

Tina Louise Keeps Figure Whistlable Weight Lifting

By BOB THOMAS
AP Motion Picture Writer

HOLLYWOOD (AP) — Tina Louise, one of the most whistlable figures to grace the movie scene in many moons, does it by lifting weights.

Tina argues that you have to give nature some help. And that means working up a sweat. "Oh, I do it in the gym, where there are no men around," she replied. "You've got to sweat or it just doesn't feel right."

Her formula: a workout a day keeps the bulges away. Also nervous tensions and all that jazz. "I'm a new woman since I discovered exercise," Tina said, though I'm sure there was nothing about the old one (she's 24). "I try to get to the gym every day. If I can't, I do some exercises with bar bells in my dressing room."

"I don't believe in those machines that do the exercise for you. I think you have to do the work for yourself, both to get the most out of it and to feel good about it."

"I concentrate mostly on exercises from the waist down, since that is the laziest part of a woman's body. Leg pushups (pushing up suspended weights), deep knee bends, things like that."

But doesn't she face the danger of developing unsightly muscles? "No, silly," she chided. "Women don't get muscles. We're not built that way." (no comment.)

Broadway patrons found nothing wanting in Tina's shape when

she played the sexpot Apollonia von Klimax in "Li'l Abner." Yet that was before she discovered exercise.

"I could have done a much better job in the show if I had worked out," she declared. "Some nights I went onstage practically shaking from nervousness. I was a wreck. But now that I exercise, I lose all that tension. There is no better feeling than after you've had a good workout."

Matter of FACT



The man who, as 31st president of the United States, refused to accept a salary, Herbert Clark Hoover, had only a few hundred dollars, from his parents' estates, when at 17, he entered Stanford University in 1891. Hoover worked his way through college doing odd jobs around the campus.

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Faster, More Accurate Weather Forecasts Seen

(Modern science refuses to accept that "you can't do anything about the weather." This is the first of two dispatches telling what science is doing about it now—and expects to do in the future.)

By LOUIS CASSELS
WASHINGTON (UPI)—Science is rapidly replacing guesswork in the tricky business of weather forecasting.

A long-overdue technological revolution is arming the weatherman with new instruments that are far superior to the crude tools at his disposal for the past century. These instruments are already making it possible for him to bring you faster, more detailed and more reliable forecasts, especially of serious storms.

Ahead lies fully automatic weather forecasting in which data gathered by hundreds of unmanned robot stations will be fed into a giant electronic brain capable of turning out a fresh weather map every few hours.

And not too far in the future is the tantalizing prospect of exerting some human control over the weather.

The radical changes taking place in the ancient art of foretelling the weather are demonstrated by an instrument called the hygrometer, which is used to measure the moisture content of the air.

For more than 100 years, the standard hygrometer was built around a strand of blonde hair from a woman's head. As every woman knows, hair stretches in damp air. By calibrating the stretch of a given strand of hair, weathermen were able to make an approximate measurement of humidity. But the hair hygrometer was not a very rugged or reliable instrument.

Today's hygrometer developed in the past four years, measures the moisture in the air by determining how much absorption a ray of infra red light sustains in passing from a projector to a photoelectric cell. It is extremely accurate under all conditions, including low temperatures in which hair hygrometers are virtually worthless.

Another example is the new Doppler radar equipment which can "see" a tornado funnel 70 miles away. The first set was placed in service this year at Wichita Falls, Texas. When a twister bore down on that city April 2, the Doppler

radar gave enough advance warning for most residents to find safe shelter. Although 200 buildings were demolished, only one person was killed.

With a different kind of radar set, weather stations can detect rain or snow falling at any point within an area of 200,000 square miles. They can take time-exposure photographs of the precipitation blips on the radar screen, measure their intensity with a device called a "densitometer" and calculate how much rain fell on a given area.

The "instrument" which this technique will replace, when the new equipment is generally available, is a tin bucket with inch-marks on its side.

The trouble with all of these new gadgets is that they cost a lot of money, and the Weather Bureau hasn't been able to buy very many of them so far. But the advent of jet-propelled air travel may change that situation.

President Eisenhower's top-level Air Coordinating Committee is now working on a billion-dollar plan for modernizing the nation's airways for the jet age. And as part of that plan, it recently approved a five-year, 100 million dollar automation program for the Weather Bureau.

If President Eisenhower forwards this proposal to Congress and if Congress approves it, here's the way weather forecasting will be done in the 1960's:

Hundreds of fully automatic weather stations will be set up in all parts of the country. Each will be equipped with instruments which continually measure and record such variables as temperature, humidity, rainfall, wind speed and direction, visibility, barometric pressure, lightning strokes, etc. At regular intervals, each station will transmit its data in code on a teletypewriter circuit linking all of the stations to a central Weather Forecasting office in Washington.

At the central office, the coded data will be fed into an electronic brain which will translate it into detailed weather maps.

The new system will have two great advantages. It will be much faster, capable of producing a new forecast every hour instead of every six hours as at present. It will also save manpower. It now takes five men to staff a full-time weather station. With the routine measuring and reporting jobs automated, the weather bureau can set up many additional stations, which it badly needs, and can save skilled human meteorologists for the one job which they alone can perform—reading and interpreting the weather maps.

Automatic forecasting is by no means the end of the line. If Congress wants to put up the money—and it will take quite a lot—and the weather stations can be operating in space within 10 years.

Weather scientists envision a fleet of about 12 earth satellite vehicles equipped with television cameras. From their vantage point in space, they could transmit to earth invaluable data on cloud formations and large weather movements in both hemispheres and from pole to pole. Instead of laboriously reconstructing weather maps from a series of "point observations" on the ground, meteorologists could see an actual picture of the world's weather.

Then they could throw away those Ouija boards.

"DENNIS THE MENACE"



"THAT'S PRETTY GOOD. YOU WAIT RIGHT THERE AND I'LL GO GET YOU A PEANUT."

Carney, Gleason Pal, Has Difficult Summer Decision

By CHARLES MERCER

NEW YORK (AP)—Art Carney, a fine actor who loves his profession and a responsible suburban householder who loves his wife and three children, had a difficult decision to make this summer.

His good friend and happy working companion, Jackie Gleason, asked Carney to come back with him on a regular basis when Gleason launches his new CBS-TV show this fall.

After much meditation Carney regrettably turned down Gleason's offer because he wished to take the financially more hazardous course of being a free-lancer, free to take acting assignments he liked and to tilt at a variety of roles.

The first result of his decision is that he will appear on television next month in one of the most delightful roles (in our opinion) to come from the American theater in recent years. On Sept. 22 he will play the role of Elwood P. Dowd in Show of the Month (CBS-TV) adaptation of Mary Chase's comedy "Harvey."

Numerous television viewers

think of Carney chiefly in terms of the roles he played with Gleason, particularly as Norton in "The Honeymooners"—which, by the way, still is rerunning strong on many stations throughout the country. Last season when Gleason was off the air, Carney demonstrated his versatility as an actor in several TV shows and on Broadway in "The Rope Walkers."

While his neighbors in Yonkers, N. Y., are far from having to take up a collection to support Carney (who recently bought a summer home on the Connecticut shore), it takes a kind of courage for an actor to turn down weekly employment in television this coming season.

But Carney, innately as modest as Elwood P. Dowd, refuses to dramatize his personal life and froth about things like courage. He simply says this of his decision: "I'm not appearing on a regular basis with Gleason in the coming season. It's the sort of decision I hope and I believe that Gleason understands. If I signed on a regular basis, I'd be tied down, and I want to be free to do guest appearances."

Murdered Iraq Premier's Wife, Destitute In London

LONDON (AP) — Mrs. Nuri Said, 65-year-old widow of the murdered Premier of Iraq, is living in a London apartment nearby destitute and unaware her husband is dead, the Daily Mail reported today.

With her are the widow and children of her son Sabah, another victim of the July 14 revolution in Iraq.

The Mail gave this account: Sabah's widow knows the fate of her husband and father-in-law but no one so far has had the courage to tell Mrs. Nuri Said. She knows there has been a revolution in Iraq, but since she does not read or speak English, she has not learned about her husband and their son. Her fears are growing, however.

Nuri left the family in London 10 days before the revolt, saying he would return in two weeks. Almost the only money he left was a year's rent for the apartment in which they are living.

"A few days ago," the report said, "a friend who heard of the

women's circumstances took them some fish for their dinner. There was no other food in the apartment."

Sabah's wife is 39, a graduate of the University of Paris and a doctor of law and economics who speaks five languages. She says she will have to go to work soon but at the moment spends all her time looking after her mother-in-law.

An official at the Iraqi Embassy told the Mail: "Mrs. Nuri's position is the same as anyone else holding an Iraqi passport. If she has no money, she can return to Iraq."

HELP YOURSELVES KIDS
KANSAS CITY, Mo. (UPI) — A truck-car accident here forced local police to make out two separate reports.

The first was quite routine. The second was written after some 20 neighborhood children opened a door of the ice cream truck and helped themselves.

Press Service Releases Costs Of War Coverage

Editors Note: This dispatch was requested by a United Press International client. This editor, following day-to-day developments in the Middle East crisis, became intrigued with UPI Correspondent Dan Gilmore's taxicab ride across the desert, the flow of UPI correspondents into the crisis area and the wordage required to report events. He wanted to know something about costs.

LONDON (UPI) — The cost of covering war and crisis is an expensive business today. A 600-mile taxi ride across the desert, a chartered airplane ride, telephone calls at \$3.40 a minute, \$100 "urgent press" rate cables... they all add up.

These were some of the items involved in covering the Middle East flareup in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon.

Immediately after the Iraqi revolution July 14, Daniel F. Gilmore, United Press International Rome manager, and Dieter Hesse, UPI photographer normally based in Frankfurt, were ordered from Beirut to Baghdad.

The problem was: How to get there? There was no Beirut-Baghdad air, rail or ship service. They hailed a taxi.

The cabbie took them from Beirut to the Lebanese-Syrian border and then quit. They hitched a ride on a potato truck to Damascus. In the Syrian capital they found another cabbie who was willing to risk the ride over the desert where the only roads are cow paths and the bleached bones of animals remind one of the price of failure.

The cabbie demanded and got \$100 each. The correspondents bought water jugs, filled them with lemonade and started out. But the time they reached Baghdad, the 620-mile trip from Beirut had cost the two UPI men a total of \$272.

Then there was the problem of getting the story and pictures of the revolt out of Baghdad uncensored.

Routine dispatches were filed under strict censorship and were delayed from 24 to 36 hours.

While Gilmore worked for two days reconstructing the story of the revolution and Hesse took and bought pictures, UPI correspondents Anthony J. Cavendish and Larry Collins were working to help them back in Beirut.

They chartered a private airplane to make a single trip to Baghdad and back. The cost including liberal "gifts," ran to \$2,350, but because other newsmen went along the UPI share was \$850.

The "UPI special" returned to Beirut the same day carrying Gilmore's uncensored dispatches and Hesse's first pictures.

But the telegraph circuits between Beirut and London, the main relay point for news bound for the United States, were jammed with stories about the Lebanese insurrection.

So in the interests of speed, Gilmore's dispatches and Hesse's pictures were air freighted to Rome on the first available commercial air liner.

From Rome, the news stories were sent to London over the UPI European teletype network and from London by radio teletype to New York at 60 words a minute. Hesse's pictures were radioed from Rome to London and New York.

Thus, from the time Gilmore left Rome and Hesse left Frankfurt until their stories and pic-

tures moved on wires in the United States, it had cost \$764 for their transportation, \$850 for air freight charges, \$54.30 to radio one picture to New York and London and \$123 for five days at hotel rooms.

That brought the total to \$1,890.30 not counting their salaries, incidental expenses and special insurance taken out by UPI.

Few news stories have equalled the Lebanese insurrection terms of proportionate cost news agencies.

A 500-word dispatch from Beirut to London at the regular "press" rate cost \$55-7 cents a word.

But after the U.S. Marines landed in Beirut July 15, the flood of copy out became so great that telegraphic services between Beirut and the outside world began to bog down.

Reporters, who cannot wait up to 10 hours for their copy to be delivered, began to use "urgent press" rate — at just under 20 cents a word.

When urgent press began taking several hours for delivery, they resorted to the telephone — at \$3.40 a minute to London.

Connections frequently were so bad it could and did take 20 minutes—60 or more to dictate a 500-word dispatch. And UPI correspondents in Beirut have as many as a dozen dispatches a day.

Correspondents in Beirut also called Paris, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt and New York trying to clear communications difficulties. Sometimes it took calls to three points to clear a single message.

NEW SON

HOLLYWOOD (AP)—Film producer Sam Goldwyn Jr. and his wife, the former Jennifer Howard, have a new son. A boy, John, was born to the couple last weekend at St. John's Hospital, Santa Monica. They have a boy, 4, and girl, 7.

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Man Not Hurt By Lightning

TITUSVILLE, Pa. (AP) — A thunderstorm that struck an 81-year-old John E. Williams struck in a chair at his home gave him a rude and rough awakening.

A lightning bolt which Williams said sounded "like a ton of dynamite" struck nearby about 5 p.m. Boards from the ceiling fell on him. A newspaper he was holding in his hand caught fire.

Williams stuffed the newspaper into a stove and climbed out of the house through a window. A son who lives nearby helped fight a fire that broke out in the lean-to kitchen that had collapsed in ruins.

The house was wrecked by the bolt. Williams said he wasn't hurt.

German Catholics Gather In Berlin

BERLIN (AP) — About 100,000 German Catholics from both sides of the Iron Curtain gathered today in Berlin for the 78th Catholic Day meeting.

The crowded five-day program of church conferences, religious services and exhibitions of Catholic work throughout the world opens tonight with twin ceremonies in Allied-occupied West Berlin and Communist East Berlin.

CRITICAL APPRAISAL

NEW YORK (AP)—In a new booklet on U.S. evangelism, being distributed by World Council of Churches, the Rev. Dr. George Sweazey, a Presbyterian pastor, says: "If church joining in America becomes 'the thing to do,' if it happens too easily and too fast, the church might be turned over to those whose religious experience has not much more significance than the firehouse baptisms of that gaudy cultist, 'Sweet Daddy Grace.'"

SHASTA DRIVE-IN ENDS TONIGHT! THE ENEMY BELOW

Tomorrow! "HELL IN KOREA"

RODAN! THE FLYING MONSTER

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