Democratic organization. They battered it into the awkward position of denying support to Senator Stephen M. Young, who had been on the scene, making it clear he wanted, expected and intended to get the party's endorsement.

Glenn's upset of the organization saw him winning support of more than 70 of the state's 88 counties. His aides said this showed he had widespread popular support, even though some Democrats joined Republicans and some newspaper writers who said little was known about Glenn's political philosophy.

The spaceman's fight against the 74-year-old Young in the May 5 primary and, if he's nominated against the Republican senatorial candidate in the fall contest, probably U.S. Rep. Robert Taft Jr., who would make the Ohio senatorial campaign one of the most closely watched in the country.

Taft, whose name is as well known in politics as Glenn's in space, is favored to beat Secretary of State Ted W. Brown, winner of six statewide elections, for the GOP nomination.

Rep. Wayne Hays of Belmont County, chief lieutenant in Glenn's organization, said that although the convention's decision not to endorse any candidate was relatively close, a number of delegations which stood with Young's camp to get an endorsement would have bolted to endorse Glenn.

Hays said the Glenn partisans did not want anyone endorsed because "we didn't want to humiliate Senator Young. But we think the mood out there on the floor showed about five out of every six active Democratic workers in Ohio would rather have John Glenn instead of Steve carrying the party banner this fall."

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Combining small farms into big farms continuing at fast clip

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The process of combining many small farms into not so many big farms continued at a fast pace in 1963. Farm numbers dropped about 100,000, or 3 per cent, below those of a year earlier.

The Agriculture Department's Statistical Reporting Service (SRS) estimated farms in continental United States on Jan. 1 totaled 3,474,400. This compares with 3,572,700 a year earlier. The Jan. 1 total for 1964 is about 28 per cent under the 4,798,200 farms operated in 1954 and 38 per cent under the 5,647,800 operated in 1950.

The department estimated the number of farms again will decrease about 3 per cent during 1964, drawing off approximately another 100,000 farms.

(The figures on numbers of farms do not include those farms in Alaska, about 400, and Hawaii, about 6,600.)

While the numbers of farms have changed greatly, the amount of land has remained almost constant, except for those acres retired to forests, airports, recreation centers, highways, and expanding suburbs.

At the beginning of 1964, there were 1.55 billion acres of land in farms, only 4 per cent less than the 1.2 billion acres in farms in 1950.

The department said the average size of farms has increased greatly throughout recent years, rising from 316 acres per farm in 1962 to 325 acres at the end of 1963, and an indicated 332 acres in 1964.

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Portland seeks home loan bank

PORTLAND (UPI)—The president of the Oregon Savings and Loan League said Monday the league may get an opportunity to present to the Federal Home Loan Board its contention that a new home loan bank should be located here instead of at Spokane.

Ralph H. Cake, also president of the Equitable Savings and Loan Association, said members of the Oregon congressional delegation were putting pressure on the board to give Oregonians a hearing. He added that probably no hearing would come until Joseph P. McMurray, chairman of the board, returns from a South American trip late this month or early next month.