



MAN BEHIND THE SERVICE — The hostesses and stewardesses may get the credit, but it's the purser who has to make everything run smoothly and efficiently on TWA international flights. Here George Michael Haag of Levittown, N.Y., serves passengers on New York-London-Frankfurt run. —UPI Telephoto

Airline Purser Holds Key Position, Must Be Master Of Many Trades

WASHINGTON (UPI)—George Michael Haag goes to work every Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, doesn't get home again until 3 p.m. Saturday, and is at leisure until the following Thursday.

This schedule may seem about as fatiguing as testing mattresses in a bed factory. But Mike Haag works for his money. In his three days of duty, he travels about 6,000 miles and walks most of them. Mr. Haag is a purser for Trans World Airlines, currently flying a New York-London-Frankfurt route.

A purser on an international air route is one of those elements of commercial aviation usually taken for granted, like an engine which is expected to run smoothly and efficiently without getting any credit. The glamor of air cabin service goes to the pretty hostesses and stewardesses. Few passengers realize that the single purser aboard an overseas flight is more responsible for good cabin service than the six hostesses he supervises.

TWA has about 80 pursers flying its international routes. (They are not used on domestic flights). Each is a member of a rare breed. He is a combination-maitre D', head waiter, chef, wine steward, bartender, hostess supervisor and diplomat.

Purser Qualifications

TWA's qualifications for the new purser underline the importance the airline attaches to his job. Age limits are 22 to 37. Height is 5'6" to 5'11". He must be proficient in at least one of four foreign languages—French, German, Italian or Spanish—plus two years of college or equivalent business experience. Before he is accepted, he goes through a battery of intelligence and psychology tests that

are hardly less tough than the ones required for new pilots.

About half of TWA's purser force is married with families. The average seniority is 16 years and, unlike the hostess corps, there is virtually no turnover. A senior purser will make about five round trips over the Atlantic a month for which he can earn as much as \$900.

Mike Haag has been with TWA since 1948. He is a slim, handsome man of 53. Only the streaks of gray in his black, curly hair give any hint of his real age. He is married with four children and owns his own home in Levittown, Long Island.

Like many of his colleagues, he has a seaman's background. He worked on freighters and as a cabin boy and steward on ocean liners in his youth. The son of a German father and an English mother, he started flying in 1945 with American Export Airlines when it was operating flying boats across the Atlantic.

"It was a lot different in those days," Haag recalled. "My first interview for an air purser's job consisted of a single sentence. The chief purser took me into a kitchen and said 'make me an omelet for four persons.' If I hadn't been able to do it, they wouldn't have hired me. Primarily, a purser just had to be a good cook."

No Language Requirement

Language wasn't a requirement in the early days, either. Today, TWA has one purser who speaks six languages fluently and H a g himself is adept at French and German as well as English. Until the modern electronic airborne gauges came along, Haag literally was just an aerial chef.

"The first cooking unit I used on TWA was a Dutch oven off a submarine," Mike chuckled.

New York Town Battles Tax Hike

COPIAGUE, N.Y. (UPI)—Silently, without fanfare or apparent leadership, the residents of this moderate-income residential community on Long Island's south shore have revolted against rising school taxes.

In effect, they said "no" when the local board of education called on them to ante up a few more dollars per household to meet the rising costs of operating an up-to-date school system. On Oct. 1, voters rejected for the third time the school board's proposed budget which would have hiked taxes 79 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation over last year's rate of \$8.57.

The rejection of the proposed \$4,187,000 budget, which school Superintendent Dr. Jerome Botwinick declared was a rock-bottom, no-fat estimate, caused the 5,400-student school system to begin the year on an "austerity" program.

Under state rules, austerity means elimination of interschool athletics and hot lunches in school cafeterias, parents are assessed rentals for books and charged for workbooks, paper and supplies, school bus service is curtailed, use of school facilities by scouts, service clubs or other civic interests is disallowed and adult education programs are prohibited.

Vote Once More

With the school system about to enter its third month under austerity, the district's voters will be given a fourth—and presumably last — opportunity to reconsider. The board of education voted last week to submit a revised budget to another vote on Nov. 13. The new budget will call for a tax increase of 23 cents per \$100 less than the previous estimate, the saving resulting from reduced expenditures during the austerity period.

The budget crisis in Copiague apparently is symptomatic of

increased taxpayer dissatisfaction with soaring school costs across the nation. Although direct voting on school budgets is peculiar to New York State, the National Education Association reports an apparent national trend toward rougher sledding for proposed bond issues to finance school capital improvements.

Where a few years ago 85 to 90 per cent of the bond issues submitted to voters were approved, the nationwide percentage now has declined to about 65 per cent, an NEA spokesman said.

Detroiters Rebel

In a major city example of tax resistance, Detroit voters last April turned down a bond-tax proposal the school district advanced. After the defeat, the school administration announced it would go on half-day sessions in the first, fourth and seventh grades, but it rescinded the plan after a lawsuit. Instead a second vote is scheduled for next month on a lower millage proposal.

Copiague, like thousands of other communities on Long Island and elsewhere in the nation, for years has been caught in the squeeze between the need for expanding and improving its school facilities and steadily rising costs. The result has been tax increases—modest but frequent.

Seven times in the last 11 years the voters have turned down a school budget, some year more than once. But always before the new school term opened, or within a few weeks after opening day, a new and larger budget was okayed and normal school services, extra-curricular activities and the athletic program were continued.

This year, however, a record number of voters turned out for a third vote Oct. 1 and rejected the budget, 1,556-1,245.

Wanted List Of Nazi War Criminals Still Long After Nearly Two Decades

FRANKFURT (UPI)—Finding the wrong bones in the Berlin grave of Gestapo chief Heinrich Mueller is the latest dead-end in the hunt for Adolf Hitler's missing lieutenants.

When they recently dug under the tombstone marked "To our beloved father, Heinrich Mueller," West Berlin authorities hoped to find proof to lay the ghost of one of those top Nazis who may have escaped when the Third Reich crumbled 18 years ago.

Instead, they found bones from three skeletons and none identified as those of Mueller, the shadowy ex-Munich detective who became the late Adolf Eichmann's boss in the slaughter of 7 million persons.

Their findings disappointed but did not surprise the diggers. "Hangman" Eichmann was run to ground in Argentina 15 years after Nazi Germany fell. Later Richard Baer, final commandant of the Auschwitz death camp in which 2 million persons perished in gas ovens, was uncovered working as a wood-chopper in a north German forest.

Walter Rautf, the former SS (elite guard) general who invented the mobile gas chamber and who directed Nazi security police terror in Italy, has been tracked down in Chile.

SS Chief Heinrich Himmler himself lasted only 16 days before British troops caught him dressed in a private's uniform and eyepatch after war's end. But the most-wanted list of major Nazi offenders still is long, despite nearly two decades of a world wide game of hide and seek.

The list includes: —Dr. Josef Mengele, who became known as Auschwitz's "angel of death" because of his round-the-clock work in devising new "scientific" methods of killing Jews. He is especially remembered for a chemical injection he used to kill Jewish children. The onetime family doctor was last said to be wearing a goatee and ministering to primitive head hunters in the malaria-infested Mato Grosso district of Brazil. There is a \$5,000 price on his head.

—Alois Brunner, the former Eichmann aide who bossed much of the shipping of Europe's Jews to the death camps. German authorities report him hiding somewhere in the Middle East.

—Dr. Horst Schumann, who carried out the Nazi program of "purifying the Aryan race"—by killing thousands of mentally and physically handicapped persons. He last was reported performing some sort of tropical penance, doctoring natives in the backwoods of Ghana.

Brunner and the two "devil doctors" rank above such newly-found and imprisoned Nazis as Wilhelm Boger, reputed inventor of torture devices, Oswald Kaduk, who allegedly picked out 40 concentration camp children and burned them alive, and Auschwitz official Frank Hoffman, accused of trampling a captured general to death and drowning a priest by holding the cleric's head under water. But the three still rank below the biggest names on the list of the ones who possibly got away — Mueller and Martin Bormann, the scar-faced last deputy to Hitler.

Muller and Bormann, Hitler's do-it-all chief assistant, joined the missing at the same place and almost at the same time. They were with Der Fuehrer in Hitler's fantastic underground bunker in embattled Berlin at the end of April, 1945.



HUNT FAILS — Despite a hunt of almost two decades, the most-wanted list of major Nazis is still long. Latest dead-end in the hunt for Hitler's missing lieutenants was finding the wrong bones in the alleged grave of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Mueller (shown in SS uniform during the war). Tombstone is shown at left. —UPI Telephoto

Miss America Goes Back To School

EVANSTON, Ill. (UPI)—The slim, 21-year-old coed slipped quietly from the college dorm. In white tennis shoes, sweater and dark skirt, she walked slowly to her first class.

Jacqueline Jean Meyer, five-foot, five-inch beauty (36-22-36) from Sandusky, Ohio, was back — in glory — to a school she had left 28 months before, after losing three separate campus beauty pageants.

Jackie was Miss America in 1963.

Early this month, when Jackie registered for fall quarter classes at Northwestern University here, a school photographer followed her briefly, snapping pictures as she went.

"That was the end of all the 'fuss,'" she said.

In the year of her reign, the 115-pound former Miss Ohio criss-crossed the country, often visiting four to seven cities during a seven-day work week, taking in veterans hospitals and doing commercial stunts on television. Once she flew to London for an international fashion show, and during the entire 12 months there were only 40 days she could really call "free."

Now, Jackie is back on a different swing — of studying hard as a sophomore majoring in television at Northwestern's speech school. Miss America has shunned her sorority house to live with two close campus friends, Carol Zook of Wichita, Kan., and Liz Ohlson of Wilmette, Ill.

Not all of the pageant glamour is gone, however. Jackie travels to Ohio every weekend for personal appearances and speeches — her father is her business agent — and she also tapes commercials for a telephone company.

Jackie admitted she was a bit "envious" of the girls who competed for the '64 title. But, for the time being at least, she's going to settle on being a "status symbol."

At Northwestern, you really "rank" if she's in one of your classes.



CAMPUS QUEEN — Jacqueline Jean Meyer, 21, Miss America in 1963, gives cameraman a bright smile as she pauses en route to classes at Northwestern University recently. —UPI Telephoto

Klan Still Manages To Survive

ATLANTA (UPI)—The Ku Klux Klan, like the mythical Hydra whose nine severed heads kept growing back, refused to die.

Ever since its founding as a secret social club in Pulaski, Tenn., in the closing days of the Civil War, the Klan has had periods of relative feast and famine. In nearly a century since the war, the hood-wearing, cross-burning order almost faded into extinction a number of times. But though its numbers and militancy declined, the Klan survived.

Klan membership and political action campaigns currently are in progress in north Florida and Louisiana. A new Klan klavern (chapter) was established in recent weeks in Winston-Salem, N.C., and two men arrested in connection with the bombing of a church in Birmingham, Ala., which killed four Negro girls, were linked to the Klan—at least as former members.

Accurate membership figures for the Klan are elusive because officials of the order tend to grossly exaggerate their numbers. It is believed, however, that there are now fewer than 10,000 Klansmen — in sharp contrast to the eight million the organization once claimed.

Kiss Of Death

Whereas it once was politically expedient for political office-seekers to carry Klan cards, particularly in the Deep South, it now would be a political kiss of death to admit membership in all but a handful of places.

The White Citizens Council, a newer, better organized southern segregationist organization, publicly opposes the Klan. But an outspoken opponent of the council, editor Hodding Carter of the Greenville, Miss., Delta Democrat-Times, still calls it "the uptown Klan."

Though the Klan's terror-induced power and influence have waned since its post-World War I heyday, it stubbornly refuses to fold and, in fact, appears to be attempting a comeback in some places.

Confirms New Chapter

Just last week, a Klan leader confirmed the establishment of the new klavern in Winston-Salem but promised the group would use legislative pressure rather than violence to fight racial integration.

"We are not troublemakers or bombers," said R. L. Mabe, 33, exalted cyclops (president) of the klavern. "I can honestly say it is a fine organization and we don't go for violence. We hope to achieve our goals through legislation."

Mabe, a self-employed home builder, said the klavern was established about a month ago and chartered by the state as an affiliate of the United Klans of America, Knights of the KKK, which he described as "a national organization with headquarters at Tuscaloosa, Ala." Membership is restricted to white Protestants, Mabe said.

Australia has an average of only 3.6 persons per square mile compared to 349 in India, reports the National Geographic.

Little Book Explores Men's Fashion History

NEW YORK (UPI)—Did you know that legislation against "improper exposure" started the Bermuda shorts? Did you know that a tie originated as a "protection for the heart"? Did you know that the buttons on men's coat sleeves got there because Napoleon didn't want his soldiers wiping their noses on... well, not using a handkerchief?

These and other facts on numerous facets of men's fashions are compiled in a neat little booklet called "A Fashion History for Men Only," compiled by the British Woolens Industry on what it calls the "bland assumption that a little miscellaneous information always will come in handy."

The booklet leads off with armor and works through to worsted—What? No X, Y, or Z in men's wear?

Armor started as a metal covering the body, formerly used as protection in battle. Average weight then—65 pounds, for a small man, said the publication.

Other information: —Bermuda shorts. A fashion begun by men, named because women, as is their way, attempted to corrupt it. Governors of Bermuda, unable to keep women from wearing shorts, rushed through legislation to control the length, provided Hamilton bobbies with rulers so they could measure improper exposure. If shorts were more than two inches above the knee, the guilty woman was fined. (And sent to Jamaica?)

—Blazer. Credited to the captain of H. M. S. Blazer. In order to spruce up his motley, unkempt crew, the skipper equipped the men with metal-buttoned blue serge jackets. Modern blazers are often brightly striped, but to this day, they always have metal buttons.

—Bootstrap. Something to pull yourself up by. More people should use it.

—Bowler. Designed by a horseman who lost his hat once too often. In 1850, William Coke, a great hunter from Norfolk, invented a round, low-crowned hard felt hat which would stay on and also provide a certain amount of protection. The hat was first called a "billycock"

in honor of Billy Coke, but subsequently became known as a bowler, thus immortalizing Beaulieu, the latter who executed the original design.

—Chaussettes. Tight-fitting breeches, often of linked mail, for hips, legs and feet. Be glad you don't have to wear them.

—Collar. A status symbol. At one time, clean linen at the neck indicated that the wearer performed no menial tasks.

—Cravat. You wear a tie as "protection for the heart." This health habit is attributed to a mercenary regiment of Croats serving with the French Army in Paris in the middle of the 17th century. The Croats—or Cravates, as the French called them—wore long strips of muslin or lace tied at the throat and rippling down their chests as magical protection for the heart—and the style is supposed to have been popularized by Louis XIV.

—Fedora. A soft felt hat with the crown creased lengthwise—originally with a high roll on the side. "Fedora" was the heroine of a drama by Sardou first played in England in 1884, but her name stuck to a man's hat.

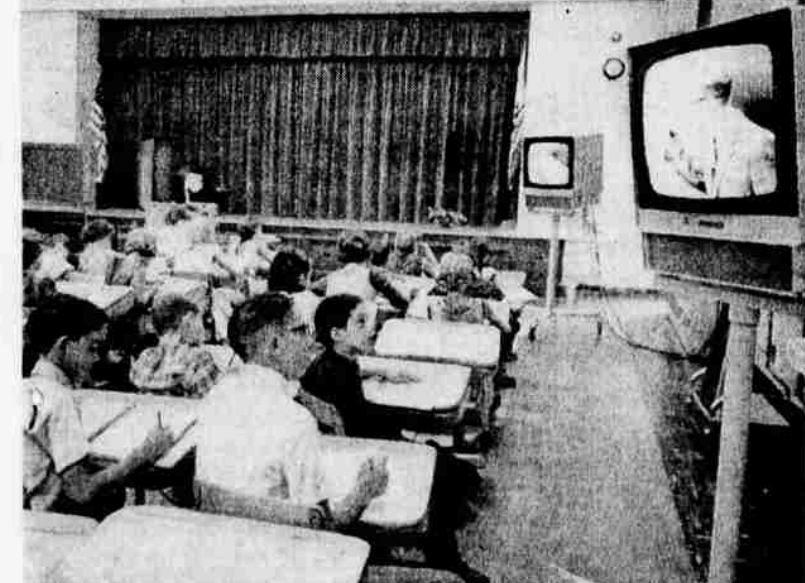
—Gauntlet. Something you take up or fling down. (See Webster).

—Habit. There are good ones and bad ones. Good ones are worn by monks and by well-dressed equestriennes.

—Hatband bow. A survival of the fighting man's plume, worn for love of a lady. He wore it on the left to keep it out of the way of a rapier thrust. Men still wear the bow on the left today.

—Pea jacket. The short, jaunty sailor's reefer popularized in the 19th century by Count D'Orsay, a famous dandy of the day. He got caught in the rain without a coat, purchased the jacket from a passing sailor—and by the 1850's, the style was a favorite in both Britain and the United States. Name comes from the Dutch word *pij*, describing the rough, warm woolen fabric.

—Sleeve buttons. Not a pretty story but you'll have to admit Napoleon was practical. He added sleeve buttons to the French Army uniform—to keep his men from wiping their noses on their sleeves.



TV LESSON — Children in a Santa Ana, Calif., school get their instructions from television in auditorium. Nearly 4,300 Santa Ana students are learning by television under a system begun this year.

Education TV Invades Lunchroom

SANTA ANA, Calif. (UPI)—"The function of a school is to teach, not feed."

With that comment, a top school administrator for the Santa Ana unified school district answered parents who complained about the schools' cafeterias being remodeled into television classrooms.

Nearly 4,300 Santa Ana students are learning by television under a system begun this year. This system could become the largest closed-circuit instruction program in the world if it is carried out under present plans.

The National Education Services has planned a four-stage program which eventually will include six closed-circuit channels. They will be used about nine hours a day by the elementary grades, plus adult education in the evenings.

Charles Klasek, television director for the school district, said the availability of funds and success of the instruction will determine whether the system will be developed fully.

Klasek believes the cost of television will be offset during the first year through more efficient use of classroom space, less expense for visual aids and fewer teachers.

The cost of the system for the first year is \$375,000, excluding supplies and salaries for Klasek and his five-member staff.

The children in grades three through seven receive instruction on such subjects as science, social studies, music and Spanish.

The fifth and six graders watch two 15-minute programs each day. Several classes use the multi-purpose classrooms together under the guidance of two special teachers who expand and explain the day's lessons after they have come over the monitors.

Then the children return to their own classrooms and spend the rest of the day in conventional education with their own teacher.

After school, teachers receive two hours of television instruction each week in economics for which they are given college credit.

Few parents have any complaints about the system taking over the cafeterias now that they have seen the results of this new concept of teaching in the Santa Ana schools.