# Rail Walkout Is Banned

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1A)

the Senate-passed bill and approve an alternate plan that would just order striking rail workers back to their jobs during 90 additional days of mediation.

But Democratic and Republican leaders pleaded for an end to further debate. They said munitions trains were idle in freight yards and ships were lying at anchor awaiting military cargoes for Vietnam.

"Congressional responsibility calls for action today," said Speaker John McCormack, D-Mass., and the House agreed.

Joseph W. Ramsey, chief negotiator for the International Association of Machinists, which led the walkout, said his men would stay off the job until they received a federal directive to end the strike. He said he believed this would have to be in the form of a court order. Another union source said a court order would not be appealed.

"We want either a directive from the President or a direct federal order to return to work," the source said. "We don't just want to read about it in the newspapers."

"When we receive an order issued under the strike-breaking act of 1967, we will be forced to obey," Ramsey said. "We are engaged in a labor dispute, not an insurrection."

The legislation extends for 90 days the cooling-off provision of the Railway Labor Act, during which time a strike is unlawful. With the President's signature, the bill makes it mandatory for the strikers to return to their jobs.

If they refuse, the Justice Department is empowered to seek back-to-work injunctions in federal court. The department said no formal notification to the unions is necessary.

G.E. Leighty, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association representing the shopcraft unions, said Congress and the President should have seized the railroads and impounded management profits until a wage settlement was negotiated.

J. E. Wolfe, chief railroad negotiator, said that if Johnson signs the bill immediately and if the strikers return to work, "all normal operations should be resumed by 7 a.m. Tuesday."

As proposed by the President May 4 and accepted by rail management, the President would appoint a special, five-man board to mediate the issues separating the railroads and six shopcraft unions, consider contract recommendations of two earlier boards and then recommend terms of its own.

If the two sides have failed to agree 90 days after the bill is signed, the board's wage and work terms would take effect retroactive to Jan. 1, 1967, and extend to Jan. 1, 1969.

Lockouts by the railroads and strikes by the 137,000 shopcraft workers would be barred for that time.

Johnson urged Congress in a letter to act swiftly. "The public interest must take precedence over private interests," he said. "The power to act now rests with Congress."

After three hours of debate, the Senate reaffirmed its vote of June 7 by approving the President's original formula, 69 to 20. This would give the railroads and six shopcraft unions 90 days to agree on a new contract. Failing that, final terms would be dictated by a special mediation board, with a strike prohibited until Jan. 1, 1969.

In the process, the Senate rejected, 79 to 10, a bid by Sens. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., and Robert P. Griffin, R-Mich., to give Congress power to veto the board's terms within 20 days after they are submitted by the President.

Johnson said the Transportation Department had estimated 80 to 90 per cent of the nation's rail lines were shut down by noon Monday and that by nightfall, the "rail paralysis will be complete."

Johnson promised he would appoint a "blue-ribbon board with the understanding of both labor and management, but subservient to neither," to resolve the dispute that had defeated the efforts of three previous boards and panels.

"We are witnessing, in this strike, a complete breakdown of private responsibility," he said. "No man and no institution can stand above the American people and our men in uniform defending our country around the world."

Thousands of commuters and vacation travelers were stranded in big cities. The railroads said movement of all Vietnam war material by train was stalled.

The House voted June 15 for a mere 90-day mediation period without a strike, rejecting by a 189-105 vote the Senate's approval a week earlier of Johnson's compulsory settlement plan.

House-Senate conferees had been deadlocked ever since. Their 65-minute meeting Monday morning resulted only in a decision to "stand in disagreement," according to Sen. Wayne Morse, D-Ore.

As the strike spread, union representatives claimed the Pennsylvania, the New York Central and the Erie-Lackawanna were staging illegal lockouts.

But J. E. Wolfe, chief spokesman for the rail industry, said no rail employe was locked out, and "no action was taken by the railroads until there were struck. Obviously, when a strike halts all movements there are bound to be some layoffs."

It was the first nationwide rail tieup since 1946, when a two-day strike ended in voluntary agreement just as President Harry S. Truman was asking Congress to draft the strikers to get them back to work.

Commuters who normally ride trains to work created traffic jams on expressways leading into New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. General Motors announced it would have to shut down its assembly lines in less than a week if the strike continued.

As one rail carrier after another shut down operations, feeder lines, short lines and switching companies were forced to stand idle. Industry spokesmen estimated 730,000 employes would be off their jobs at the peak of the strike.

The six shopcraft unions, representing 137,000 machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, sheetmeal workers, electricians, railway carmen, firemen and oilers, are demanding higher wages and extra pay for skilled workers.

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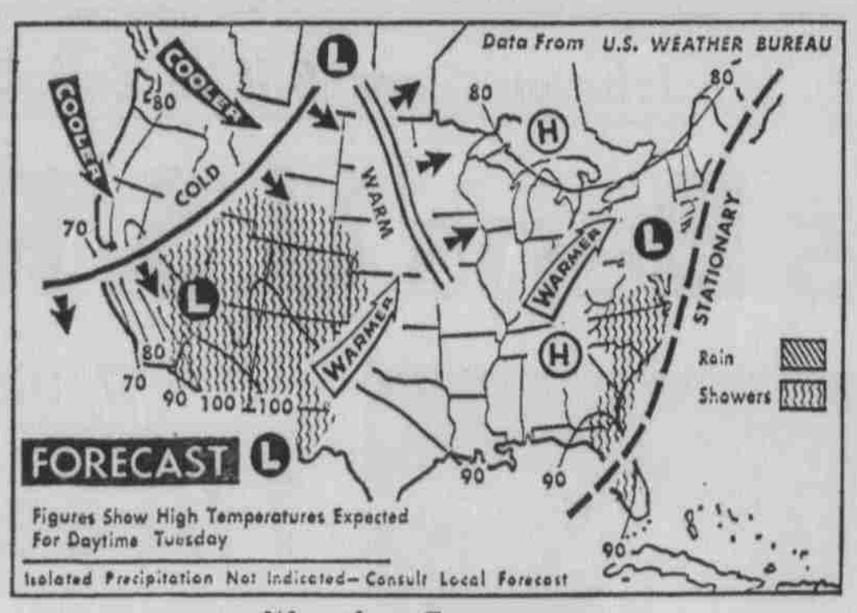
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## Weather Forecast

Rain is expected Tuesday for central and southern Plateaus, Carolinas and Florida. It'll be warmer in lower Great Lakes region, upper Mississippi Valley, central and southern Plains, the southern Pleateau and cooler through the central Pacific coast and eastern Montana.

(Pensacola Journal-AP Wirephoto Map)

# 'This Is It!' And Hell Broke

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1A)

**in the state's Division of Corrections.**

All prisoners testifying said between four and six minutes elapsed between the time the fire started until the guards opened the door of the barracks.

Oree Lovett, a guard who was injured in the fire, said he opened the door immediately after discovering the fire in the barracks.

"I called come on out, come on out, the door is open," said Lovett. He said he went in and pushed five prisoners out the front door. An axe was used to tear a hole in the wall of the barracks, through which three prisoners escaped.

Lovett said, "I called for additional help when the rioting or noise started in the building, and R. E. Cobb, another guard, said he ran to the office and brought additional guns for use if the prisoners escaped from the building.

**Lovett said by the time Cobb returned to the barracks he discovered the fire and opened the door. He said smoke and fire "drove me back three times before I was able to open the door. All the lights were out in the building and I had to feel for the keyhold in the darkness."**

Lewis, who said he saved himself by ducking under a bunk and crawling to safety when the prison's exit was unlocked, testified: "I heard they were going to put the building out of commission."

Convict Henry W. Lambert, a cook at the camp, said "I saw somebody turn the television off and then smash it. Then they were whacking at the florescent lights, making them pop."

Gary Allen Powell, 19, said "The ruckus started in the back. Someone jumped on the bed and started beating the lights out. The guard told us to put out the fire. He said he didn't have the key."

Prisoner Roy G. Regan said "It seemed like an eternity.

"I was in bed when the fire began. I heard the inmates screaming. I saw the fire come rolling down the ceiling. I just got under the bunk and crawled out when I heard the guard shouting 'the door is open, come on out.'"

Regan said, "If a man stood up in it, he would have lost consciousness from all the smoke and fire. When we got outside, we took axes and cut a hole in the wall and pulled seven of them through.

Only 14 inmates escaped the infernor, and six of them were severly burned.

**A convict taken to the jail said he saw the florescent light "explode and somebody hollered fire. The whole room was wrapped up in flames.**

Clyde James Donaldson, 25, said he woke to find smoke billowing up his bunk. "I didn't know what it was. The smoke got real dark and I couldn't see anything. It happened to quick."

Donaldson said he tumbled to the floor and tried to stand up but the smoke knocked me down."

Only 14 inmates escaped the infeno, and six of them were severly burned.

Bodies of the victims were laid out on a basketball court in front of the smouldering ashes of the burned building Sunday night until a temporary morgue could be established.

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The Four Corners National Monument is the only place in the nation where four states meet—Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona.

# Bombers Pound Prime Targets In North Vietnam

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1A)

age to tracks.

Hanoi's official news agency claimed two U.S. planes were shot down Monday and one pilot was captured. The U.S. Command made no announcement of plane losses immediately. Such announcements usually are delayed 24 hours or more if rescue operations for downed pilots are under way.

In the ground action in South Vietnam, the U.S. Command reported only three small and scattered skirmishes Monday in which a total of 37 enemy were killed. American casualties were listed as three killed and 11 wounded. The U.S. Command said American units took no casualties in two of the actions.

South Vietnamese military headquarters reported that the Viet Cong shelled four Vietnamese troop positions and camps in the early morning hours of Tuesday but inflicted no casualties in three of the attacks and only light casualties in the fourth.

The shellings, by mortar and recoilless rifle, were all just west of Saigon. Three of them were light attacks of less than 28 rounds each.

The fourth was a shelling of an estimated 100 enemy rounds against a position of a Vietnamese infantry battalion near Cu Chi, 25 miles northwest of Saigon. It was in this shelling that the government troops took what a spokesman said were light casualties.

U.S. B52 bombers staged two raids against Communist base camps and supply areas in South Vietnam on Monday night and Tuesday morning, U.S. headquarters said.

Headquarters also reported that a grenade exploded, apparently in an accident, in a military police armory at Pleiku City early Tuesday.

The explosion killed one U.S. air policeman and wounded 10 more, U.S. headquarters said.

In the raids Monday over North Vietnam, Navy fliers claimed to have destroyed one torpedo boat and damaged nine cargo barges, and silenced or damaged five antiaircraft gun sites.

Air Force pilots reported they silenced three flak sites, damaged two bridges and destroyed or damaged eight trucks.

Delayed reports on naval action in the area of the demilitarized zone fighting — intense at the end of June and early July — said the U.S. 7th Fleet destroyer Morton silenced two North Vietnamese artillery positions Saturday two miles inland in the northern half of the buffer zone that divides Vietnam. Two secondary explosions were reported at a third Communist gun site.

On the same day, the destroyer Walker destroyed 71 gun emplacements and damaged 51 others in Quang Ngai Province about 340 miles northeast of Saigon, a spokesman said.

A Marine-South Vietnamese sweep in the Con Thien area seeking North Vietnamese regulars — called Operation Hickory II — came to an end with 92 Communists reported killed in the three-day hunt.

# Three Convicts Blamed for Fire

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1A)

of the inmates inside. Six were injured and eight escaped.

Kirk said he has ordered Louie L. Wainwright, state director of correctional institutions, to conduct the probe.

**Florida Agriculture Commissioner Doyle Conner said a safety program will be established immediately for inmates in buildings similar to the wooden barracks near Jay that burned Sunday.**

"You can rest assured we are going to check into the safety of the inmates immediately," said Conner, chairman of the Cabinet subcommittee of corrections.

Conner said 13 road camps have buildings similar to the one which burned Sunday night near Jay. He said the other road prisons are constructed of concrete or metal and the wooden buildings are being phased-out.

"Our investigation will determine, at minimum, what can be done to make the frame structures as safe as possible until complete replacement can be financed," Conner said.

**"We will have teams out immediately inspecting all these other facilities," he said.**

First reports from Jay said the fire swept through the building after fighting prisoners broke a gas line.

Prisoners who survived the fire later testified Monday in Milton that the fire was deliberately set by three inmates who died in the flames.

Inspection reports filed by R. B. Grambling, an inspector for the Division of Corrections, rate the prison from "good" to "very good" in all categories.

"This old wooden prison has received good maintenance and the building and equipment are, at present, in good shape," Gramling said in a June 6, 1967 report, the latest on file.

**At the time of the last report, the prison had 43 inmates, all Negro. The facility was integrated July 11 and 15 white prisoners were among the 51 assigned there at the time of the tragic fire.**

The inspector also said the barracks were clean, the tile floors were polished and the vegetable garden was producing fresh food for the prison tables. He said there were no complaints.

An earlier report by Gramling noted that the building was remodeled in January of 1966.

"The construction crew has completed its work so far as the money allocated to renovation of this facility," Gramling reported. He also noted that windows with bars were installed and the building got new electric wiring throughout.

Gov. Kirk ordered his Wackenhut agents into the investigation.

News secretary Jim Wolf said the governor's investigation from the Wackenhut Corp. private detective agency would work with Louis Wainwright, director of the Division of Corrections, to expedite the investigation.

Wolf said Kirk wanted to know the general attitude of the prisoners in the 24 hours preceeding the fighting which touched off the fatal blaze.

He said the governor wanted to see if there was an "unsettled climate that would have given an indication" of possible trouble in the recently integrated prison camp.

In addition to determining the cause of the fire, Wolf said the governor wanted to learn who was responsible for the keys to the locked wooden building in which the inmates were housed.

He said the investigation also would include, but not be limited to, the type and number of fire drills, details of fire prevention measures, the amount of instruction on fire procedures given to the guards and the number of exits or special fire exits.

Kirk's office said "there were conflicting reports that either the prisoners could not get out or the guards could not get in."

But Wainwright said "the door was unlocked. Apparently they panicked."

He said guard A. O. Lovett, who was in the steel cage that controlled the door, immediately opened the door and called to the prisoners to come out.

He then went inside, Wainwright said, and pulled out five prisoners. Two of the men he rescued went back inside and helped others out.

"It was just like a horse race when they tried to get out," one officer said.

The camp was for Negroes only until two weeks ago, when it was integrated by 15 white prisoners. Wainwright insisted there was no racial incident involved, although two guards said there was.

The barracks, Wainwright said, was one of 11 of its type remaining in the state's 38 prison road camps. "We have replaced many of them with concrete, but unfortunately the budget hasn't allowed us to replace all of them," he said.

Assistant State Atty. Curtis Golden is conducting the inquest, which has been recessed until 9 a.m. Wednesday.

Members of the coroner's jury are Robert Bilbray, Saunders Leavins, Clinton Rhinehart, Arthur James, G. H. McCombs and Henry Robinson.

Autopsies on the victims of the fire were being performed Monday at the old Santa Rosa County prison camp on west U.S. 90, near Milton. The camp is serving as a temporary morgue while a coroner's jury tries to determine from testimony of surviving witnesses what caused the fire.

# Ex-Pensacola Preacher Dies In Car Crash

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1A)

Morris were returning there Monday after attending the funeral of a brother here.

A doctor traveling behind the Morris car stopped and tried to aid Rev. Mr. Morris by administering mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, Trooper Bevis said.

Survivors include, his widow, Mrs. Eunice Morris a daughter, Mrs. Loretta Harridge of Pensacola; four sons, Douglas, of Pensacola; Raymond of Daytona Beach, Kenneth and Clifford Morris, both of Leesburg; two brothers, Carey and Dallas Morris, both of Pensacola; a sister Mrs. L. L. Mimms of Pensacola; 14 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Funeral arrangements will be announced by Fisher-Pou Funeral Service.

# Russia Lofts Another Cosmos

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union on Monday launched No. 169 in its Cosmos series of unmanned satellites into the second-lowest earth orbit in the five-year history of the Cosmos program.

Although no specific purpose of the launch was announced, the unusually low orbit suggested a possible reconnaissance mission.

Space experts in the West have said the Cosmos series is used as a spy-in-the-sky system as well as for a variety of scientific purposes, among them gathering weather data and preparing for manned space flights.

Cosmos 169 was orbiting at an altitude varying from 89.4 miles to 129 miles above the earth. Cosmos 160, launched May 17, was the only one to dip lower, 88.2 miles, in orbital flight.

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Arches National Monument in southeast Utah contains 88 known natural stone arches, including the Delicate Arch which towers 87 feet above the red rock floor.

## Weather

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE WEATHER BUREAU
Pensacola, Fla.
Weather Report for The Pensacola Journal

**SUN AND TIDES FOR TODAY July 18**
Sunrise 5:58 Sunset 7:51
High 7:24 a.m. Low 7:06 p.m.
Adjustments to be made to the times of Pensacola tides to obtain times of tides at the following places:

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Pensacola Bay Entrance | 1:23 earlier | 0:34 earlier |
| Warrington (2 miles South) | 0:27 earlier | 0:30 earlier |
| Lora Point (Escambia Bay) | 0:36 later | 1:03 later |
| Milton | 1:40 later | 1:47 later |
| Destin (East Pass) | 0:27 earlier | 1:20 later |
| Panama City | 0:43 earlier | 0:44 earlier |
| Pensacola Beach Fishing Pier | 1:25 earlier | 0:35 earlier |

**TEMPERATURES YESTERDAY**
Highest 82 Highest of Record 100
Lowest 70 Lowest of record 70

**RAINFALL**
Normal for July 8.02 inches. Total this month to 4 p.m. Yesterday 3.24 inches. Deficiency this month through yesterday 1.24 in. Total this year to 4 p.m. yesterday 25.37 inches. Deficiency this year through yesterday 8.86 inches.

**FORECASTS**
Pensacola and vicinity: Cloudy to partly cloudy through Wednesday with scattered mainly daytime afternoon showers. High Thursday 82 to 85, low Tuesday night 70 to 73 with winds mostly easterly 5 to 15 m.p.h. Probability of showers 30 per cent Tuesday and 30 per cent Tuesday night.
Middle Gulf — Northeasterly and easterly winds 8 to 18 knots over extreme north portion Tuesday, otherwise easterly and southeasterly winds 8 to 16 knots through Wednesday. A few showers mainly over north portion.
River stages at 7 a.m. Monday:
Pascagoula River at Merrill, Miss. 5.04 ft. (Flood stage 22 ft.)
Alabama River at Claiborne, Ala. 36.05 ft. (Flood stage 40 ft.)
Forecast for the Apalachicola River at Blountstown:
7 a.m. Tuesday 10.5 ft. — 7 a.m. Wednesday 11.5 ft.
Forecast for the Apalachicola River at Chattahoochee:
7 a.m. Tuesday 51.0 ft. — 7 a.m. Wednesday 51.0 ft.

**FLORIDA TEMPERATURES**

| | H | L | | H | L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apalachicola | 82 | 70 | Miami | 88 | 76 |
| Daytona B. | 84 | 72 | Ocala | 89 | 70 |
| Fort Lauderdale | 86 | 72 | Orlando | 92 | 72 |
| Fort Myers | 90 | 74 | Sarasota | 85 | 72 |
| Gainesville | 86 | 69 | St. Petburg | 88 | 78 |
| Jacksonville | 90 | 72 | Tallahassee | 83 | 77 |
| Key West | 91 | 77 | Tampa | 84 | 72 |
| Lakeland | 88 | 72 | W. Palm B. | 89 | 74 |

**REST OF NATION**

| | H | L | | H | L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany, N.Y. | 81 | 55 | Los Angeles | 84 | 63 |
| Alpena, Mich. | 79 | 51 | Louisville | 83 | 62 |
| Amarillo | 72 | 67 | Memphis | 84 | 68 |
| Asheville | 78 | 56 | Meridian | 88 | 66 |
| Atlanta | 80 | 63 | Milwaukee | 84 | 62 |
| Atlantic City | 87 | 57 | Mpls.-St. Paul | 80 | 55 |
| Baltimore | 87 | 61 | Mobile | 87 | 66 |
| Birtham | 83 | 65 | Montgomery | 84 | 68 |
| Bismarck | 91 | 51 | Montreal | 76 | 55 |
| Boise | 88 | 64 | Nashville | 84 | 64 |
| Boston | 77 | 68 | New Orleans | 85 | 62 |
| Buffalo | 80 | 54 | New York | 83 | 66 |
| Burlton, Vt. | 80 | 55 | Norfolk | 80 | 68 |
| Cape Hatlas | 84 | 69 | Philadelphia | 86 | 63 |
| Charlton, S.C. | 82 | 72 | Phoenix | 96 | 74 |
| Charlotte | 83 | 55 | Pittsburgh | 78 | 53 |
| Chattanooga | 81 | 60 | Portland, Me. | 75 | 61 |
| Chicago | 83 | 65 | Portland, Ore. | 78 | 56 |
| Cincinnati | 82 | 59 | Richmond | 86 | 61 |
| Cleveland | 77 | 53 | St. Louis | 82 | 73 |
| Columbus | 80 | 57 | Salt Lake C. | 83 | 62 |
| Dallas | 84 | 68 | San Antonio | 90 | 68 |
| Denver | 74 | 60 | San Diego | 74 | 63 |
| Des Moines | 81 | 60 | San Fran'co | 61 | 54 |
| Detroit | 78 | 52 | San Juan | 85 | 79 |
| Duluth | 76 | 55 | Savannah | 79 | 64 |
| Fresno | 97 | 65 | Seattle | 73 | 56 |
| Houston | 84 | 68 | Toronto | 64 | 62 |
| Indianapolis | 85 | 62 | Washington | 83 | 65 |
| Kansas City | 78 | 59 | Wichita | 78 | 59 |
| Knoxville | 80 | 62 | Wilm'on, N.C. | 87 | 67 |
| Little Rock | 84 | 66 | | | |

# Strike Halts Trains Here

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1A)

and several "short switches" to local industry.

Mathews said there are 200 L & N employes who have left their jobs and joined in picketing L & N facilities here.

Norvell said no union personnel have left their jobs from the Frisco line facilities here and that no pickets have appeared around the Frisco office.

Pensacola Postmaster H. W. Brosnaham said Monday night it "would take two or three days without train service here before it would affect the mails."

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**SAFER SURFING**

STANFORD, Calif. (UPI)—A Stanford University engineering student has developed a surfboard with a retractible fin to reduce injuries. George A. Powell of East Palo Alto, Calif., designed the fin of polypropylene, locating it in a slot cut through the aft end of the board.

A heavy blow frees the fin from two rods holding it in place and allows it to pivot upward on one of the elastic thermoplastic rods. This movement, Powell believes, will prevent the fin from striking a surfer during a spill.

# U.N. Is Stymied By Arabs, Israel

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1A)

took all that time for Lt. Gen. Odd Bull, the Norwegian head of the U.N. Palestine truce supervisory organization, to work out the details in talks with the Israelis and Egyptians, and consultations with U.N. headquarters.

Thant was described as making progress toward recruiting another 20 observers to make up a 33-man team. The Suez sector was quiet Sunday and Monday after a series of air and artillery duels threatened to wreck the U.N. cease-fire.

There were these additional developments attesting to the ferment still going on in the aftermath of the Israeli-Arab war and the inability of the United Nations to resolve any substantive issues:

—Presidents Houari Boumedienne of Algeria and Abdul Rahman Aref of Iraq showed up in Moscow, apparently seeking Soviet support for a possible new round of war with Israel. Soviet reaction was not expected to be enthusiastic.

—Diplomatic sources in Vienna, Austria, said the Russians had urged without much success that their East European allies shoulder a greater load in supplying Communist aid to the Arabs. The request was made at the July 11-12 summit conference of Communist leaders in Budapest, Hungary.

It was evident that the Russians were trying their utmost to salvage something out of the emergency special session which convened over a month ago at their request.

Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan, the assembly president, told the delegates there was a prospect, "however slight," of working out agreement for an acceptable guidelines resolution.

He suggested that the assembly set Thursday as a deadline for ending private negotiations, and if no agreement is announced the assembly would end its work. There was no objection.

The main obstacle was still linking a demand for an Israeli troop withdrawal with Arab agreement to an end of a state of war.

Israeli Ambassador Gideon Rafael sent a letter to Thant declaring that his government "takes an extremely grave view" of the situation caused by Algeria's refusal to accept the Security Council's resolution on the cease-fire.

He charged that Algerian armed forces were being permitted by Egypt to use its territory for conducting hostile actions against Israel in violation of the cease-fire.

Rafael asked that "a further effort be made to obtain a binding undertaking from the Algerian government that it accepts the cease-fire resolutions of the Security Council and will act in accordance with them."

In another letter, Rafael said Israel had extended to Aug. 10 the deadline for accepting applications for Jordanian refugees to return to their homes on the Israeli-occupied west bank of the Jordan River. He said also that Israel was prepared to accept the assistance of the U.N. Works and Relief Agency for Palestine refugees in respect to return of the refugees.

# Many Mini-Mines Still Are Missing

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1A)

bles protruding from each side and when stepped on or squeezed will explode with the force of a large firecracker.

**The devices started washing ashore along Fort Walton Beaches Sunday and swimmers were warned about the dangers by loudspeakers from planes.**

Although described by the Air Force as highly secretive, the discs were revealed by an Eglin Air Force Base spokesman as undergoing tests for use as a new warning device in Vietnam. They are designed for spreading around military posts to explode when intruders approach, the Air Force said.

Searchers had picked up "several hundred" of the devices by nightfall Monday along the 90-mile stretch of beaches from the northwestern tip of Santa Rosa Island to Choctawhatchee Bay.

They also found a 260-pound fragmentation bomb and disarmed it. A military spokesman said it is not known where the bomb came from.

**The devices are called "ordnance training devices" by the Air Force. They were jettisoned from an airplane into the bay Sunday and washed ashore, where they were retrieved by unsuspecting bathers.**

"I want to emphasize that these devices are not mines and they are not dangerous," said Lt. Col. Pete Ballas, chief information officer at Eglin Air Force Base.

Ballas also said the "mini-mines" are not considered secret by the Air Force, but his assistant, Capt. John Gulick, said they are "something you don't talk about."

The explosive qualities of each "mini-mine" was described by Eglin spokesman as about equivalent to that of an old fashioned "cherry bomb."

**They cautioned children, however, against handling the small explosives and said that one in the mouth of a youngster could cause "extensive damage."**

Air Force helicopters and Florida Conservation Department boats worked throughout the Choctawhatchee Bay area Monday, from Fort Walton Beach to beyond Destin.

# Junior College Session Called

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1A)

additional $21.3 million for junior colleges.

Senate Republicans sustained the veto and immediately agreed to a compromise figure of $18.1 million which died in the House despite a clock-stopping last-minute attempt to get it through.

Republicans in both chambers had said Kirk had agreed to the figure but that they would help override the veto if for any reason the governor did not approve.

"Our 27 junior colleges must not be used as a pawn in a political chess game," Kirk said.

"The figure which I suggest is the difference between the present appropriation and the recommendation of the cabinet, sitting as the budget commission."

The governor said the cabinet could authorize the $25-per-semester tuition increase which would raise an additional $8.2 million if applied to all students or $6.2 million if occupational programs were excluded.

"A 'pay as you go' concept may find little sympathy with the devotees of big brother, monolithic government, but nevertheless, it is the sensible and fiscally responsible method of paying costs of today's education," Kirk said.

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**INFLATION WARNING**

DAYTON, Ohio (UPI)—Reporting that industrial productivity was up less than 1 per cent in the first quarter of 1967 over 1966, Fact-O-Gram, a business publication of the University of Dayton, says "with wage rates rising rapidly, a slowing of output per man hour can mean only higher prices and more inflation."

The publication says the increase in productivity was only 2.4 per cent in 1966 over 1965; from 1960 to 1964 there was an average annual gain of 3.5 per cent, and from 1947 to 1965 an average annual increase of 2.8 per cent.

# Quads Born To Italian

GENOA, Italy (UPI)—The 27-year-old wife of a national police officer gave birth prematurely Monday to quadruplets. Hospital officials said the two boys, two girls and mother were doing fine.

Mrs. Maria Rita Gariani had recently taken fertility drugs, doctors said. The children were her first in three years of marriage.

The babies, born two months prematurely, weighed between one pound 11 ounces and two pounds nine ounces.

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