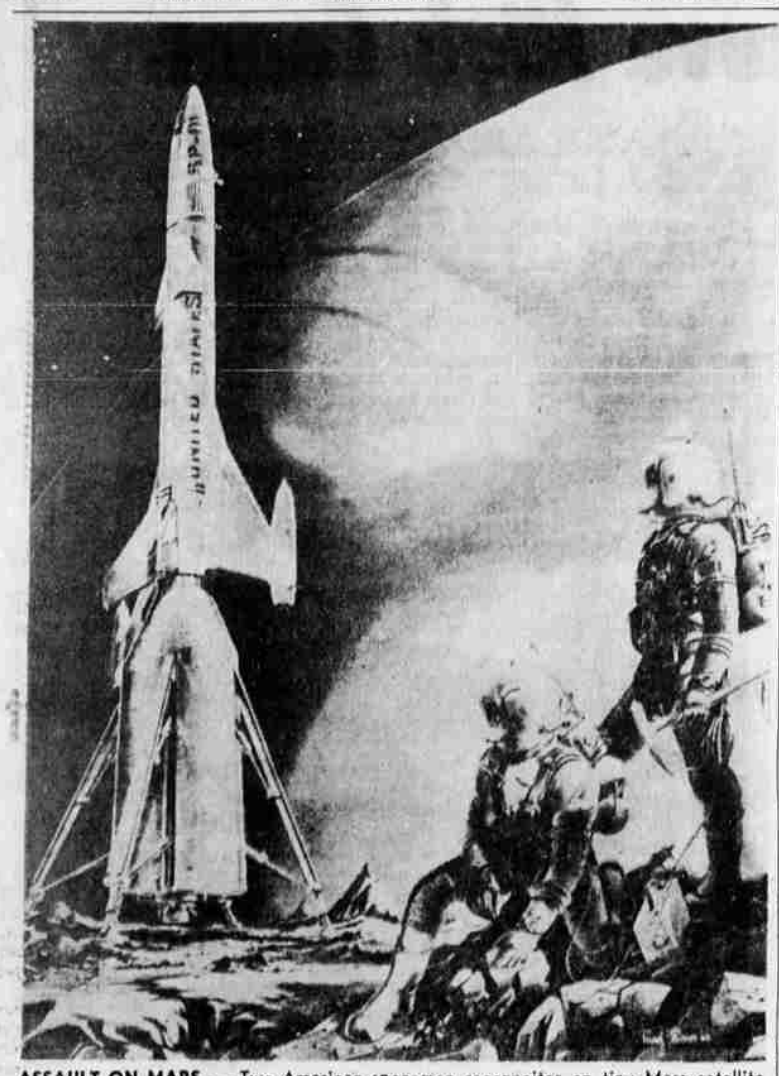


ASSAULT ON MARS — Two American spacemen reconnoiter on tiny Mars satellite called Phobe, their base camp for landing on Mars, background, in tihs artist's conception. Government and scientific officials meet in Denver on Thursday, June 6, to discuss ways of reaching the planet Mars. — UPI Telephoto

First Man To Land On Planet Mars May Not Find Bug-Eyed Monsters

DENVER (UPI) — The first man to set foot on Mars may not find any BEM. But he probably would consider them the least of his problems anyway.

BEM is science fiction writer's shorthand for bug-eyed monsters, who used to inhabit the red planet back in the tranquil days before fiction started turning into fact.

Fantasy is becoming possibility so rapidly, in fact, that a group of scientists, engineers and government officials, led by Air Force Secretary Eugene M. Zuckert, will meet here June 6-7 to discuss a subject the science-fiction writers used to consider their private domain — the exploration of Mars.

Dr. George Morgenthaler of Denver, the symposium's general program chairman, says the fantastically costly feat could be achieved as early as the middle 1970s.

One of the features of the symposium's closing sessions will be an attempt by participants to set this date as closely as possible.

The symposium on the exploration of Mars is to be presented by the American Astronautical Society and co-sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and several other technical societies.

The problems before them are staggering:

—A round trip to Mars would cover about 70 million miles under the best circumstances, and the planet is close enough to earth only once every 15 to 17 years to permit this.

—It would take more than a year to accomplish such a journey, using currently envisioned chemical-powered rockets.

—It would cost a sum conservatively estimated in the tens of billions of dollars.

—Before the Mars spaceship could even start its trip, its parts would have to be rocketed separately into earth orbit and assembled in space. This could require from 7 to 15 separate rocket launchings.

—When assembled, the Mars spaceship could weigh two million pounds.

Mars is the most "earthlike" of the planets. Its rotation on its axis is about half an hour longer than an earth day. Its temperatures range from about 85 degrees above zero to about 158 below. It apparently has polar icecaps like earth's. It has an atmosphere, made up probably of a lot of nitrogen and a little water vapor and carbon dioxide.

Every two years the earth comes between Mars and the sun. At such times Mars may be from 34.6 million miles to 61 million miles from earth. Mars will be less than 35 million miles away on Aug. 10, 1971, and will not be that close again until the 1980s.

Lawyer-Journalist Proposes Law Be Used To Predict War, History

NEW YORK (UPI) — Physicists will recognize this as the formula for kinetic energy: KE equals ½ MV2 (kinetic energy equals one-half the mass times the velocity squared).

In a daring approach to history, lawyer-journalist Ernest Cuneo suggests this law of motion may be as applicable to the movement of nations as it is to a placid puddle into which a stone is dropped.

In other words, he proposes the scientific method may be applicable to history and, if the processes of history can be identified, they can be measured, their respective forces can be analyzed; and once analyzed, measured.

Wars, he reasons, may be as predictable as the results of common scientific experiments and when predicted, means may be devised to avoid them.

Cuneo, in his new book "Science and History" (Durrell, Sloan and Pearce) contends the evolution of history — polarization of powers, subsequent wars and recombination of nations or empires—follow the scientific laws governing motion and energy. Men in numbers (national populations and especially armies), when in motion, generate energy and a nation or other grouping of men generating the most energy will prevail over a nation with lesser energy.

Motion Major Factor

The rate of motion, rather than numbers of men, is the major factor if the kinetic energy formula is applicable to national power, Cuneo reasons. Thus, he observes, 10,000 Europeans generate far more energy than 10,000 Australian bushmen. The bushman moves at a maximum running speed of 20 miles an hour while the European can propel himself at 600 miles an hour in a jet.

The formula is applied in this way:

Bushman: ½ 10,000 x 20 squared equals 2 million arbitrary energy units.

European: ½ 10,000 x 600 squared equals 1,800,000,000 arbitrary energy units.

"The European's greater strength is based on the much greater rate of motion of his civilization," Cuneo argues.

"Hence, the measure of history is more the relative rates of motion of the various groups than the numbers of people. The rifle disposed of the knight, the cannon disposed of the castle, the airplane disposed of the cavalry, because each represented a higher rate of motion and therefore a greater force in being."

ERNEST CUNEO
. . . new approach

The boundaries of nations and empires ebb and flow as the energy balance of the world changes in a process akin to the universal rebalancing of the sea, Cuneo said.

Boundaries To Change

In Cuneo's view, it is ridiculous to believe the world's national boundaries, as now constituted, can remain intact or two polarized powers, such as the United States and the Soviet Union, can go on simply "co-existing." If we go on with that war is inevitable.

"The edges (of the two power blocs) are colliding now—in Viet Nam, Laos, Berlin and Cuba," Cuneo said in an interview with United Press International. "It is like two freight cars loaded with dynamite now colliding gentle."

Cuneo, a specialist in international law and president of the North American Newspaper Alliance (NANA), finds the present arms race as absurd as the theory of co-existence and ultimately leading to the same result: war.

"It is as impossible to freeze a balance-of-power arms race as it is to freeze two racehorses pounding down the home stretch neck and neck for the Grand Prix.

"The reason is that balance assumes permanent rest, permanent stabilization. This is a concept inapplicable to living things.

"Since the actual balancing of power is conscious, it accelerates the coming of war. For in such a situation, if one power believes it has enough force to win, it attacks. If, on the other hand, it perceives that in spite of its maximum effort its relative strength is declining, it must attack or submit."

History Evolutionary Process

History, Cuneo believes, is an evolutionary process. "Sparta once fought Athens and now they are parts of a common country. Siena once fought Florence and now they, too are in a common country. And Scotland England. So in the end there will be a world union and one world government.

"The object is to accomplish this without evolution by means of war," Cuneo said. "It can be consciously arranged, but not under the United Nations in its present form.

"The U.N. disregards the energy map of the world. It is preposterous to suppose that Upper Volta has an equal vote with the United States because it does not have the energy."

DOGS ON PATROL — Special Patrolman Edmundo Carmelo, 31, of the Trojan Investigation Corporation sets out with a German Shepherd to patrol a New York City housing project. — UPI Telephoto

Of Trained Canines Police Adopting Use

NEW YORK (UPI) — Under the glare of a bare bulb, the two occupants of the basement apartment were quietly finishing their evening meal.

The door opened and a man entered, his blue patrolman's uniform brushing past a sign he had tacked to the door two days before—"Beware of dogs!"

Two steel-gray, specially-trained German shepherds were the apartment's sole occupants. Their mission: To stop a wave of vandalism—the cutting of fire hoses and the flooding of elevators—in a middle-income housing development on New York's Lower East Side.

The use of dogs by city police departments is not new. Since 1958 when St. Louis first used them, they have helped catch thieves, control crowds and sniff out trouble throughout the United States.

But private detectives, with few exceptions, have refrained from using dogs.

"I'm cutting a notch in this field," said private eye Bob Byron whose firm (Trojan Investigation Corp.) rents patrolman-accompanied German shepherds to three apartment projects in New York—mainly for their "psychological value" in discouraging would-be vandals, he said.

Byron toes a .38 cali. revolver but believes dogs are more effective. He said the animals have the advantage of sight, hearing and smell over human beings.

"Other detectives are interested in what I'm doing," he said. "But they're waiting. As a private agency, we have no police powers. We have to be careful in apprehending a person. We can make a citizen's arrest but if we were to make a mistake then we'd be in trouble."

Byron said his dogs—he has 30—never make mistakes and the likelihood of their biting someone by accident is "as remote as a policeman's gun going off by itself."

Commented ex-Army paratrooper Edmundo Carmelo, a 31-year-old Negro who is one of the handlers: "You don't get an argument when you have one of these.

"If I tell one to watch you and you move, he'll move. He won't attack—just watch. If you try to run he'll grab your arm and lock on your hand. He won't bite you if he can help it. But he won't let you get away."

Treasurer Admits Big Failing, Can't Balance Own Check Book

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The lady who puts her signature on new U.S. paper money admits to a common female failing: She can't balance her checkbook.

Mrs. Kathryn O'Hay Granahan, attractive grey-haired former congresswoman, is treasurer of the United States. That is why her name appears in the lefthand corner on the gray side of all new currency.

"It's really awful," Mrs. Granahan said with a laugh. "I can tell other people about their money, but I have trouble with my own checkbook. Usually I end up getting someone else to balance it for me."

Mrs. Granahan, a native of Easton, Pa., has been treasurer since last January. She says it is "a prestige job with lots of work involved."

"The demands on my time are tremendous," she said. "I'm booked up with speaking engagements and conventions until 1964."

Pays The Bills

The business side of her job was set up by Congress in 1789 for the purpose of receiving, keeping and disbursing all public money. Consequently, government officers deposit with the treasurer all receipts of public money, including taxes, customs duties, and the national debt.

These receipts are used by the treasurer to pay the more than 500 million checks drawn on the Treasury Department every fiscal year to defray congressional appropriations.

Mrs. Granahan is the 34th treasurer and the fourth woman to hold the post, which usually goes to a staunch party worker — in this case a Kennedy Democrat.

"The question people ask me most frequently is whether I sign all the money in circulation personally," she said. "Obviously, I don't."

She said that when she took office a staff member from the Federal Bureau of Engraving asked her to sign her name 10 times on a sheet of paper. The engraver then chose the most legible and made a metal plate which duplicates the signature on paper money.

KATHRYN GRANAHAN
. . . has fault

Office A Showplace

When Mrs. Granahan is in Washington, she works in an office which is considered a showplace among the usual somber government offices preferred by her male counterparts.

The room, located in the Treasury Department next to the White House, is done in rich reds with white leather furniture set about.

She works from a big mahogany desk in front of a large picture of the first lady which is inscribed "to Kathryn E. Granahan, with best wishes, Jacqueline Kennedy."

Mrs. Kennedy sent her the photograph at the time the President named her to the post last September.

"I like being treasurer," Mrs. Granahan said simply, "and I think it is terribly important that the President names women to high places in government. But I still miss the Capitol very much."

She had served in the House since the death of her congressman husband in 1956. But she lost her seat during a reapportionment shakeup in Pennsylvania last year which eliminated her Second District in Philadelphia.

"It was a terrific shock to me at the time," she recalled. "Kept asking myself, why me? I was one of the biggest vote-getters in the Pennsylvania delegation and the first woman ever elected to Congress from Philadelphia."

She blamed the organization of longtime Philadelphia political boss William Green for her loss. But she discussed it without rancor.

"I still want to help the state party when I can," she said, "but I feel somewhat removed from the situation."

One of her current problems is answering the volumes of mail she gets from persons wondering if the color of money will be changed, as has been suggested.

"I doubt very much if we'll change the color while I'm in office," she said.

Rare Papers Given Use By Microfilm

NEW YORK (UPI) — A space age application of photography called microfilm is making it possible for libraries everywhere to acquire literary and historical treasures formerly available only to a few fortunate scholars and historians.

Some of the world's greatest collections of human wisdom such as those in the Vatican Library, the Library of Congress, the the British Museum and the Ambrosian Library in Milan have been microfilmed and placed in libraries in the United States and throughout the world.

In the United States, the Adams Papers, phenomenal family archive of early American history, recently were made available to scholars through microfilm. According to a study by the Rekordak Corp., microfilm subsidiary of Eastman Kodak, the Adams Papers, in 608 reels, amounting to more than five miles of film, already have been placed in 40 or more institutions, including the Baker Library at Dartmouth College.

An indication of the insight into Revolutionary War and Post-Revolution history provided by these microfilms is the diary of John Quincy Adams, which extends over 70 years and for 50 years without a single day's omission.

Documents chronicling the first two and a half centuries of the Catholic Church in the United States on microfilm have been acquired by the University of Notre Dame and will be housed in its new 13-story library.

Notre Dame also announced it has obtained permission to microfilm the entire manuscript collection of the famed Ambrosian library in Milan.

Past Years Events Bring Catholic-Communist Shift

VATICAN CITY (UPI) — Events of the past year appear to have brought a great change in the battle between the Roman Catholic Church and the Communist world ruled from Moscow.

Diplomatic talks have been going on for months that could lay the basis for a broad settlement of some of the major sore spots in the great conflict.

But one thing needs to be immediately understood. Tactics and commanders may have changed in recent years in this contest, but on neither side have the weapons been sheathed.

It was the late Josef Stalin who, as has so often been quoted, allegedly remarked sneeringly to Winston Churchill at Yalta, "How many divisions does the Pope have?"

And the Pope of whom Stalin spoke, Pius XII, yielded nothing in his campaign against the anti-Godness of communism.

"The church of Christ," he said, "does not dream of abandoning the terrain to its declared enemy, atheistic communism, without a fight. This combat will be carried through to the end, but with the weapons of Christ."

Times Have Changed

Today both Pius and Stalin are gone and the chief protagonists in the Vatican-Kremlin battle are Pope John XXIII and Nikita Khrushchev. The times have changed with the men, making possible developments over the past eight months in Moscow, Warsaw, Prague, Budapest and Vatican City that indicate possibilities of some limited rapprochment.

There is some fear in the Vatican, and possibly in the Kremlin as well, that recent approaches may be misunderstood — that some people may begin to think that Catholicism and communism are compatible. Any such impression is mistaken.

The approaches so far have revolved around three main points: Poland's desire to have consular relations with the Vatican, Hungary's wish to get Joszef Cardinal Mindszenty out of the country, and Czechoslovakia's wish for a settlement of such problems as that posed by Prague Archbishop Josef Beran, who has been in Communist confinement for the past 12 years.

How and why all this started and how it has developed is partly a matter of speculation, partly a matter of clearly defined fact.

Red Campaign Fails

One conclusion that can be drawn is that the Communist campaign to destroy religion in the Communist countries has failed, and the Red rulers have decided to accommodate themselves to this unpleasant reality. Three years ago the Vatican newspaper Osservatore Romano noted that even in Russia, where Bolshevism had been in control more than 40 years, one person out of two still believed in God.

Signs of a change in Communist policy toward religion appeared as far back as 1954, when the post-Stalin leadership in the Kremlin undertook a softer approach and even some tolerance, in its anti-religion activities and propaganda.

All through Pope John's reign which started in 1958, the Communists have stressed that he is "different" from Pius and allegedly more reasonable in his attitude toward communism.

There have been differences in papal methods, obviously and inevitably, but John is no less opposed to communism than Pius.

48,000 Unmarried Girls Under 17 Face Stork Date

NEW YORK (UPI) — "For so long now, I have cried myself out and now I have decided to keep a cool head and do the best I can."

The words, full of heartbreak and wisdom, could be from a widow or a jilted lover.

But they're not. Rather, they were penned by a teen-ager—one of some 48,000 girls under 17 who, unmarried, have a date with the stork this year.

The letter from a sweet sixteener was directed recently to one of the family life consultants at the Children's Bureau in the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

It ended this way:

"Thank you for letting me tell you my troubles . . . A secret like this is very hard to live with alone."

The letter was cited in a report on unmarried expectant teen-age parents published in the current Journal of the American Home Economics Association.

Ursula M. Gallagher, specialist on unprotected adoptions and services to unmarried mothers in the Children's Bureau's Division of Social Services, quoted from it to show how a high school girl reacts to the fact she's pregnant.

"The question occurs to us," Miss Gallagher said, "How could we have reached this girl and many others like her before the crisis?

"How can we create a climate in which an understanding person would be available to her: Surely, in her time of fear and panic, there should be a person in whom she can confide and find support and guidance."

Other Mothers Younger

The youngster who wrote the letter isn't the youngest to face childbirth alone. There are others even younger who present this incongruity: Childbirth involving youngsters better able to play with dolls than produce and care for babies.

Listing the problems of births-out-of wedlock, Miss Gallagher noted that some are environmental—such as crowded housing, lack of everyday necessities, a dearth of opportunities to achieve, prejudicial attitudes, limited educational facilities, parental confusion and lack of guidance.

Other problems include the emotional ones. Samples: concepts regarding self, values that may influence acceptance of responsibility and social experience involving opportunities for identification.

"Consideration of these multiple factors will take us into concepts and principles in philosophy, religion, education, the law, social work, anthropology, psychology," Miss Gallagher said.

POET'S CORNER

IS IT ENOUGH?

We all like to help someone in times of need

But many times we can only lend an ear.

They never really know the anxiety they've brought

Or the shedding of many a tear.

They never really know how much of our heart

Goes out to them, too,

Nor how much to the very depth of our soul it hurts

To know that that's all we can do.

Maybe they even thought we didn't care . . .

How could they know we're grown weary solving our own?

And no man knows on the morrow whether

We two pass on . . or but one alone.

Mrs. Russell E. Jones.

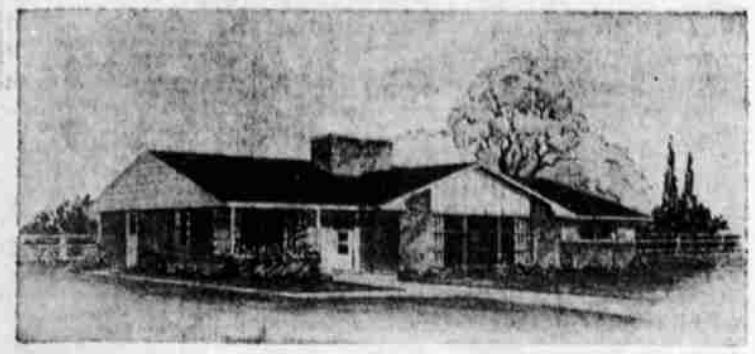
MISTAKEN IDENTITY

Some times I have a brunette,
And then again, a blonde,
Or a red head, real slick, you bet,
Or grey, of which I'm fond.

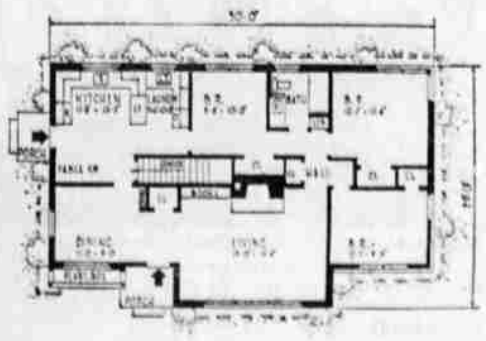
But when a friend starts kiddin'
Then I tell him, "You're wrong, I swear"
That wasn't the apple forbidden,
'Twas my wife with her new colored hair.

Harry Vogtman.

Family Homes



DESIGN 329
House 1,323 Sq. Ft.
23,235 Cu. Ft.



Plan Provides Spacious Living On Single Floor

Here is spaciousness all on one floor yet is not in the "too expensive" bracket.

Attractive exterior is slightly different from the average ranch home because of living room picture window treatment. It is topped by spanking white vertical wood siding under a gable that projects from the front of the home.

Front porch is protected by roof overhang and is made colorful by nearby planting box. Construction material is of brick veneer and wood siding.

Now getting back to the spacious interior, front door leads to either living or dining room. There is a guest closet opposite the main entrance. Built-in bookshelves line a wall next to the living room fireplace. A built-in china cabinet is planned in the dining room.

Kitchen-laundry arrangement is made especially handy for the homemaker because indications for all facilities are placed within easy reach. Laundry room is well lighted and will only be separated from kitchen by the stove. There is plenty of table space in the kitchen, a side service door and easy access to basement stairs.

Two side bedrooms provide corner windows and good wardrobe space. The third bedroom has a very large walk-in type closet. Bath is located near sleeping area and contains vanitory and linen closet. There is a hall linen closet also.

If desired, a breezeway and garage could easily be attached to this home, since there already is a side kitchen porch.

This plan conforms to general FHA, VA and Building Code requirements. You can obtain building plans with specifications and material list - see order coupon.

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