

Turns Truck Driver Into Machine Mechanic...

Area Redevelopment Act Helping Tar Heels To Better Jobs

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS (trained sewing machine mechanic, May 1, 1961.)
Andrew C. Carter lived with his wife and three children at St. Paul, near Fayetteville. He drove a route truck for a soft drink company.
Carter, 36, decided he needed to change jobs. He needed more money to support his wife and three children and, because of his age, he felt he needed less strenuous work.
That was a year ago. Today, a redevelopment Act, signed into law

in 1961, has helped Carter. The ARA provided for the disbursement of \$394 million to "develop depressed areas" around the nation. North Carolina was the first state to apply for ARA funds, and the Employment Security Commission was of that area's potential development of recreation and tourist facilities.
Altogether, \$189,765 has been allotted North Carolina by the ARA. These applications are being processed.



PREPARE FOR SURGERY, DOC!
Four-year-old Teresa Warford (left) of Wilmington, Calif., hands a knife to 8-year-old John Boyd of Brentwood, Calif., so he can get to carving that big pumpkin. After all, Halloween is coming up. Both children are patients at National Jewish Hospital at Denver, Col. Don't worry, mothers, those are table knives and quite dull. (AP Wirephoto.)

Indians Are Outnumbered...
10,000 Red Chinese Push Toward Populated Plains

By HENRY S. BRADSHAW
NEW DELHI, India (AP)—A 10,000-man Red Chinese invasion force was reported driving down a jeep trail from Towang Saturday in a possible effort to break through the eastern Himalayas into India's thickly populated plains of Assam.
Outnumbered and outgunned Indian troops were putting up stiffer resistance after a week of heavy fighting, a Defense Ministry spokesman said, but two more Indian positions were overwhelmed.
Prime Minister Nehru, whose government has proclaimed a state of national emergency, told a delegation of 45 members of the Congress party, India is making arrangements to match Communist firepower with arms from abroad.
He said he had written to all nations, except South Africa and Portugal with whom India has no diplomatic relations, explaining his refusal to enter cease-fire negotiations with the Red Chinese.

Is Rome New Film Capital

By JAMES BACON
AP Movie-Television Writer
HOLLYWOOD (AP) — Will Rome take over as the world's film capital?
Actor Peter Falk, who has never made a movie there, thinks it could happen. Jack Palance, who has been making movies in Italy for five years, says never.
In interviews on the same day, unknown to each other, the two actors gave diametrically opposed views on European film-making as compared with the Hollywood variety.
"Those Italian directors have something, mostly taste and imagination, that's lacking over here. We have it in a few directors like Frank Capra but not in the many," declared Falk.
Falk, who won a television Emmy, has been nominated for a movie Oscar twice. That is quite a record because he is now making only his third movie — "The Balcony."
"I'd go to Italy tomorrow to work for a Fellini or a De Sica," he said. "I'd leave today if Ingmar Bergman of Sweden beckoned."
"Those men are creative artists, not hacks. As an actor, I want to work with them."
Falk believes film-making in Italy now is the way it used to be in Hollywood "before the bankers and salesmen took over."
Palance, admitting there have been some good Italian films, said they are mostly due to luck.
"I think the Italian directors are lousy," he said. "They concern themselves with such trivial things as making an actor kick his heel a certain way when walking. The actors themselves make the movies."
But that's not the main reason why Palance thinks Rome never will make it.
"There's no quality control or financial responsibility. Vittorio De Sica, who both acts and directs, is the best example of this. When he directs, of course, he is on the side of management, but when he acts he sits in his dressing room until the producer pays him his day's wages in advance."
"No money. No acting."
He says some American actors have been shortchanged in salary. Palance is home for a visit and wants to stay for good.
"Moviemaking in Europe suffers from too much of a jaded, classical, don't-give-a-damn attitude."
But one fact remains—Italy is making three times as many films as Hollywood, and lots of them are runaway American productions.



Joseph F. Reep (left) receives his plaque proclaiming him "Mason of the Year" from Past Master of the Belmont lodge, J. Mack Robinson. Reep is the present master of the Belmont lodge. This marks the first time the present master has ever been awarded the honor. Reep has been a member of the Belmont Masonic Order for seven years. (Photo by Clay Nolen.)

LAKES SHIPMENTS UP
CHICAGO — Great Lakes shipments of iron ore, coal, and grain in the first half of this year reached nearly 44,500,000 tons, up 8,000,000 tons from the first half of 1961.
JAPS GROWING
TOKYO (AP) — Statistics this week show Japan's population has just passed the 95 million mark, slowed by the interceptions.

ment Security Commission acts as a placement office in finding jobs for graduates.
Jobs may be taken in the area where the training was given or, as in Carter's case, the trained worker may take work where he is needed outside the area. Carter learned of the job in Salisbury through the ESC office at Fayetteville.
At Hot Springs, a Madison County town of 723, the money is being used in an entirely different manner.
Hammer & Co., economists, has organized a team of recreational and architectural experts to make a survey to learn how the town can improve its tourist attractions and facilities.
The team will be paid by the federal grant and \$2,000 put up by the Town Council.
Fifty years ago, Hot Springs was a noted tourist area. Its springs provided healthful water and attracted people from throughout the nation.
However, says Mrs. Robert L. Davis Jr., who coordinates the local effort, the medical aspects of the springs can no longer be featured as a tourist attraction, because of drugs discovered in the last half-century.
"What we want to do now," said Mrs. Davis, "is find out what we can offer in the future. We've got to turn to more recreational aspects, and put less emphasis on the mineral water baths."
It is hoped that if tourism can be advanced in the mountain area, new jobs can be found in the establishment of motels, shops, swimming pools and camping facilities.
Presently, the most common occupation in the Hot Springs area is burley tobacco farming. Otherwise, the main industry is a Burlington Industries textile mill which employs 125 people.
In Mitchell County, which has an unemployment rate of 14.6 percent (the national rate is 5.2 percent), the clerical course is being taught in an old office building at Spruce Pine. The instructor and the students are paid by the federal grant and the state provides the classroom space, as in Fayetteville.
The first course at Spruce Pine started Sept. 10 and will be completed Dec. 14. After that, a 20-week course will be put into effect, with the trainees receiving the \$22 weekly allowance only 16 weeks.
The first course for nurses' aides starts Oct. 29 and will last six weeks, with a new class starting immediately afterward. Each class will contain 12 students.
In each case, applicants must be high school graduates and must agree to go to work, barring unforeseen complications, at the end of the training period.
A spokesman for the Spruce Pine office of the Employment Security Commission said it is hoped the nurses' aides can find private duty work or obtain regular jobs in hospitals and doctors' offices.
The Fayetteville area program has graduated 45 workers. Others are in training now.
S. E. Cherry, who heads the ESC office at Fayetteville, said that before each training cycle begins, a re-survey of the area is taken to determine whether the need for the particular course still exists.
The program will continue as long as the need exists and as long as there are applicants for the courses.
Or until there are no longer, as Andrew Carter put it, "more people looking for jobs than there are jobs."

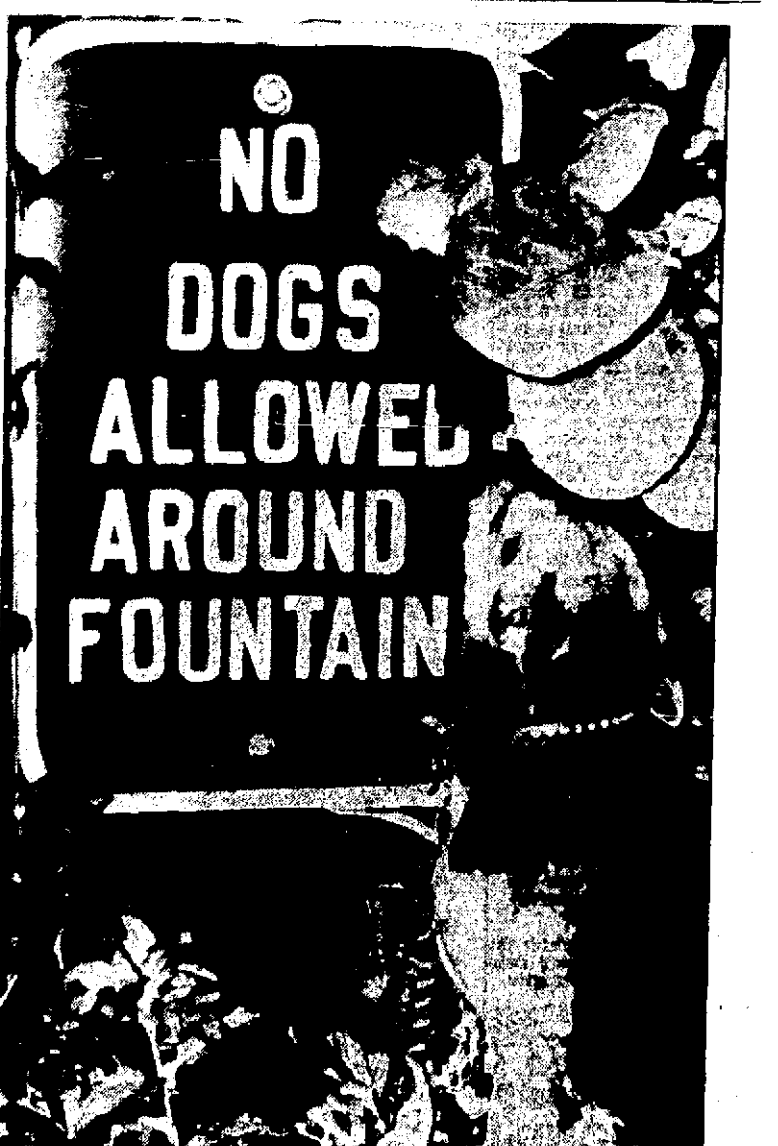
Attention, Mr. K! Isn't Cuba An Expensive Toy?

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
AP Special Correspondent
Cuba has become an expensive and dangerous toy for the Kremlin.
It is expensive because the chances are that carefully laid Soviet plans to use the Caribbean island as a pawn in the cold war chessboard have been thrown into confusion by the U.S. blockade. Indeed, the whole world Communist timetable may have been thrown out of kilter.
It is dangerous because, conceivably, it could start a nuclear war—one that the present Communist party leadership in the Kremlin at any rate, appears to want to avoid.
Thus, the Russians have been careful on at least one point: the finger on the trigger is not Cuban, but Russian. In itself, this has been a form of insurance against an unwanted accident. It would be entirely out of character for the Russians to permit the Castro regime to have authority over missile bases.
But since the Russian finger is on the trigger, the United States has told the Russians they, as present-day bosses of the Cuban party, are responsible for any aggressive action from that direction against any Western Hemisphere area.
Cuba has been the center of Soviet planning since 1960. There is reason to believe the Soviet military buildup there was sold to Premier Khrushchev by his generals. A nuclear weapons base under Soviet control in Cuba would at once be a weapon for blackmailing the United States, a response to North Atlantic Treaty Organization bases around the world, and a potent weapon of terror and intimidation against the rest of the Western Hemisphere.
Khrushchev, under fire from Red Chinese and even from quarters within his home party for delays in advancing the world revolution, probably found the Cuba buildup idea to have attractive points. It might even permit him to back the United States into an untenable position in the Berlin quarrel.
But the whole thing was a gamble. And now, it must be a source of acute discomfort for the Kremlin. If Soviet ships have to turn back rather than face the guns of a U.S. blockade, that is a humiliating state of affairs, and there probably will be a lot of grousing about who is to blame for the dilemma.
If the result of the Cuban blockade is to upset Soviet plans for the West Berlin showdown, rather than advance them, if the master plan has to be called back and revamped, then there will be painful embarrassment for somebody in Moscow.
But the Russians knew for several weeks that something was about to happen in the Caribbean. At least two weeks before the blockade was announced, the Russians were eyeing the U.S. buildup in the vicinity of Vieques Island.

Most important of all is the fact that Castro has proclaimed general mobilization. The Cubans have been doing little but mobilizing for several years, but something extra is added now. It means that an economy already hard pressed for manpower, particularly skilled manpower, has been further stripped by the need for people to parade with guns and march in parades.

An AP News Analysis...
Kennedy And Khrushchev Eye Calm Solution In Cuba

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER
WASHINGTON (AP)—President Kennedy and Soviet Premier Khrushchev worked cautiously Saturday through the preliminary stage of a search for a peaceful settlement of the Cuban crisis with Kennedy laying down one prime condition which is evidently beyond compromise.
This is the requirement that Russia halt work at once on nuclear missile bases on Cuban soil. Although other conditions were announced, this appeared to be the key to a solution.
At the outset, the door appeared to be wide open for negotiation on any of various proposals, provided Khrushchev acts on this demand.
Continued Soviet efforts to bring the missile bases to an advanced stage of operational readiness could cause Kennedy to order the "further action" he has talked about, beyond the present naval blockade.
The U. S. position was laid down in emphatic terms in a White House statement issued some two hours after Moscow announced a new Khrushchev message to Kennedy proposing a deal for the removal of U. S.-NATO missile bases in Turkey in return for elimination of the new Soviet bases in Cuba.
A proposal for a trade had been expected and did not cause any surprise here. Administration officials have been saying privately the United States would not make any deal involving an easing of Soviet pressure in Cuba for concessions involving U. S. bases in foreign countries.
How this attitude might be applied in the present circumstances was not clear.
Authorities noted at least three significant points in Khrushchev's message as announced in Moscow:
1. He indirectly admitted that there are weapons in Cuba that Kennedy considers are offensive although he insisted they were put there for defensive purposes.
This has the effect of bringing the diplomatic exchange among Washington, Moscow and the U.N. down to the level of reality. Had the Soviets stuck to the line that there were only "defensive" weapons in Cuba and refused to deal directly with the missile problem negotiation might have been extremely difficult.
2. Khrushchev seemed to accept the principle of international inspection and verification for the removal of nuclear missile bases from Cuba subject to the conditions that the same procedure be applied to the closing down of U. S. bases in Turkey. This appeared to advance the prospects for negotiation because Kennedy had called for U.N. observation in dismantling the bases but officials of the Castro government had said they would never accept it.
3. Khrushchev confirmed that Russian officers are in control of the missiles established on Cuban soil. This had been the impression of American experts from photographic evidence and the assumption that the Soviets would not be reckless enough to let Castro get control of the machinery that could start a nuclear war.
The United States missile bases in Turkey may now be considered somewhat outmoded.
Britain recently began dismantling its U. S. intermediate range bases and switched to airborne missiles which are considered less vulnerable to enemy attack. Britain had 60 Thor missiles.
The best available information on the bases in Turkey is that the United States has 15 Jupiter IRBMs set up there, manned by Turkish crews. Jupiters have a range of 1,500 miles. The force in terms of either of numbers of missiles or striking power is relatively small.
The United States won a decision of the NATO allies at a 15-nation summit conference at Paris in 1957 to place U. S. missiles in Atlantic Treaty Organization nations but they were set up in only three countries—Britain, Turkey and Italy, which had 30 Jupiters, manned by Italians.



DOG-GONE THE LUCK
"Why don't people stop picking on us?" is perhaps this Manchester's sentiments as it "reads" the sign. (UPI Telephoto.)