

# Old Pueblo Says Howdy To Princess Margaret

By AL BRADSHAW JR.  
Princess Margaret and her husband, Lord Snowdon, arrived at Davis-Monthan AFB at 4:28 p.m. yesterday and were driven to the Lewis Douglas home almost undetected by eyes of anxious onlookers along the route.

The arrival ceremony lasted less than five minutes after the Princess and her royal gallery of guests got off a

two-jet British air force Argonaut aircraft.

She received gifts from Mayor Lew Davis and Gov. Sam Goddard.

★ For other pictures and stories, see 1B, Women's Section.

then walked across a red carpet between a nervously excited D-M honor guard in full military dress.

The royal couple stepped into a white

Cadillac limousine and were driven north on Craycroft Rd. and west on Ft. Lowell Rd. where Tucsonans were told they might catch a glimpse of the Princess.

But the motorcade, made up of three security cars and the Cadillac, passed by almost unnoticed.

Hundreds of people sat in cars, on curbs and front porches waiting for the opportunity to see

her long after the motorcade had arrived at the Douglas home.

None of the cars were marked, and spectators outside the Douglas' Pantano Ranch driveway complained, "She whisked by too fast."

Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Douglas during their five-day Tucson visit. Douglas was formerly U.S. ambassa-

dor to the Court of St. James's.

The couple stayed at the Douglas home briefly and then went to an official reception party at 6:30 p.m. at the Arizona Inn.

At D-M, the Princess arrived from Los Angeles amid pleasant 80-degree temperatures and a slight 13 m.p.h. wind.

Tucson's weather and (Continued on 1B, Col. 4)



Princess Margaret, Lord Snowdon Arrive At Arizona Inn Reception. (Jack Sheaffer Photo)

## Eisenhower's Heart Pains Occur Again

'Angina Pectoris' Not Same Attack Ex-President Suffered During 1955

FT. GORDON, Ga. (UPI) — Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower suffered another attack of heart pains late Wednesday — "more prolonged and of longer duration" than the first, and was placed back in an oxygen tent.

The setback followed word earlier that the former president was making a good recovery from what his physicians called a mild attack of angina pectoris or heart pains after an attack just after midnight Monday.

Dr. Thomas Mattingly, spokesman for the six-man team of physicians attending the 75-year-old, five-star general of Ft. Gordon Army Hospital, relayed the

★ Other story, 12A

word that the heart pains during the afternoon were of the same type. Eisenhower suffered less than 48 hours earlier.

Asked whether the former president's condition was more serious, Mattingly replied:

"It is more prolonged and of longer duration."

There was a one-word answer, yes, as to whether the general was back in an oxygen tent from which he had been freed Wednesday morning.

There was a mid-afternoon announcement that the former President would fly to Washington Friday to enter Walter Reed Army Hospital. Little more than an hour later came a word of recurrence of chest discomfort and an announcement that plans for the trip to Walter Reed were being held in abeyance.

Physicians said the attack that sent Eisenhower into the Army hospital in Tuesday's early hours was from a coronary insufficiency, or a lack of enough blood flowing to the heart muscles. They said it was not a heart attack, as the term is used ordinarily, such as Eisenhower suffered in 1955.

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DWIGHT EISENHOWER

### Aluminum Increases Rescinded

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Aluminum Co. of America and Reynolds Metals Co. Wednesday night rescinded—in one-two order—aluminum price increases that government officials had attacked as inflationary.

Alcoa withdrew its half-cent-a-pound increase on aluminum ingots and fabricated products after discussions with Defense Secretary Robert McNamara.

About two hours after Alcoa's announcement, a Reynolds spokesman issued a statement saying: "We have no other recourse."

But Reynolds, as well as Alcoa, still maintained the price increases were justified.

California, Kaiser Aluminum, another industry leader, said: "We will have no opportunity to consider this until Thursday."

President Johnson had been reported angered when the companies first announced the price hikes, and the federal government appeared on another collision course with big business. The government ordered the disposal of 1.4-million tons from the nation's aluminum stockpile.

**WEATHER**  
Forecast for Tucson: Warm and sunny.  
Temperatures  
Yesterday: HIGH 81 LOW 53  
Year Ago: HIGH 69 LOW 51  
U. S. Weather Bureau

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### Police Hold Suspect In Double Slaying

## Bodies Of Fritz Sisters Found On City Outskirts

### Science Fiction Only Too Real When East's 'Machine' Stopped

By WALTER SULLIVAN  
© 1965 New York Times News Service

NEW YORK — Shortly before World War I British novelist E. M. Forster had a frightening vision of the future. It was of a civilization so utterly automated that its flaccid people lived underground each in his private cubicle.

Physical activity and contact were virtually unknown. People communicated with one another only by what today we would call television. No one went anywhere because all places were alike. As Forster put it: Peking was exactly like Shrewsbury.

Civilization, in other words, was one vast global machine driven by the Central Power Station in France. All human needs — light, food, medical care — were provided electrically by pushbutton control. If anything went amiss — or if any citizen got out of line — this was taken care of by "the Mending Apparatus."

But one day a catastrophe occurred. The Mending Apparatus broke down. The Central Power Station began to fail. The lights slowly dimmed, the artificial air became foul, automatic beds the world over failed to function. People hysterically pushed every button in sight, to no avail. Then there was darkness — and frightful silence. For the first time those born and raised under the Machine realized that it hummed.

Such systems constitute an Achilles heel in our way of life.

A number of contemporary thinkers have echoed the fears expressed in Forster's short story. For example Fred Hoyle, the author and professor of astronomy and natural philosophy at Cambridge University in England, has predicted that as our civilization, driven by population growth, becomes more complex, it will become increasingly vulnerable.

The events of Tuesday night are bound to stimulate anxious thoughts, both among government leaders and the public in general, concerning the direction in which our civilization is evolving.

### Girls Missing Since Aug. 16

By DAVE GREEN

Skeletons of the Fritz sisters, missing since Aug. 16, were found yesterday in a desert area north of the city and a 23-year-old ex-boyfriend of the oldest girl has been charged with murder.

Charles Howard Schmid, of 428 E. Adams St., was charged with two counts of homicide after an informer led city detectives to a hill north of the city near Alvernon Way and Pontatoc Rd.

How the girls were killed is not yet known. It is presumed that death was caused by strangulation since there was nothing found yesterday to indicate that the girls were beaten or shot to death.

Police Chief Bernard L. Garrene said the first break in the case came late Monday night when the informer called Tucson police from Columbus, Ohio and said he knew where the bodies of the missing girls could be found.

There detectives discovered the bones of Gretchen Fritz, 17, and her 13-year-old sister, Wendy. Identification was made last night by Dr. Louis Hirsch, pathologist.

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Detective Sgt. Robert Willemsen was sent to Ohio and returned to Tucson with the informer.

At its peak, the breakdown spread over 80,000 square miles of the nation's most populous corner, trapped 900,000 persons in commuter trains, elevators

and office buildings in scores of cities, and set in motion a mobilization of police and emergency forces unmatched outside of a war or disaster area.

Consolidated Edison Co. and Niagara Mohawk Power Co. officials said they still could not pinpoint the precise origin of the breakdown.

The theory of the grid was that a failure in one area could be remedied quickly by power flow from another.

In Washington, a spokesman for the Potomac Electric Power Co. said all that saved Washington — and the rest of the mid-Atlantic seaboard — was being able to shut off its interconnection with the affected region.

There was a gentleness to the people during the emergency; sharing the ordeal had a melting effect. In one stalled subway train, George Markoff, a business executive, led his fellow passengers in games — charades, 20 questions, spelling.

An estimated 100,000 rail commuters spent most of the night at Grand Central Terminal and Pennsylvania Station; hundreds slept on pews in St. Patrick's Cathedral; others sprawled in hotel lobbies.

No injuries were reported. The 12,360-ton tanker continued on its way upstream to Montreal. The Empress limped to drydock in suburban Lauzon for inspection of damage.

Schmid was identified as a suspect in the case by the informant, according to detectives. He was taken into custody at

(Continued on 1B, Col. 4)

### Rhodesa Move To Independence Seen Prelude

### Enormity Comes Into Focus

## East Plugged In Again; Blackout Still A Puzzle

### Government Probe Gets Under Way

NEW YORK (AP) — The

enormity of the nation's most stunning technological breakdown became starkly clear Wednesday, but the cause of the 10-hour power blackout remained a dark mystery.

Several state and federal agencies, the FBI and the Federal Power Commission included, sought the reason for Tuesday night's paralyzing electrical failure which affected 30 million Americans in seven northeastern states.

Hardest hit by the blackout

were New York City's 8 million people, who managed a gingerly return toward normal during the day.

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## Better-Armed Viet Cong Growing Bolder

SAIGON (UPI) — The Vietnamese war has taken a dramatic twist: The Viet Cong no longer runs from the Americans.

The Communists displayed their new boldness in three engagements in the past week. The enemy paid dearly in lives for the choice to fight rather than flee, but they took a toll among the Americans.

It is no longer a lightweight sparring match—the two sides are slugging it out like heavyweights.

In the past seven days, more U.S. soldiers—70—have died in the tropical jungles of South Viet Nam than in any week of battle since the Korean War.

Why the sudden change?

The view here is that the Viet Cong have adopted new tactics to cope with U.S. ground offensives.

Instead of melting into their jungle sanctuaries in the face of American combat troops, they are lying in wait just as

better armed than the enemy are now thinking twice. The Communists are showing they have as many automatic weapons as the Americans, perhaps even more—and the ammunition to sustain a long fight.

One company of U.S. cavalrymen searching for the enemy found all they bargained for and another that went to its rescue was hit from the front and rear in the jungle a few miles from the Cambodian border.

Many U.S. soldiers who were under the impression they were

better armed than the enemy are now thinking twice. The Communists are showing they have as many automatic weapons as the Americans, perhaps even more—and the ammunition to sustain a long fight.

At the same time, by engaging American troops in close combat, the Communists are hampering effective use of unchallenged artillery and air power. The possibility of killing their own troops is an ever present danger for the U.S. fighter pilot and artilleryman.

If the Viet Cong are displaying courage, so are the Americans.

Entering forbidding terrain in aggressive pursuit of the enemy, the U.S. troops are breaking up into patrolling units that cover ground effectively but may make them vulnerable to attack.

The number of American casualties is still much lower than they ran in such positional, conventional wars as Korea, but the trend may continue upward.

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