

WEATHER
Forecast for Tucson: Fair, hot.
Temperatures
Yesterday: HIGH 94 LOW 58
Today: HIGH 97 LOW 59
U.S. Weather Bureau

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Iraqi Rule Is Tough And Tight

Nation Has Acute 'Independence-itis'

Editor's Note: This is the sixth of a series of articles by William H. Matthews, editor of the Star, concerning his trip to the Middle East. This story and the one which will run tomorrow morning arrived out of order. Both were written prior to the story which appeared Thursday morning.

By WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS
BAGHDAD, Iraq, April 25 (By Air Mail)—This famous city is the capital of the new Republic of Iraq, and is bustling with the activity of a social and political revolution.

The new regime came into power July 14, 1958, when a group of army officers and numerous disaffected political leaders overthrew the monarchy by killing the king, his prime minister, Nuri Said, and numerous other political and intellectual leaders closely associated with the monarchy.

Out of this bloody coup d'état has arisen a tough, dynamic dictatorship headed by a former army officer, who is now officially proclaimed:

"This Excellency, the faithful Leader Abdul Karim Qasim, the Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces."

All the faithful refer to him as "The Leader." His name is spelled Kasim throughout much of the Occident.

The significance of his rise to power lies in a widespread deep-seated desire of a younger group of politicians, civil servants and army officers to replace a benevolent, progressive oligarchy of old aristocratic families, whose close association with Great Britain was distrusted, by a strictly "Iraqi for Iraq" government. This is a middle-class revolution precipitated by the military.

It proclaims strict neutrality toward Moscow and the West. It is deeply anti-British, and on all matters, military or political, it is deeply anti-imperialist. Its people go out of their way to help Americans, they seem to admire and respect the government is close in its relations with the U.S.A.

It proclaims the need of Arab unity, but quarrels with Nasser of Egypt and American-subsidized Jordan. It aspires at first not being overly sympathetic to the claims to Kuwait and its oil riches.

Old business with Red China, Albania, Yugoslavia, Poland, East Germany and the Soviet Union. The new, greatly expanded Iraq army is better supplied with Soviet arms than a common sight, as are Soviet tank carriers hitched to Soviet trucks. The annual budget, published in English, prints pictures of some of the new Soviet equipment and its use. More than 25 per cent of the budget goes to the military forces. The days of close military association with Britain are over.

All of this revolutionary change might be summed up as a normal case of political "independence-itis." This might be defined as a desire to stand alone, to run one's own affairs, to distrust all foreigners and blame one's ills.

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Hundreds Injured Double Train Wreck In Japan Kills 142

TOKYO, Friday, May 4 (AP)—A heavy freight train and two fast commuter trains packed with holiday crowds smashed up in a grinding double wreck Thursday.

Police said 142 persons were dead and 385 injured in Japan's second worst train tragedy since World War II.

The president of Japan National Railway, Shingo Sogo, went ashore as announced to inspect.

"The incident was brought about by the carelessness of JNR officials," a railway spokesman said.

A railway spokesman said the freight train ran through a blocking signal in a working district, jumped the tracks and sideswiped a commuter train, setting off the chain reaction that spread a jammed mass of twisted steel

and splintered wood hundreds of yards along the tracks.

For while stunned and injured passengers were picked up and crawling through smashed windows and doors of derailed cars, a second commuter train of more cars crashed into the double wreckage. Most of the disaster came from the second collision.

No Americans or Westerners were reported among the victims.

The count of dead and injured went up shortly after dawn when hospitals began reporting for questions. Police said more than 125 of the injured were in serious condition and that the death toll might rise.

One commuter train engineer was killed, the other injured. The freight engineer was taken to a police station for questioning.

The eerie scene of dead and injured, tangled wreckage and splintered wood

laid out for miles north of Tokyo's Imperial Palace. The tragedy occurred near Mikawashima at 9:30 p.m. on Constitution Day.

Japan's worst post-war train disaster occurred in February, 1947, when a derailment outside Tokyo took 184 lives and left 497 injured.

Because the left side was blocked by derailed freight cars in Thursday's collision, passengers were crawling onto the tracks on the right.

Others on the tracks were cut down before they could escape.

Still others leaped down the embankment only to be crushed under cars that plunged over the bank.

Some victims were buried under five feet of soft wet earth.

Congo Aid Allies Approve Operation U.S. Probing Assailed

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—The United States aid agreement Thursday night from Britain, France and West Germany to continue probing talks with the Soviet Union aimed at reaching a Berlin settlement, informed sources reported.

The dealability of continuing the aid agreement was made apparent in a dinner given by U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk at the State Department.

The dinner discussion, described as animated and very frank, followed a luncheon at which Rusk and Schroeder, German Foreign Minister, discussed over American and West German tactics to get the Soviet Union to agree to the division of the city surrounded by Communist East Germany.

The big power got together Thursday on the eve of the annual spring session of the 15-nation Atlantic Conference on Security (NATO).

The NATO foreign ministers who began closed meetings

later Thursday will certainly give their approval to the U.S. initiative on Berlin.

Even the French, who have previously held a summit deal from President Kennedy's Berlin "pushing" operation, were reported to have joined fully in Thursday night's discussion.

An informed source said the ministers made no effort to talk out a fixed position. The source of views came in the course of informal conversation.

Prior to the dinner, West German sources said they had been assured "there would not be any settlement on Germany and Berlin that would be in line with the NATO foreign ministers."

(Continued on 6A, Col. 1)

Woman Says She Flunked Athletics In Peace Corps

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—A 45-year-old Texas woman charged Thursday she was cashiered out of the Peace Corps for refusing to run a mile before breakfast, do push-ups, and learn to swim with her feet tied together.

Peace Corps officials said they were positive that Mrs. Janice Fletcher was not asked to perform these feats, a spokesman said Thursday night. "The matter is closed as far as we're concerned."

Timothy J. Adams, acting chief of public information, said there would be no investigation of the training program in Puerto Rico.

Sargent Shriver, director of the Peace Corps, said Mrs. Fletcher's dismissal "was not done alone, to run one's own affairs, to distrust all foreigners and blame one's ills."

"There were other reasons and those were discussed with her," he said. "One of them was that of all candidates for Peace Corps, she was the least language facility."

She, John G. Tower, R-Tex., made public a letter from the Panhandle, Tex., teacher who volunteered as an "old horse looking for a new way to live."

"I gave up a wonderful job—over \$8,000 a year including expenses, to serve in the Brazilian 441 project," she said. She added that she became the subject of a Peace Corps publicity campaign as the oldest person ever accepted for training.

"I am in excellent health but very tired after the physical training in Puerto Rico," she wrote. "I may never get over this."

Mrs. Fletcher said she was sent home "embarrassed and humiliated and bewildered, and with my job gone and no place to live."

Her letter to Tower, and Tower's denial for a congressional investigation before the Peace Corps' \$60.75-million appropriation is voted on, proved to be a large, Texas-size bombshell.

Shriver and his aides said four other women in their 60's had taken physical conditioning at Puerto Rico and passed.

Peace Corps selections for overseas assignments are not based on politics, race, color, religion or age.

"We have said from the beginning that Peace Corps standards would be high," he said. "They have to be and we don't intend to relax them because of political pressure."

Shriver and his aides said four other women in their 60's had taken physical conditioning at Puerto Rico and passed.

The emergency board's recommendations are not binding on the director, Shriver said.

They carry great weight, however, and a man have been adopted almost without exception in previous disputes between the carriers and the non-cooperating units.

These include school workers, clerks, dining car employees, telephone operators, and track maintenance workers.

Some experts who recently

explored the Tunguska region

documented the commerce

rather the glow nor the magnetic changes could have been caused by a meteorite or comet.

Developing his nuclear explosion theory, he said:

"Scientists have calculated that a meteorite of the size of 'several tens of millions of tons' would have exploded in the Tunguska region in 1908."

"Trees in the Tunguska region grew at an unusually rapid rate after 1908. He said the same phenomenon has been observed in other regions since the dawn of the atomic age in 1945."

Algerians Threaten To Begin Reprisals



Terrorists Would Be Targets

French Army Units Accused Of Laxity

By THE NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

ALGERIA, May 3—Algerian nationalists Thursday threatened for the first time to take the fight against European terrorists into their own hands.

They accused the French Army of being lax in combating the Secret Army Organization and of employing brutality in its dealings with Muslim civilians.

Leaders of the Nationalist Council here said they had informed the provisional Algerian government in Tunis of the "extreme gravity" of the situation. Unless the French corrected, they added, it would have "the most serious consequences."

The written declaration was the first official statement the five-year council has made since the ceasefire in March. The council controls the nearly half-million Muslims of the provisional Algerian government.

Observers here drew the inference that the local leaders had asked the nationalist leadership for a decision on whether to continue the present policy of battling all terrorists against the European population. This policy has been rigidly enforced. But a new wave of terrorism, which reached its climax Wednesday with more than 100 Muslim killed and 120 injured, has put the local leaders under great pressure from the Muslim masses.

Thursday night, a few hours after the nationalists issued their criticism of the French authorities, French High Commissioner, Christian Fauriol, announced that drastic new security measures had been adopted.

Foucher did not spell out the nature of the measures. The one exception he cited was a provision that any French civil servant caught in an act of indiscipline would immediately lose his contract, pension and other benefits and would be deported to France.

The high commissioner said that this measure was necessary because public order was being paralyzed by the "moral and physical destruction" of officials.

The curfew was moved up Thursday night from midnight to 9:30 p.m.—the earliest it has been in the city since the days of the elective military patch more than a year ago.

The enforcement of the curfew, moreover, was very strict. Reports had been spread that French soldiers would open fire at sight on anything that moved. The reports were neither confirmed nor denied.

The arrests, as a result, were dispersed and still.

Spacemen Look Spaceward

Specimen John Glenn and Sherman Titov, and their wives, take a typical tourist view Thursday of inside of the Capitol dome during a tour of Washington. Mrs. Titov is at left and Mrs. Glenn at right. The American astronaut and the Soviet cosmonaut went sightseeing before a visit with President Kennedy. (AP Wirephoto)

Rail Wage Increases Proposed

Emergency Board Reports To JFK

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—Two pushovers of the Emergency Board of Railroad Rates, and cosmonaut John Glenn, put their heads together Thursday and may have solved a mystery—the famous space problem.

After their talk, Titov reported to a big international space meeting they believed the tiny luminous specks they saw were probably caused by fire ejected from the rocket or space ship.

Both had rejected another suggested explanation—that the specks were the results of dust getting from their capsules. Glenn saw the fireflashes four times as the sun rose in the path of his Friendship 7.

As for Titov, "I observed them as soon as I entered orbit," he said. "They resulted from dust being ejected from the rocket."

Glenn was not using radio or other rockets at the time he saw the mysterious phenomena but at many times.

(Continued on 6A, Col. 2)

Solution To Mystery Offered By Spacemen

Titov, Glenn Talk About 'Fireflashes'

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(Continued on 6A, Col. 2)

Fires Destroy Bridge, Gut Bogard GMC Co.

Fires on opposite sides of Tucson destroyed the Dodge Blvd. bridge over Rillito Creek and gutted the Bogard GMC Co. in South Tucson last night.

Flames engulfed the 100-year timber bridge from end to end and broke open a gas main, endangering hundreds of Tucsonans down by Rillito in the northeast sky.

The gas main running beneath the bridge split open at the north end of the bridge, sending a giant "blowtorch" flame up 25 feet in the air.

The span was burning even before the fire could be put out, although Davis-Monthan Air Force Base firefighters were rushing two crash units with foam-spraying devices to the scene.

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The smoke billowed several hundred feet into the air and blanketed the area near S. 6th Ave. and E. 36th St. The truck company is located at 3628 S. 4th Ave.

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