



WASSING TELLS STORY—Dr. R. S. Wassing, left, Dutch companion of missing Michael Rockefeller, tells newsmen at the tiny hotel in Merauke, New Guinea, how he was rescued from their capsize boat and the last that he saw of young Rockefeller. Looking on at right is Robert Gardner, leader of the recent Peabody Expedition in that area. (AP Wirephoto)

Church Union To Take Time

NEW DELHI (AP)—Hurry up and get together. Have patience, it takes time. These were the conflicting impulses at work today in the General Assembly of the World Council of Churches as it sought to clear new paths toward unity of Christendom. In part the emphasis on haste stemmed from the younger churches in frontier areas, while the insistence on restraint and careful deliberation was the voice of ecclesiastical elders. Both views were relayed Friday night to the 198 representatives of Protestant, Orthodox and Old Catholic denominations from around the globe by the Church of England. "Just as the way of holiness cannot be hurried and the way of truth cannot be hurried so, too, there is concerning unity, a divine patience," said The Most Reverend Arthur M. Ramsey, archbishop of Canterbury. He said that some Western churchmen took the attitude that "we need just a few simple facts and principles in order to get unity."



POPE ON 80TH BIRTHDAY — Pope John XXIII, celebrating his 80th birthday today, joins Gregory Peter Cardinal Agagianian at the College of Propaganda Fide (Propagation of the Faith) on Rome's Janiculum Hill. Cardinal Agagianian is pro-prefect of the Vatican's congregation for propagation of the faith. Pope John celebrated Mass for the student priests at the college preparing for missionary work. (AP Wirephoto via radio from Rome)

U.S. Nears 185 Million Population

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The U.S. population will reach 185 million next Thursday and pass the quarter-billion mark by 1980. But, if you think that's crowded, consider Red China which will top one billion in 20 years. The Census Bureau estimated Friday that the United States would pass its next five million population milestone at 3 p.m., Est. Nov. 30. It was April, 1960, that this country reached 180 million. This would mean a net gain of one person every 10.5 seconds, based on 1950-1960 averages and would mean a gain of three million since the end of last November.

Deny Sailors Misbehaved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The government of Guinea says American sailors misbehaved on a recent goodwill visit but the State Department emphatically denies the visit. The leftist government of Marxist-trained Sekou Toure said that crew members of two Navy vessels "disgusted" the people of Conakry, capital of Guinea. But State Department press officer Lincoln White said Friday: "We deny categorically that there was misconduct of American sailors in Conakry in connection with the visit." The USS Donner and USS Suffolk, floating drydock ships that have been making a goodwill tour of the Atlantic coast of Africa, arrived in Conakry Nov. 17. White said embassy officials in Conakry carefully investigated three alleged incidents and found no evidence of their having taken place. News dispatches from Conakry said the sailors were accused of stabbings, of taking photographs in restricted areas and of having "mocked" residents.

Wenner-Gren Dies, Leaves A Fortune

STOCKHOLM (AP)—Axel Leonard Wenner-Gren, a Swedish farm boy whose super-salesmanship helped him to amass one of the world's biggest fortunes, died Friday of cancer. He was 80. The U.S. government estimated his personal wealth at \$1 billion several years ago, but Wenner-Gren repeatedly declined to offer an estimate himself. "All that is required to make a million dollars is hard work, self-discipline and common sense," he once said. He died at the Red Cross hospital here where his American-born wife, the former Marguerite Gauntier, was reported under treatment for an illness of an undisclosed nature. An operation earlier revealed that the Swedish industrialist and philanthropist was suffering from a stomach tumor that had spread to the liver. He had been under treatment for about a month. The couple had no children. It was believed that Wenner-Gren provided in his will for continuation of his vast scientific and health philanthropic activities managed through a Stockholm foundation. Estimates of his donations to such work in Sweden, the United States and other countries range between \$25 and \$50 million. He launched his sprawling network of international corporations from his pre-World War I Swedish home appliance company, which marketed vacuum cleaners and refrigerators. He helped construct the first Swedish-made vacuum cleaner in 1912, building an initial investment of \$25,000 into a firm capitalized at \$1.2 million in 1928 through a smooth-working sales system. Associates—who called him "the world's greatest salesman"—recalled that he once got an order for 100 of the appliances in a telephone booth. Later he ranged into timber, silver, diet pills and got a contract for installing lights at the Panama Canal. He became a big-time dairy producer in Mexico at 70, then sold out those and telephone interests in that country to invest in the monorail overhead railroad project that has conducted tests in Texas and California. He was blacklisted by the United States during the war for doing business with the Nazis. Those close to him described him as modest and frugal in his habits and fond of persons in music and literary fields. In recent years he directed his operations primarily from an estate in the Bahamas but maintained homes in several countries. Wenner-Gren was born on a farm near the Swedish west coast town of Uddevalla and studied economics in Berlin after schooling in Sweden.

UN Still Hunts Congo Murderers

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (UPI)—The United Nations said today it still is determined to catch the Congo soldiers who murdered 3 Italian airmen in Kinshasa despite the central government's refusal to help in the hunt. Premier Cyrille Adoula told the United Nations Friday his government would not take part in a proposed joint investigation of the murders since arrests under Congo law can only be made "when a legal inquiry reveals clear responsibility." The Italian airmen were massacred Nov. 11 by drunken Congo mutineers who said they mistook them for Belgian paratroopers. U.N. efforts to arrest the soldiers have failed so far and Adoula's reluctance to help has led to speculation the murderers never will be brought to trial. A U.N. spokesman said an answer to Adoula's letter was being prepared. He said the world body still plans to arrest the guilty soldiers, but did not disclose how it plans to go about it. Observers here believed that the United Nations' chances of securing justice in the case were decreasing with each passing day.

Terry Jo Going Home Next Week

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Terry Jo Duperrault probably will go home to Green Bay, Wis., the middle of next week. Dr. Franklyn Verdon, physician to the 11-year-old girl who survived the sinking of the ketch Bluebelle Nov. 12 and was picked up 3 1/2 days later, said Terry Jo probably would go home with her aunt, Mrs. Ralph Scheer, and uncle, Fred Duperrault. Terry Jo walked around her hospital room Friday for the first time, with the help of nurses, and her condition was improving rapidly. She still was not allowed visitors. Coast Guard investigators studied the sinking of the 60-foot ketch, which claimed the lives of Terry Jo's family and the wife of the skipper. The skipper, Capt. Julian Harvey, who was picked up from a lifeboat by a passing tanker, killed himself after Terry Jo was found alive. Harvey told the Coast Guard a squall broke the mainmast and it knocked a hole in the hull, then fire broke out. Terry Jo said the mast did not break, she saw no fire and smelled no smoke, but did see the bodies of her mother and brother lying on a bloody deck.

Ten Polaris Missiles Squaredly on Targets

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. (UPI)—The last ten Polaris test missiles fired from submerged nuclear-powered submarines have traveled more than 1200 miles each and landed "squarely on their targets," Navy Secretary John B. Connally said today. His statement, first major disclosure in nearly two years concerning the accuracy of America's long-range missiles, was made at ceremonies commissioning the giant nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise. Departing from his main subject to describe the accuracy of the Polaris, Connally said: "In the last 10 consecutive firings from our submerged Polaris submarines... the Navy has chalked up the fantastic score of 10 out of 10 perfect shots. "These 10 shots went down range considerably more than 1200 miles to land squarely on their targets with accuracies that exceeded our expectations by far. Significantly, two different type missiles were fired from two different submarines by three different crews." On January 7, 1960, the last time the secrecy curtain on missile accuracy was lifted officially, President Eisenhower said 14 of the 5000 mile Atlas intercontinental missiles had scored hits averaging within two miles of their targets. Connally's statement tended to offset without contradicting unofficial information earlier this year that 40 per cent of the Polaris missiles fired from submarines off Cape Canaveral, Fla., were missing their targets by wide margins. He did not mention the submarines involved in the successful shots, but the Eifan Allen is the only one equipped with the A-2 Polaris—the 1000-mile version and the second of the two types to which he referred. Carry 96 Missiles Other Polaris subs are equipped with the A-1 missile, the 1200 mile version. Most recent test firings of this type were from the submarine Abraham Lincoln. The U.S. so far has sent to sea six submarines carrying a total of 96 of the nuclear-tipped missiles. Connally said the "deadly, practically invulnerable Polaris system" does not reduce the need for carriers. But he said the Enterprise is "Queen of the Seas" and "not in any sense a prototype for a family of ever-larger, more expensive sister ships." A large section of the Navy command is known to agree that conventional power offers more for the dollars, but Vice Adm. H. G. Rickover has described as "stupid" the purchase of other than atom-propelled carriers. House and senate leaders in the past usually have agreed with Rickover, although in three years of maneuvering, an authorization

Claim Russ Testing for Anti-Missile

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Official sources expressed belief today that the Russians have been testing nuclear anti-missile missile warheads in space above the atmosphere. They also said the Russians have staged a number of underground atomic explosions. U. S. Ambassador Arthur H. Dean told the United Nations General Assembly Friday that Russia had carried out approximately 50 tests since Sept. 1, instead of 31 as reported by the White House and the Atomic Energy Commission. Dean told the assembly that no one but the Soviet Union "knows precisely how many tests were carried out and in what environment" in the September-October-November series. Of the 31 Soviet tests reported by the United States this fall, 30 were in the atmosphere. One was an explosion detonated under water south of the Russian's Novaya Zemlya test site in the Arctic. The Atomic Energy Commission refused to give any information about the Soviet tests in Dean's total which it had not formally announced. Informed sources left little doubt, however, that some of them were space shots and some were under ground. The Russians are known to be trying hard to perfect a space weapon against nuclear missiles.

Second Wife Rough, Girls In Egypt Told

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—Egyptian society is overcoming polygamy—but not very fast. The age-old practice, most common among the poor, has been under constant fire by Egyptian authorities and press for the past few years. Women's societies have launched campaigns discouraging polygamists and urged women to find out if a suitor already is married. One recently counseled: "If you discover that your suitor is married don't hesitate to yell a flat 'no.' If you don't you'll live to regret it. Your partner wife will make life hell. She'll be worse than a mother-in-law." Although authorities tend to use all possible means to bring an end to the practice, it has not imposed any laws or inflicted punishment against polygamists. Still, the latest official reports say the practice has decreased. They say 8 per cent of all marriages now are polygamous—as opposed to 12 per cent 25 years ago. Social affairs experts attribute this decline primarily to men's growing awareness of responsibility and their inclination to save themselves from being involved in quarrels between wives. A second reason, the experts add, is the "mental maturity of Egyptian girls of today and their staunch opposition to taking already married husbands."

Less Union Members Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—Union membership fell off slightly in 1960, the Labor Department says. A report issued Friday also found that a small but steady decline in the percentage of the labor force belonging to unions continued. There were 17,049,000 Americans in unions in 1960, a decrease of 68,000 from 1959 but an increase of 36,000 since 1958, said the department. The union membership represents 23.3 per cent of the total labor force of 73,126,000 in 1960. In 1959 it was 23.8 per cent and in 1958 it was 23.9 per cent. In 1953 the 16,948,000 union members represented 25.2 per cent of the total labor force. The Labor Department said national and international unions with headquarters in the United States number 18,117,000 members, with more than 1-million members outside the United States, mostly in Canada. The report was prepared for the department's forthcoming directory of national and international labor unions. TO VISIT BERLIN WASHINGTON (UPI)—Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy and his wife will visit Berlin in February in demonstration of U.S. concern for the Red-encircled city, an aide announced Friday. The President's brother also might visit the West German capital of Bonn, diplomatic sources said.

Wenner-Gren Dies, Leaves A Fortune

STOCKHOLM (AP)—Axel Leonard Wenner-Gren, a Swedish farm boy whose super-salesmanship helped him to amass one of the world's biggest fortunes, died Friday of cancer. He was 80. The U.S. government estimated his personal wealth at \$1 billion several years ago, but Wenner-Gren repeatedly declined to offer an estimate himself. "All that is required to make a million dollars is hard work, self-discipline and common sense," he once said. He died at the Red Cross hospital here where his American-born wife, the former Marguerite Gauntier, was reported under treatment for an illness of an undisclosed nature. An operation earlier revealed that the Swedish industrialist and philanthropist was suffering from a stomach tumor that had spread to the liver. He had been under treatment for about a month. The couple had no children. It was believed that Wenner-Gren provided in his will for continuation of his vast scientific and health philanthropic activities managed through a Stockholm foundation. Estimates of his donations to such work in Sweden, the United States and other countries range between \$25 and \$50 million. He launched his sprawling network of international corporations from his pre-World War I Swedish home appliance company, which marketed vacuum cleaners and refrigerators. He helped construct the first Swedish-made vacuum cleaner in 1912, building an initial investment of \$25,000 into a firm capitalized at \$1.2 million in 1928 through a smooth-working sales system. Associates—who called him "the world's greatest salesman"—recalled that he once got an order for 100 of the appliances in a telephone booth. Later he ranged into timber, silver, diet pills and got a contract for installing lights at the Panama Canal. He became a big-time dairy producer in Mexico at 70, then sold out those and telephone interests in that country to invest in the monorail overhead railroad project that has conducted tests in Texas and California. He was blacklisted by the United States during the war for doing business with the Nazis. Those close to him described him as modest and frugal in his habits and fond of persons in music and literary fields. In recent years he directed his operations primarily from an estate in the Bahamas but maintained homes in several countries. Wenner-Gren was born on a farm near the Swedish west coast town of Uddevalla and studied economics in Berlin after schooling in Sweden.

Varian Will Aids Mexico Hospital

The late Sigurd F. Varian, co-inventor of the klystron, will end an estimated \$300,000 to a foundation he created to carry on his charitable works. A chief beneficiary of the foundation will be a tiny hospital in Puerto Vallarta, the Mexican town where he made his home during the last three years of his life. Varian died October 18 when his private airplane crashed into the sea near Puerto Vallarta. A co-founder of the electronics firm that bears his name, he left an estate estimated to be in excess of \$3,000,000. Attorneys for the estate said Varian incorporated the foundation last August. It was designated "The Sigurd F. Varian and Winifred H. Varian Charitable Foundation." The foundation received about one-fourth of Varian's estate. The remainder went to his wife and two children. "Sig became interested in this hospital, Las Penas, shortly after we moved to Puerto Vallarta in 1959," Mrs. Varian said. "A group of local citizens headed by Dr. Antonio Sahgun were trying to raise enough money to equip and furnish the hospital. Sig furnished and air-conditioned the operating room, had a well dug for the hospital water supply and was building a four-room addition when he died." Designed as a charity hospital, Las Penas furnishes medical care for some 15,000 persons in the Puerto Vallarta area. Prior to the opening of Las Penas, the nearest hospital was at Guadaluajara, 150 miles east. Poor roads made flying the only feasible way to reach Guadaluajara, and transportation costs were beyond the means of all but the well-to-do. Staff physicians estimate that 100 lives have been saved in the past two years because hospital facilities were available at Puerto Vallarta. After Varian's death, the staff of the hospital expressed their sorrow at the passing of "our benefactor" in an advertisement appearing in "El Informador," the only newspaper circulated in Puerto Vallarta.

Giant Nuclear Flatop Joins U.S. Fleet

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. (UPI)—The nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise, biggest, fastest and most powerful warship ever built, officially joined the fleet today. The sleek 85,000-ton flatop was delivered to the navy nine weeks ahead of schedule in commissioning ceremonies here. The carrier previously had been subjected to six days of exacting sea trials. "The ship generally performed in an excellent manner," navy board of inspection president Capt. W. M. Ryan said in accepting the Enterprise. The Enterprise, tall as a 25-story building from keel to mast top, is capable of circling the globe 20 times without refueling at a speed of 30 knots. This range is reduced at higher speeds. Her flight deck is the length of 5 1/2 football fields and each of her four propellers is the height of a two-story building. Most Destructive In commissioning the Enterprise, Navy Secretary John B. Connally said the \$444 million giant has the greatest destructive capacity ever sent to sea. Connally also revealed that the last 10 Polaris test missiles fired from submerged nuclear-powered submarines traveled more than 1200 miles each and landed "squarely on their targets." "These 10 shots went down range considerably more than 1200 miles to land squarely on their targets with accuracies that exceeded our expectations by far," he said. "Significantly, two different type missiles were fired from two different submarines by three different crews." Despite his enthusiasm for the Enterprise, Connally said the next U.S. super carrier be powered by conventional methods for reasons of economy. Cost More Because the Enterprise cost \$100 million more than conventional flattops, he said, the Navy will continue efforts to reduce the size and cost of nuclear carriers' before building another of this type. The Navy secretary said that while missile systems do not reduce the need for carriers, the Enterprise is "not in any sense a prototype for a family of ever-larger, more expensive sister ships." He said there was no doubt, however, that the more distant future belongs to nuclear power. "This is our entry into a new era for surface ships," he said. "It is an awesome beginning, and there will be worldwide attention paid to what the Enterprise does when she goes to sea. [She will certainly not be found] lacking." The Enterprise will carry some of the most modern and fastest planes in existence. One of the planes that will be stationed on the ship streaked to a new world speed record earlier this week. Marine Lt. Col. Robert E. Robinson of Orange, Calif., who jockeyed the F4H Phantom—jet fighter on its record-breaking flight, was honored at the commissioning ceremonies.

Canadian Turns Out Russ Spy

WASHINGTON (AP)—A self-styled Canadian convicted in Britain of heading a spy ring was a Russian, the FBI says. The report released by the FBI Friday said the man, sentenced to 25 years in prison for masterminding an espionage group that stole British naval secrets, is Conon Molody and that he spent five years in the United States as a youth. He was convicted by the British under the name of Gordon Arnold Lonsdale. He claimed Canadian citizenship. Among the secrets were details of the British nuclear-powered submarine Dreadnought, built with the help of U.S. blueprints. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said Molody, now 38, came to the United States in 1933 and lived in Berkeley, Calif., posing as his aunt's son. He returned to the Soviet Union in 1938 and was believed to have served in the Red Army before drawing an espionage assignment. The report said Molody went to Canada in 1964 and obtained a passport and birth certificate under the name Gordon Arnold Lonsdale. In February 1955 he was in New York City briefly, under the name Molody, prior to his trip to England. He was arrested as Lonsdale by British authorities last January. Two Americans, Morris and Lona Cohen, and two British nationals were arrested at the same time. All were convicted.

3 Top GOP Candidates Stay in News

By JAMES MARLOW WASHINGTON (AP)—The very best chemical for dissolving a politician's reluctance to run is enough support to give him a hope, but not necessarily a belief, he could win if he tried. The most reluctant ones sometimes act like a tall man who wears a 10-gallon hat to be inconspicuous. None of the Republican trio most mentioned now as likely prospects for the GOP presidential nomination in 1964—Nixon, Rockefeller, Goldwater—is admitting any ambition for it. This might be more wisdom than reluctance for at least two of them: former Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York. Their 1964 chances will depend on how they make out in 1962 when Nixon runs for the governorship of California and Rockefeller tries for re-election in his state. Besides, if President Kennedy runs again and looks unbeatable, the 1963 presidential race might look attractive when Kennedy, under the constitution, could not seek a third term. Nixon and Arizona's Sen. Barry Goldwater have said they don't want the 1964 presidential nomination. Rockefeller just hasn't said. But none of them shows any intention of being overlooked or out of sight—if he can help it—before the 1964 nominating starts. Makes Speeches Nixon's been making speeches and statements and writing newspaper articles. Goldwater has been extremely busy denouncing the Kennedy administration. And Rockefeller sticks his opinion into national affairs. The very best way for Nixon and Rockefeller to stay in the public consciousness is to win their governorship races next year. They could also line up state delegations for themselves in the 1964 convention. If either loses the governorship, he becomes overnight a political dead duck. Nixon has a tough fight in California. A big unknown for Rockefeller is whether his impending divorce will hurt him. Goldwater looks the surest of the three to remain a national figure until 1964 and perhaps until and beyond 1968, too. His present Senate term does not end until 1964. If he sees no chance of a presidential nomination that year he can run for the Senate again. He probably has a good chance to win. If he does, he will be in the national eye for another six years, after that. It's questionable the Republican party—even if Nixon and Rockefeller were out of the picture—would pick Goldwater as its presidential candidate. He's on the far right at a time when the country as a whole and the head of the Republican party—former President Eisenhower—are like Nixon and Rockefeller standing in the middle aisle. Critical Problem Even if Nixon and Rockefeller won their governorships—but for some reason did not seek or get the presidential nomination in 1964—they would have a critical problem in trying to wait for it until 1968. In both cases the governorship runs four years. That would put them on the sidelines in 1966 unless they sought and won re-election or found some other way of staying afloat until 1968. Still, all three men are young enough to wait another seven years if they have to. Nixon, now 48, is younger than Rockefeller or Goldwater. He will be 51 in 1964 and 55 in 1968. Rockefeller, now 53, will be 56 in 1964 and 60 in 1968. Goldwater, now 52, will be 55 in 1964 and 59 in 1968.



TO DANCE TWIST—The Millbrae Lions "Sno-Ball" to be held at the Green Hills Country Club next Saturday is bringing a "first" to Millbrae. Dinner will be served at 8 p.m. and immediately following at 9 p.m. Art and Goldie Corbin and Chuck and Lee Moreno will teach those who dare the latest dance craze "The Twist." Music will be by Bob Garay and his orchestra. Left to right are Corbin and his wife and Chuck and Lee Moreno.

SEEKS MORE RIGHTS

SANTA MONICA, Calif. (UPI)—Actor Marlon Brando was to appear in Superior Court Thursday to seek increased visitation rights with his son by actress Anna Kashfi. Brando Friday petitioned the court to allow him to have his son, Christian Devi, 3, without a nurse on alternate weekends "so the father-son relationship can be more firmly established."

Youth Injured On Bicycle

COLMA—Steven Fowler, 8, of 671 MacArthur Avenue, Broadmoor, was treated at Kaiser hospital, South San Francisco, for injuries suffered yesterday when he was knocked from his bicycle when it was hit by a car in the 1600 block of Sweetwood Avenue, the highway patrol reports. Officers said the youth road from the sidewalk exit of M. Pauline Brown school into the path of a car operated by Suzanne Art, 17, of 153 Avalon drive, Daly City, and dismissed.

NEWS PAGE FILLERS

Sales amount to a million television sets a year in Japan.

Reds Rename Street

ST. JUNLEN, France (UPI)—This Communist-governed town voted Friday to rename Joseph Stalin Boulevard in honor of Marcel Cachin, the man who led most of the old French Socialist party into the Communist camp in 1920.

CASTRO CANCELS SPEECH

MIAMI (UPI)—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro Friday night canceled a scheduled speech on the political aims of his socialist revolution, Havana Radio said. It is now scheduled for Dec. 1.