



FLIGHT - THE DREAM AND THE REALITY

From Icarus to astronaut. Between them lies a span of thousands of years. In the imagination it is but a step. For the dream that inspired the Icarus myth—the dream of breaking the bonds that hold men to the earth, of vaulting freely into the heavens—has inspired countless similar stories, as well as serious designs and attempts at flight over the centuries.

Forseable future has been set and there is no turning back. Men will go into space. The United States has set as a national goal the landing of men on the moon before 1970—and before the Soviet Union. The cost of this venture will be at least \$20 billion. Total non-military spending on space will amount to \$40 to \$50 billion by the end of the decade.

pressive array of instrumented and manned satellites. They are only the beginning. At centers around the nation, nearly 30,000 men in NASA, and thousands more in industry and education, are working on new generations of space projects. They include new types of propulsion, landings on the distant planets, probes of the sun itself. The dreams and plans stretch into the 1970s, the 1980s—into the 21st century. This is the story of NASA: how it came to be, what it is doing, what it will do in the future. This is the what, the where and, perhaps, the why of the Wizards of Space.

NEXT: First Came Aeronautics

Supreme Court Decides To Give Consideration To State Apportionment, Race Demonstrations

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Supreme Court decided today to give further consideration next term to two key areas of legal controversy—the apportionment of state legislatures and "sit-in" demonstrations. It agreed to hear arguments and then hand down rulings on a series of cases involving both issues sometime next fall or winter. The court is expected to end its present session in a week or so.

Accepted for consideration next fall were reapportionment cases from New York, Maryland, Virginia and Alabama in which city voters charged they had inadequate representation in state legislatures on a population basis.

Landmark Case
All of the cases arose after the court ruled last year in a landmark case involving Tennessee that federal courts had the right to consider voter claims of unfair apportionment. The court today similarly agreed to review next term sit-in cases from Columbia, S.C., Baltimore, Md., and Miami, Fla. These cases, along with an amusement park case from Maryland, may determine whether a private businessman may deny service to a customer on racial grounds.

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State Board Approves Science Lab Planning

CORVALLIS (UPI)—Preliminary plans for Oregon State University's \$369,500 marine sciences laboratory at Yaquina Bay and a \$545,850 dormitory at Oregon College of Education were approved by the State Board of Higher Education's building committee Monday. The committee also gave Oregon State the go-ahead to refit a former Army vessel as a new ocean research vessel to be called the Yaquina. It will be five times as large as the Yaquina, which now serves the school. The marine sciences laboratory is designed to provide facilities for research into oceanography, zoology, water pollution and fisheries. It will include a museum, aquarium and an auditorium seating 180 persons. The OCE dormitory is unique in that each room will have an outside entrance. It is designed to house 147 students and is scheduled for occupancy in the fall of 1964.

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PORTLAND, OREGON June 4, 1963 H. W. Millay, Secretary

Gambling II

Lottery Tickets Sold Even In Congress

WASHINGTON (UPI)—There was quite a stir when a rumor got around that peddlers were violating federal laws by going door to door through the halls of Congress selling tickets to the Irish Sweepstakes. "Of course, it's true," says Rep. Paul A. Fino, R-N.Y. "I know because I have been buying them regularly."

The Irish Sweep operates out of Dublin, pays off on the big horse races in England and anybody who sells a ticket to it in this country is violating the law. It is not illegal, however, to purchase a ticket and bring your winnings into the United States, provided you don't forget to report the money on your income tax return. Proceeds of the lottery go to the building and maintenance of hospitals in Ireland. The Irish Sweep takes in about \$46 million annually and it is estimated \$35 million of it comes from the United States.

Every session of Congress Fino introduces a bill creating a national lottery and makes speeches about it. This year he spoke on Jan. 9, Feb. 21, March 6, April 3, April 8, April 28 and May 23. He should have saved his voice, because nobody listened. Congressmen may not be averse to buying a sweepstakes ticket or sitting in on a poker game, but they think the gambling issue is political dynamite and they want no part of it.

One of the odd features of the American legislative system is that a few men can prevent a vote from being taken on a bill. In the Senate it is done by a filibuster—a few men simply talk the legislation to death. In the House it is done by bottling bills up in committee so that they never reach the floor. Fino's lottery bills always are referred to the House Ways and Means Committee. Not once in the last 10 years has one of his bills ever emerged from the committee and Fino complains with some bitterness that his opponents are thwarting the democratic process.

President set up a federal lottery commission of five members with salaries of \$20,000 annually. The commission would determine the price of the tickets and the amount of the prizes. Persons under 21 years of age would be ineligible to buy tickets. Winnings from the lottery would be exempt from federal income taxes. There is nothing to prevent a state from operating a lottery inside its own boundaries and recently New Hampshire decided to do so. The bill provides that \$3 tickets shall be sold at the state liquor stores and the three race tracks in New Hampshire. There are to be two drawings a year, based on the results of horse races. The profits are to be distributed to the school districts. It is estimated those holding tickets will receive a total of \$200,000 a year.

Bucking Stone Wall

For the last 10 years Fino has been trying to persuade Congress and the American people that the federal government should operate a lottery. He figures the U.S. Treasury would profit by about \$10 billion a year which could be used to cut taxes and reduce the national debt. He also thinks it would drive racketeers out of gambling.

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Wildlife Group Endorses Transfer Of Costal Elk

MOUNT SHASTA—A resolution to support the transfer of 250 elk from the coastal elk herd at Prairie Creek to Mumbo Basin and the Klamath River areas in Siskiyou County was passed Sunday at a meeting of the directors of the Northern Counties Wildlife Conservation Association.

and provided funds for the transfer from surplus game fund. At an all-day meeting at the Pierson Hotel in Mount Shasta, the association directors amended the bylaws to provide representation by sportsmen's clubs and added Cottonwood Rod and Gun Club, Covelo Rod and Gun Club, and Tehama Sportsmen's Association to the roster.

The group was critical of legislation introduced by Sen. Ronald G. Cameron, Auburn, which would abolish the voice of the people in fish and game matters. The directors were unanimous in opposition to any legislation which would abolish the veto power now granted boards of supervisors under the Busch bill.

The supervisors represent the people's last appeal against unfavorable measures imposed by the Fish and Game Commission. Charles Bull, Redding, pointed out. Paul Carter showed colored slides of independent studies and experiments with bitterbrush forage recovery under various conditions. Curry showed the effects of controlled brush burns as a means of improving deer range, preserving soil and moisture factors, and lessening fire hazards.

NAMES NEW SPOKESMAN

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The State Department announced Monday that Richard I. Phillips will replace P. Lincoln White as its news chief. White, for years the department's public spokesman, will become U.S. consul general in Melbourne, Australia. Phillips, 52, born in Artesia, N.M., has been in government since 1941, mostly in the public information field.

The board of supervisors of Siskiyou County has approved introduction of elk into the county. The testimony was given by Dr. Otto Joklik, 42, at the opening of his trial on charges of acting as an Israeli agent and trying to coerce West German scientists to stop rocket development work for the U.A.R.

Also on trial on similar charges is Joseph Ben-Gal, 33, an Israeli. Both pleaded innocent to the charges of coercion. Joklik told the court he left a well-paying job in Cairo because he became convinced the U.A.R. was preparing radioactive aggressive weapons against Israel and he did not want to have anything to do with such plans. Defense attorney Georges Brun-

schvig submitted documents purporting to show that the U.A.R. had bought enough radioactive cobalt 60 to contaminate all of Israel for five years. He said the documents were invoices which proved the purchases of massive amounts of the radioactive materials. Joklik told the court he had a hand in these purchases before breaking with Cairo. He said the invoices were correct. Brunschvig introduced an expert's opinion that one bath of the cobalt spread in the atmosphere over Israel would contaminate the air for five years with 50 times the generally agreed maximum tolerable amount of radiation. Brunschvig introduced a letter allegedly written by Prof. Wolfgang Pilz, reported chief of foreign scientists working on rockets for the U.A.R., which mentioned consignments of 400 and 500 rockets. "It should be clear that a total of 900 rockets is by no means destined for space research," the attorney said. "These rockets have other purposes."

LOOKING ABROAD

COLUMBUS, Ohio (UPI)—The vast domestic market no longer is large enough to support the U.S. industrial machine, Peter Schmitt of Westinghouse Electric International Co. told a recent world trade seminar here. American companies that neglect exports and foreign operations are flirting with oblivion, he said.

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