



# Brazil's Dream Capital Grows Like Topsy—But Not As Planned

By H. DENNY DAVIS  
BRASILIA (UPI) — Almost three years after it became the national capital, this carefully designed city of the future continues to grow—although not exactly the way the planners expected.

When a national sets out to build a dream city, it's not easy to make all the dreams come true at the same time. Brasilia today presents some odd contradictions: Avenida W-3 is the main shopping district. But it wasn't designed that way. It was going to be a back street for warehouses and trucks. Instead, traffic boomed and today police have to whistle traffic to a halt to let pedestrians cross.

Three night clubs do good business in the middle of the week, but waiters yawn on Saturday nights. The big spenders, the high officials and lobbyists, jet to Rio and Sao Paulo on Friday afternoon. They don't come back until Monday.

**Electric Free-Loaders**  
Brasilia, the "city without stoplights," is also a city without stagnation. In a small, slow but steady stream the people keep coming. Most from Rio de Janeiro. They come despite mud, dust, successive political crises

and the worst inflation Brazil has ever known.

No one seems to know exactly how many people there are in Brasilia. Ask any inhabitant and he will insist there are 250,000. But the government-owned electric company has only 25,000 customers, 5,000 of them non-residential.

"At least 10,000 of them are clandestine consumers," light company manager Afranio Barbosa said. "They came here when the city was under construction. Their lights were connected in a hurry. They have no meters, pay no bills, are not even registered with us."

Barbosa shrugged his big dust-covered shoulders and shifted his feet. "We're rooting them out as fast as we can," he said.

Deputy Wilson Calmon of the Chamber of Deputies believes that after a few years, nearly all the deputies will have their homes here. Critics have charged the chamber rarely has a quorum because members don't want to stay in Brasilia.

**Big Flying Expense**  
Calmon himself has homes in both Rio and Brasilia. He pays \$24 a month rent for his apartment here, but spends five times

that much flying back and forth between the two cities.

"When we couldn't get a quorum in Rio no one thought much about it," he said. "Up here when we lack a quorum, the Rio papers try to blame Brasilia."

**Housing Shortage**  
There's a continuous housing shortage. The government says the main effort must come from private enterprise. Private builders say they cannot compete with government housing where rentals are as low as \$12 a month for a two-bedroom apartment.

Pan American, Air France and Alitalia have opened swanky ticket offices in the arcade of the Hotel Nacional. But Panam has only two flights a week to Brasilia, and the others have none at all.

Brasilia has a higher standard of living than any other city in Latin America, an independent foundation reported. Four out of five homes were found to have TV sets. Nearly the whole population has steady government jobs. But an agronomist who made tests said flatly this region has "the worst soil in the world." Most food still must be trucked in from the coast, 500 miles away. Housewives report prices rea-

sonable at modern supermarkets, but the women miss the wider selections and the limitless window-shopping of the coastal cities.

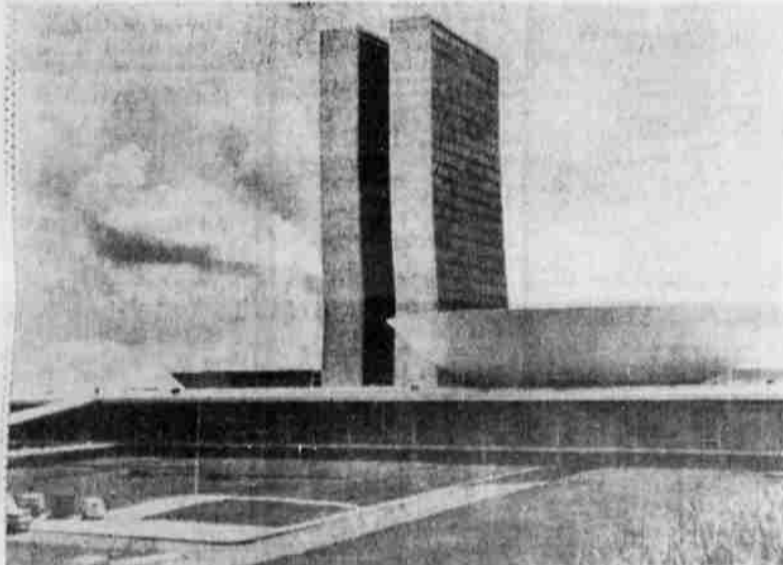
**Contented Residents**  
Brasilia's most stable, contented residents come not from Rio or Sao Paulo. They come from the surrounding rural areas of Goias and Minas Gerais states, and from drought-stricken northeast Brazil. For these Brasilia is the big town, a gleaming white metropolis of glamour and opportunity.

Brasilia is getting to look more "civilized," despite occasional electric power failures, and an overflow of dust from hundreds of construction projects.

The elaborate street system of freeways, cloverleaves and underpasses, is in full operation and in most cases works beautifully. It is possible to drive safely from the center of town to the jet airport in ten minutes; an arrangement many jet-served cities around the world might envy.

The town's increasing sophistication fills some inhabitants with nostalgia. When Tom Barrett, a U.S. Embassy attache from Scranton, Pa., first came here, he dressed in khakis and engineer's boots, and splashed through the mud in a jeep. Now he must wear a conservative business suit and a tie. He toots up the concrete freeway to his office in a Chevrolet Impala with power steering.

"It was more fun in the old days," he mused.



**GROWING PAINS** — Brasilia, Brazil, for the past 32 months the national capital, is suffering from some growing pains — but continues on its dream city goal. This is a picture of Brasilia's Congressional Complex. Dome at left is senate, inverted dome at right is Chamber of Deputies. Between them are the skyscrapers that hold the offices of the Brazilian lawmakers. —UPI Telephoto

# Red Ballet Dancer Escapes Oblivion With 'Long Leap'

LONDON (UPI) — Rudolf Nureyev, who made the most famous leap in ballet history, returns to the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden this week for a season that will determine whether he is great or merely very good.

He returns Monday, Jan. 14.

The 24-year-old Russian defector made his leap not on a stage but at Paris' Le Bourget Airport in June, 1961, when he jumped away from his Russian bodyguards and into the arms of French police.

"It was the longest leap of my career," he said.

At the time of his spectacular bid for freedom in the bar of the airport, Nureyev was one of the featured dancers of the Leningrad Kirov Ballet Company and already being hailed as one of the most exciting artists to emerge in Russia in a decade.

But as the company reached the airport to enplane for London, Nureyev, who knew he was under suspicion for "dangerous individualism" in mixing too freely with French non-Communists, was informed that he was to go to Moscow instead to appear in an alleged performance at the Kremlin.

**Feared Artistic Oblivion**  
He said later that he realized instantly this meant artistic oblivion. He dodged away from the Russian police assigned as bodyguards to the company and flung himself at the astonished French police inspectors and asked for political asylum.

Touched by the glamor of this episode, Nureyev was hailed with superlatives in his first appearances as a free dancer in the West. Dame Margot Fonteyn, Britain's prima ballerina, invited him to London where some critics pronounced him the greatest male dancer in the world.

And this he may very well be, although there are other critics who want to see him actually create a ballet role before they join the chorus. They will get their chance March 12 when Nureyev and Dame Margot star in "Marguerite and Armand," a new ballet based on the Lady of the Camellia.

**Great Boxoffice Attraction**  
According to his own estimates, Nureyev in 1961 was about two or three years away from becoming the top star of the Kirov Company which has produced such ballet immortal as Pavlova, Ulan-

ova and Nikinsky. His experience in Paris may have hastened his artistic maturity.

This season at the historic royal opera house is expected to tell whether he has already joined the Kirov immortals or whether he still has an apprenticeship to serve.

One thing is certain. Exotically handsome with the high cheekbones of his Tartar ancestry and a dramatic stage presence, Nureyev is one of the greatest dancing office attractions in British ballet history. Any appearance is bound to be a standing room only.



**LONG LEAP** — The longest leap in the ballet career of Rudolf Nureyev was in 1961 when he jumped from the Russian bodyguard and into the arms of French police at Le Bourget airport to claim asylum in France. He is now top attraction in English ballet. —UPI Telephoto

# Christian Club Grows While Nighteries Close

By SANDRA LEGATZ  
United Press International  
DETROIT (UPI) — Hollywood's famed Romanoff's closed recently because of decreasing patronage from the winning and dining crowd. Predictions followed that many such supper clubs would meet with the same fate.

But about the same time, a unique supper club opened here to a standing room only crowd which has kept the place filled almost every night since then.

It is a Christian supper club where hymns and handclapping have been substituted for drinking and dancing and cigarettes are not sold.

"Sometimes I wish we weren't doing so well," said Ed Darling, manager of the Crossroads Supper Club. "We haven't been getting much sleep lately."

Crossroads is the result of 10 years of planning by area Christian leaders. The club, which formerly housed a conventional restaurant, is operated by Trinity Association, a non-profit organization created by 18 local Protestant businessmen.

Since Dec. 13 when Ethel Waters was on hand to entertain the club's "first nighteries," Crossroads has been filled to its 600-person capacity Thursday through Sunday nights, with heavy crowds on the other nights.

Darling, a former member of the Four Lonzes dance team and a prominent lay figure in Christian work in Detroit, said that "our main purpose is to provide a dining place where liquor is not served. We don't mean to criticize those who do indulge but rather, offer a place of entertainment for those whose beliefs prohibit drinking."

Proceeds from the restaurant will go to various missions, youth

organizations, orphanages and schools as of each Dec. 1.

Darling said to meet the demands of increasing patronage, a banquet room with a 150-person capacity will be opened soon. Crossroads presently employs 50 persons. Fifteen additional waitresses will be added in the near future.

"The idea of a Christian supper club is beginning to catch on from coast to coast," he said. "We have had many inquiries from groups in various cities where clubs may be opened. Toronto may be opening up such a place soon."

Such supper clubs ("night club" has an objectionable connotation to Darling) also provide a showcase for Christian talent.

"We feature entertainment five of the six nights a week that we are open and all of it must have a 'Christ-centered' theme," Darling said.

**Profile Of Californian**  
SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Who lives in California? A statistical profile emerged from a survey by the California Bankers Association.

The average Californian is 39. The average male is 25, the female 30.5 years old.

Approximately 1.5 million residents are non-white. Of these, the Negro population constitutes the biggest half; the Japanese account for 160,000 and the Chinese 100,000.

Largest foreign stock are Mexicans, Canadians and persons from the United Kingdom.

An average of 3 and one-half persons live in a million households. The average age of the

home buyer is 31, five years ago it was 37.

The average family earns \$6,750, has \$300 worth of installment credit with banks for major purchases in this order: car, television set, washing machine, refrigerator.

Californians are the most diet-conscious people in the country. They buy twice the tonnage of low calorie foods as those in other regions. At the top of the low calorie food list is the soft drink.

The typical Californian aged 25 or over has been educated beyond high school.

The average family owns a car and, according to statistics, half of another; pays \$10 a year in traffic fines.

# Solving Mysteries Of Space Top Challenge For America In 1963

EDITOR'S NOTE: Solving the mysteries of space with men and celestial machines remains the nation's major scientific challenge in this new year. There also will be more research into a strange new kind of light, into the deep enigma of what makes human and vegetable life tick, and more probes into scientific spheres. In the following dispatch a United Press international science writer reports on the thresholds man will approach this year.

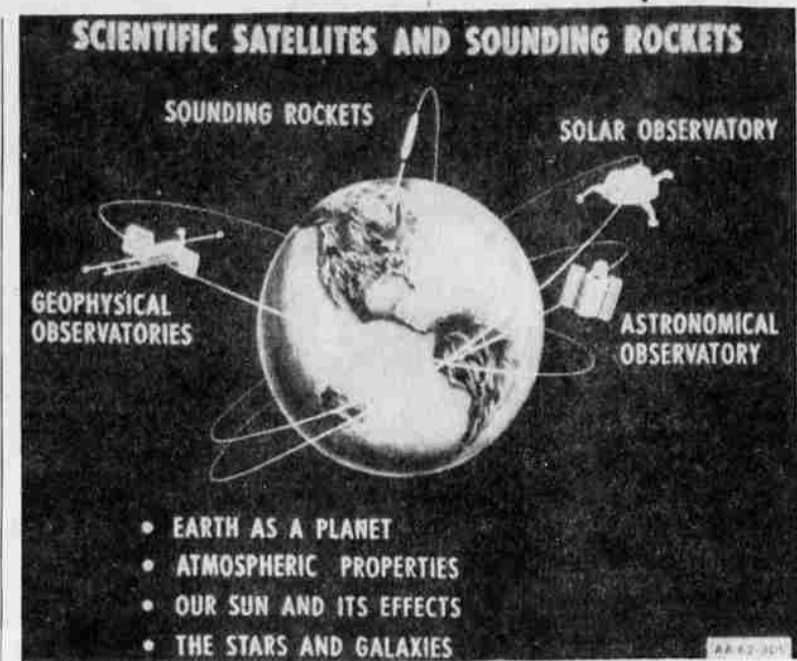
By JOSEPH L. MYLER  
WASHINGTON (UPI) — In 1963 man should learn more about the earth, moon, planets, sun, and himself than he ever knew before.

The United States plans this year to launch two geophysical observatories to study the earth from space, three moon probes to take the first closeup television pictures of the lunar surface, two orbiting observatories to investigate solar eruptions, and many a scientific satellite to glean more knowledge about space near the earth.

This year also will see the first cooperative space ventures by Russia and the United States.

Scientists all over the world, meanwhile, are pushing efforts to crack the genetic code of life, to harness H-bomb reactions for peacetime power, to put a strange new kind of light to work in communications and industry, and to solve the remaining mysteries of photosynthesis, the process by which nature manufactures food and fiber from sunlight, carbon dioxide, water, and soil.

Spacecraft already aloft should provide some answers to the question whether life can exist on Venus, what Mars looks like to spaceborne television cameras



**SPACE GOALS** — American 1963 space goals and instruments that will be used to achieve them are shown in this artist's conception. Besides sending up sounding rockets and observatories, the U.S. will also have its first cooperative space venture with the Soviet Union. —UPI Telephoto

flying by, and what hazard, if any, is posed to man's space machines by the tiny bits of cosmic dust and debris which swarm in the solar system.

**Report On Venus**  
America's Mariner 2, the 47-pound spacecraft which flew past Venus last Dec. 14, has reported more information than was ever available before about the brilliant planet and its space environment.

Information still to be transla-

ted should indicate whether Venus is cool enough and whether it has water enough to support life like earth's.

Russia's Mars probe, launched last Nov. 1, should provide science with new information about the red planet. It is equipped to take television photographs of Mars for eventual transmission to earth.

America's Explorer 16, launched Dec. 16 to study tiny grains of meteoric matter near the earth, will report this year whether there is enough of this material in the space trials to endanger astronauts and their craft.

Two U. S. satellites scheduled for 1963, known as Ogo and Ego, will gaze at the earth instead of objects farther out in space.

Their jobs: to give science a better idea of the exact shape and size of our planet and its gravitational and magnetic characteristics.

Two solar observatories will seek clues from the surface of the boiling and erupting sun to the origin of charged particles (ionized molecules which) through in planetary space. They may help man to find means of forecasting the gigantic solar flares which eject radiations dangerous to astronauts.

The lunar studies will be made by three Ranger spacecraft carrying clusters of television cameras designed to transmit moon pictures up to the moment of impact. They will show objects as small as a beach umbrella.

**Map Landing Areas**  
Scientists hope from these pictures to map safe landing areas on the moon for the Apollo astronauts.

These flights by the 750-pound Ranger spacecraft will, if they succeed, be the most spectacular space projects planned by the United States in 1963.

America has only one manned flight definitely on the 1963 space calendar. This is the one-day orbital trip planned for astronaut Leroy Gordon Cooper Jr., aboard a Mercury capsule in April.

The Russians already have made far longer journeys in space than the Cooper mission. In Cooper's flight accomplishes all expected of it, the United States will attempt no more manned space jaunts until 1964 when it launches the first trips in the two-man Gemini spacecraft.

With Gemini, in 1964 and 1965, the United States will train astronauts in the rendezvous techniques — the coupling of craft in space — which will be used in subsequent Apollo missions to the moon. Toward the end of this year a Gemini craft may be put

through an unmanned suborbital flight.

The United States, meanwhile, will send up more communication and weather satellites. These will include Syncom, an advanced communication satellite which will be put in an orbit, 22,300 miles out in space, where it will seem to hover. Satellites in such "fixed orbits" theoretically could cover the whole earth if properly spotted above the equator.

**The Big Event**  
Additional Tiros weather satellites will be launched, but the big event of 1963 in this field will be the lifting of the first Nimbus. Nimbus will swing around the earth on a pole-to-pole orbit, and its instruments — unlike Tiros — will always point down toward the planet.

On Nimbus, the Weather Bureau pins its hopes for a dependable, routinely operating satellite weather system.

Also in 1963 the United States will launch Echo 2, a bigger and more rigid version of the Echo 1 radio mirror launched in 1961 and still in orbit.

Echo 2, as high as a 13-story building, will provide a reflecting surface against which Soviet and American scientists will bounce radio signals for the first space communications between the two nations.

This year, too, will see the final organization of a corporation authorized by the United States to develop a global system of space communications. Russia will participate in this system if she wants to.

In non-space fields scientists are striving to control H-bomb reactions for power. They do not expect immediate success. But "impressive" progress was recently reported by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory of the Atomic Energy Commission, there is enough hydrogen fuel in the earth's waters to give man an inexhaustible supply of power if he ever manages to harness the reactions involved.

Scientists have discovered that the genetic code, which directs the activities of living organisms and controls heredity, is written in a chemical compound called DNA. Mastery of the code and how to manipulate it would give man the power to create new beings and direct their development. He might even control his own heredity.

Scientists have partially cracked the code. But the more progress they make, the more difficulties they encounter. This year may see some of the difficulties removed.



**SPACECRAFT** — This two-man Gemini spacecraft is on display at the St. Louis office of the builder. It will be used in 1965 to train astronauts in rendezvous techniques for subsequent Apollo lunar missions. —UPI Telephoto

# Old-Fashioned Balloon Ride May Give Science Best View Of Mars

PALESTINE, Tex. (UPI) — Despite the development of rocket-powered spacecraft, man probably will get his clearest view, to date, of the planet Mars from an old-fashioned balloon to be launched near this east Texas town.

The project — Stratoscope — may produce the first clear evidence of whether there is life on Mars.

Under the direction of Dr. Robert Danielson of Princeton University, preparations are being

made for a test flight of the 500-foot plastic balloon that will carry instruments to the edge of the earth's atmosphere.

Floating above most of the earth's dust and vapor the instruments, and later a 36-inch telescope, will scan the surface of the nearest planet to earth.

The first flight for the record will be in early February. The balloon will carry infrared measuring instruments which will search for water vapor on Mars.

In a later flight, possibly during October or November, 1963, the balloon will carry the powerful, remote-controlled telescope for a visual look at the neighboring planet.

The second flight, according to Alan Wissinger, project engineer for the experiment, should produce the clearest views and photographs of Mars ever seen.

The project will be run from the Palestine airport.

Danielson said balloon-carried instruments will continue to make profitable studies of planets for years, along with the expanding exploration by rocket-borne instruments.

# Timber Officer Changes Posts

LAKEVIEW — Carl W. Simpson, supervisor of the Fremont National Forest, announced Monday the transfer of Richard J. Johnson, timber management assistant on the Warner Ranger District, to the Silver Lake Ranger District. Johnson will replace Gene Pierson, who is transferring to John Day.

Johnson has been timber management assistant of the Warner District for the past year. Prior to work there, he was assigned timber management work on the Thomas Creek Ranger District for about three years. He is an Army veteran, married, and the father of four children.

Yellow is the most easily seen color in the woods, according to Lewis Red, worn by hunters, ranks second to last.

**NO WORK NO PAY**  
WASHINGTON (UPI) — Rep. Paul C. Jones, D-Ma., reminded about 120 of his 435 House colleagues who attended a session Thursday they are supposed to be subject to a "no work, no pay" rule.

Jones read an old law providing for docking a congressman's pay if he is absent without leave from the House. About \$18,000 would have been docked from pay Thursday — if the law was enforced.

# Skybolt Death Certain Despite Congress Talk

WASHINGTON (UPI) — There will be a lot of noise in Congress over the death of the Skybolt missile, and some wrathful advocates of the weapon may take to jabbing pins into the image of Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara.

But neither Capitol Hill nor Pentagon authorities expect the Air Force's latest cherished missile to be resurrected.

In the Air Force's upper echelons, the idea is to get the Skybolt out of mind and get on with other means of fortifying B52 bombers. Airmen expect the huge jets, armed with improved versions of other type missiles, to be key strategic weapons for another decade.

But if the Skybolt is dead, its fiery exit may ignite a fundamental debate in Congress and around the nation on where President Kennedy's defense policies are heading.

By the time the new Congress convened, the President had talked Britain into substituting submarine-launched Polaris missiles for the Skybolts it wanted and McNamara had instructed the Air Force to shut down the project.

A year ago, the defense chief was telling Congress he and the Air Force believed the Skybolt could be developed "satisfactorily" as a 1,000-mile range ballistic missile to be launched from B52's.

Now he has executed the project, which employed thousands, promised longer life for bombing planes, and offered a potent new war deterrent. Done for a combination of financial, technical and military reasons, the dead annoyed a variety of members of Congress, defense experts, representatives of communities that will suffer economically, Republican critics, and service veterans.