

Prince Philip of Britain will visit the Seattle World's Fair June 1. It was announced at London.

Adlai E. Stevenson, ambassador to the United Nations, was confined to bed at New York with influenza, a member of the United States UN delegation reported.

Chuck Connors, 39, the former major league baseball player, turned television cowboy star, was divorced at Los Angeles by his wife Elizabeth, 31, who was awarded their \$85,000 Hollywood home, other property and \$2,150 a month in alimony and child support.

Prince Andrej, 32, of Yugoslavia was granted a divorce at London from his wife, Princess Christina, a niece of Prince Philip of Britain, on the ground of adultery and received custody of the couple's two children in the action, which was not contested by the Princess.

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy arrived in Rome for a 48-hour stop on their around-the-world trip and said they would spend most of their time relaxing but did intend to pay a call on Pope John XXIII today.

Representative James Fulton (Rep., Pa.), said while watching the launching of Astronaut John H. Glenn Jr. from Cape Canaveral, that manufacturers should be held responsible for equipment failures in the space program and suggested that they be required to put up performance bonds, which would be forfeited if the equipment failed.

Actor Van Heflin was sued for \$500,000 damages at Los Angeles by the husband of a woman who was killed when a tree on Heflin's property fell on her car.

Connie Haines, 40, the singer, was granted an interlocutory divorce decree at Los Angeles from her husband of 11 years, businessman Robert M. de Haven, who Miss Haines said was "sarcastic and belittling" when her friends were around and Miss Haines received custody of the couple's two children and \$700 a month in child support.

Representative F. Bradford Morse (Rep., Mass.) said at Washington that he doubted that the American people would accept President Kennedy's \$5,000,000 plan to provide fallout shelter for the entire population because he didn't think either the people or Congress were willing to make the sacrifices necessary to pay for such a program.

Ragla Leonas, 22, a Lithuanian girl who was reunited with her parents in the United States after a personal appeal to Russian Premier Khrushchev, has decided to return to her native land to marry her fiancé, her father reported at Chicago, adding that he was afraid the Russians "may not let her return to the United States," but her mind is made up.

Senator John G. Tower (Rep., Tex.) urged President Kennedy to issue a statement that it follow up a recent series on the conservative movement in the United States with one examining "the extreme left and liberal" organizations, adding that the series would be Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter Reiman Morin, was regarded by many as a "one-sided or biased presentation."

Mayor Kenneth O'Brien of Monroeville, Ala., noted a recent paper article saying that it cost each American \$2.15 to finance the Project Mercury space program, mailed President Kennedy a check for \$19.35 to cover himself, his wife and seven children.

President and Mrs. Kennedy opened the White House social season with a dinner in honor of Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, House Speaker John McCormack (Dem., Mass.) and Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Mrs. Irene de Macaraeg, mother-in-law of President Diosdado Macapagal, a crusader against crime and graft, reported at Manila that someone had stolen her handbag containing \$450 in cash and jewelry while she was in a beauty parlor.

Senator Jacob K. Javits (Rep., N.Y.), a leader of the Republican Party's liberal group, urged at Washington that the GOP resist "radical right" efforts "to infiltrate the Republican Party, adding that the GOP "should fight it within and within my Party I will fight against their infiltrating."

Very Rev. William F. Kelley, 48, was appointed president of Marquette University at Milwaukee and rector of the Marquette Jesuit community, succeeding Very Rev. Edward J. O'Donnell, 52, who has been named to the new position of University chancellor. It was announced at Milwaukee.

## Inside Today's Gazette

The Algerian nationalist provisional government approves truce terms negotiated secretly with France and final endorsement officially ending the seven-year war is expected Thursday by the supreme National Council (Page 5A).

Poll tax receipts show that 575,769 persons in Arkansas—54 per cent of the total population over 21—are eligible to vote in this summer's primaries (Page 6A).

Amusements	4B
Ann Landers	1B
Arkansas Traveler	1B
Arthur Krook	4A
Billy Graham	1B
Business & Farm Review	5B
Chronicles of Arkansas	5B
City News	1B
Comics	10B
Crossword Puzzle	6B
Cyrus L. Subberger	9B
Daily Record	10B
Dorothy Kilgallen	3B
Dr. Nason	3A
Dr. Van Dellen	3A
Editorials	4A
Goren on Bridge	5B
In the Classroom	10B
In a Language	7A
Man in the News	2A
Movie Reviews	7B
North Little Rock	12B
Obituaries	9B
Our Town	10B
Questions and Answers	6B
Radio and TV	15A
River Bulletin	9B
Sports	2A
Uncle Ray's Corner	3B
Weather Map	14A
Dr. Van Dellen	3A
Young Living	13A

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## Glenn Rockets Around World, But U.S. Back in Space Race

### Senate Balks At Quick Vote On Urban Plan

#### Coalition Beats Down Effort to Remove Proposal From Panel

Washington, Feb. 20 (AP)—President Kennedy lost the first big political skirmish of the year today in an effort to force a quick Senate floor test of his plan to create a cabinet department of urban affairs and housing.

The move was defeated 58 to 42 by Republicans and Southern and Western Democrats. It was the first time since 1939 all senators—including one in a wheelchair today—have voted on an issue.

The defeat did not kill the reorganization plan creating the department which would go into effect automatically March 31 if not voted down before then by either House or Senate.

But it sidetracked administration efforts to record all senators for or against the department before the House vote and probably kill the plan, perhaps tomorrow, House Speaker John W. McCormack (Dem., Mass.) has acknowledged he doesn't have sufficient votes for approval.

Hot Political Issue  
The urban affairs department mushroomed into a hot political issue because it could affect the congressional elections.

Mr. Kennedy had announced he planned to appoint Housing Administrator Robert C. Weaver, a Negro, to head the 11th cabinet office.

Today's vote was on a motion to discharge the Senate Government Operations Committee from further consideration of a resolution opposing the department.

Senators consider discharge an unusual procedure and many object to the action.

Senator John L. McClellan (Dem., Ark.), the committee chairman, said the discharge motion was an attempt to "ruefy his Committee and 'an unwarranted' measure to end the Committee system of Congress."

He said the Committee had presently processed the disapproval resolution, "but instead of praising you want to condemn and punish us."

Either For or Against  
Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Dem., Mont.) argued that discharge provided an opportunity to go on record for or against the department.

"You can talk all you want about technicalities, but you can't have it both ways," he said. "You are either for a department of urban affairs or you are against it."

He said if the Senate did vote to sustain the president they will kill the measure over there, "ending the House."

McClellan, his voice rumbling with angry thunder, said he wanted to "put an unwarranted and a wanton attack upon the committee system."

He declared, "and greatly improve and moves toward the destruction of one of the most important functions of the Senate—a function and tradition which has earned for it the reputation of being the greatest deliberative body in the world."

"The brightness of the legislative light is dimmed, the brilliance of statesmanship dimmed."

(See SENATE on Page 2A)



Glenn is shown before historic flight—talking, undergoing physical checkup and getting into space suit.

### \$400 Million, 30,000 Men Put Glenn Up

New York Times News Service  
Cape Canaveral, Feb. 20 (UPI)—Project Mercury officials today described the successful flight of John H. Glenn Jr. as a "historic occasion for the free world" and the first of more to come by the United States.

It must be clear by now that patience pays off," said Robert R. Gilruth, head of the manned space center.

"We are extremely happy with everything and very proud of Glenn," he said.

Gilruth said the shot "put us way ahead" but did not elaborate.

Gilruth said it was a "very good flight" that yielded "a tremendous amount of information on space flight."

John Glenn performed all flight functions very, very well. He was very sharp all through the flight," he said.

"He felt good and retained his sense of humor."

Mercury officials made the comments after a de-briefing session in the Mercury control room and in a news conference later.

Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, deputy director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, called Glenn's shot "a historic occasion for the free world," and added that it was the achievement of three years of hard work and the first of more to come.

Dryden said the next orbital shot would be made "as soon as we feel we are ready to go."

It will be flown by Astronaut Donald K. DeSoto Stoyan.

Dryden called Glenn's flight "just the beginning—a just the beginning of a great step forward for the whole world."

In Moscow, the Russians broke into regular television and radio programs to bring the news of Glenn's flight from launching to landing. The Voice of America, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe also beamed a running account of Glenn's progress to millions behind the Iron Curtain.

A voice of America spokesman in Munich said the Russians refrained from announcing their "broadcast of the space flight."

Reds Wish Him Luck  
"Good luck to him," Moscow residents told Western newsmen. "He's a brave man," said one Moscow office worker.

The scientific reaction was summed up by Sir Bernard Lovell of Britain's Jodrell Bank radio-telescope. Lovell expressed his congratulations on this "great enterprise" and said it brought the United States almost neck-and-neck with Russia in the race to put a man on the moon.

"When the Americans do it, it's really do it," Lovell remarked.

In Stuttgart, German rocket expert Dr. Eugen Sienker called Glenn's historic journey "an extraordinary historical event for the Western world."

At Fair Park, a Nationalist Chinese official hailed the successful space shot as "a boost for United States prestige and a victory for the free world."

We're So Proud  
Americans abroad, especially war veterans, jubilated. "Wonderful," shouted the American Embassy's spokesman in London. "We're so proud," said American tourists in Paris.

Forgetting the position, at putting a three-man expedition on the moon within this decade. But it raised hopes, as nothing before had, that the United States has a chance to reach the moon before a Russian expedition.

And because it was carried out in full public view, the Glenn flight seems certain to have a psychological impact beyond its purely technological results.

Today's three-orbit spectacular had everything: a pilot right out of fiction, with fighter combat and speed records behind him; technical malfunctions that were just serious enough to have the world audience worrying till the pilot was safely down; and a running commentary from space that was full of test-pilot competence, humor and poetry.

It was on his very first turn around the globe that

### 'The First of More to Come,' Glenn Cheered Around World—Even in Russia

By United Press International  
American astronaut Col. John H. Glenn Jr. drew cheers around the world for his historic trip. The triumphant flight in the full glare of worldwide publicity was hailed as a tremendous boost for United States prestige.

Millions of Western Europeans followed Glenn's progress minute-by-minute by means of live radio broadcasts from Cape Canaveral.

A French observatory spokesman summed up general Western European feeling when he called Glenn's trip into space "a great step forward for the whole world."

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Little Rock Forecast  
Cloudy to partly cloudy with thundershowers ending by noon; clearing and cooler tonight. A high of 53 is forecast today and a low of 32. Yesterday's high was 48, the low, 24.  
(Details, Weather Map, Page 9B.)

### Capsule Settles Gently in Ocean After 3 Orbits

#### Astronaut Exuberant in Flight, Describes View as 'Tremendous'

From Gazette Press Services  
Cape Canaveral, Feb. 20—Astronaut John H. Glenn Jr., giving America its greatest day in space, rocketed around the world three times today and landed safely. He traveled 81,000 miles in an impressive flight that required only four hours and 56 minutes.

The 40-year-old Marine and his spacecraft, Friendship 7, plopped into the Atlantic near the destroyer Noa. The capsule was lifted aboard with a davit and placed gently on the deck.

Glenn, a lieutenant colonel, was set to wriggle out the narrow top. But when difficulty was encountered getting one of the bulkheads loose, the side hatch was blown off with its explosive bolts.

The astronaut stepped out on the deck, apparently in excellent shape, although he skinned his knuckles getting through the opening. He soon afterward was transferred to the aircraft carrier Randolph.

After a physical examination, some rest and a steak dinner aboard the Randolph, Glenn was flown to Grand Turk Island in the Bahamas.

Glenn was expected to spend two days in Grand Turk at a special hospital.

Project Mercury officials made no effort to hide their jubilation, or their praise of Glenn. Said Project Director Robert R. Gilruth:

"John Glenn performed all test pilot functions very, very well. He was very sharp through the flight."

'A Real Fireball'  
Glenn's first comment as his capsule descended toward the gentle waters was contained in a radio message to Project Mercury control here:

"Boy, that was a real fireball of a ride!"  
The decision to make that third orbit was Glenn's. When asked if he wanted to try for three, Glenn replied, "Affirmative. I'm ready to go."

Even so, he landed some 45 to 55 miles short of the planned landing area after firing his braking rockets at 11:20 p. m. (CST). The reverse rockets gave him such a jolt, he cried:

"I feel like I'm headed back toward Hawaii."

In any case, he came safely through and his main parachute, which opened at 10,000 feet, settled him down gently.

As soon as Glenn scrambled out of his capsule he announced: "It was hot in there."

His next words were a request for a glass of iced tea and to welcome him to the "excellent" condition.

Despite persistent control problems that threatened to end the flight prematurely, the astronaut completed the three full turns about the earth as planned.

This was two orbits more than were flown by Russian cosmonaut Yuri A. Gagarin last April 12 but 14 less than another Russian, Gherman S. Titov, flew on August 6.

Glenn, a pilot with a fine combat record in two wars, was rocketed into space from this test center at 8:47 a. m. (CST) by an Atlas missile that developed 360,000 pounds of thrust.

Hundreds of Thousands Watch  
The whole continent watched on television, the world listened by radio and almost 100,000 persons had a direct view from here and the beaches around as the Atlas rocket booster bore the Project Mercury capsule upward.

Friendship 7 was lofted into a trajectory that varied between a low point, or perigee, of about 100 miles, and a high point, or apogee, of 160 miles.

It traveled at a speed of about 17,500 miles an hour and went from day to night three times before whirling east across the Pacific on the final leg of the flight.

Some 300 miles west of the California coast, three "retro" or "braking" rockets slowed the capsule enough to bring it out of orbit.

Besides generating heat that gave him a spectacular moment of fireworks outside his capsule window, the re-entry brought his long hours of weightlessness and showed him brightly back against his contoured couch.

At 1:43 p. m. a 63-foot red-and-white parachute deposited the capsule on gentle Caribbean waters 800 miles southwest of here and six miles from the nearest recovery ship.

The Nation's Greatest Day  
The flight gave the United States, by any standard, its greatest day in space.

Glenn's daring flight was considered by most observers to have gone a long way toward erasing this nation's "second best" look in the space race.

It was only a modest early step in the program aimed at putting a three-man expedition on the moon within this decade. But it raised hopes, as nothing before had, that the United States has a chance to reach the moon before a Russian expedition.

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(See GLENN on Page 2A.)

### A Comparison Of the Flights

Cape Canaveral, Feb. 20 (UPI)—Here is how John H. Glenn Jr.'s orbital flight compares to Russian spaceman Yuri A. Gagarin and Gherman S. Titov.

GLENN—Number of orbits, 3; time in flight, 4 hours, 56 minutes; weight of capsule, 2,000 pounds; height of capsule, 91 feet.

GAGARIN—Number of orbits, 1; time in flight, 108 minutes; weight of capsule, 10,250 pounds; height of capsule, 20 feet.

TITOV—Number of orbits, 17; time in flight, 25 hours, 18 minutes; weight of capsule, 10,250 pounds; height of capsule, 20 feet.

White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger said Mr. Kennedy would go to Cape Canaveral Friday morning from Palm Beach, Fla., where the president will be looking forward to seeing Glenn there.

"Fine," Glenn replied. "I will certainly look forward to it."

(See JFK on Page 2A.)

(See CHEERS on Page 2A.)

(See GLENN on Page 2A.)