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STAT

Officials here continued to review the computer problem that caused the astronauts to miss their landing target by 100 miles yesterday.

They said that analysis so far indicated they had not learned enough yet about the use of computers, both on the ground and in the spacecraft, to direct the intricate maneuvers involved in flying a spacecraft to a precise landing spot as it re-enters the earth's atmosphere.

All three Gemini flights have missed their marks. Earlier Mercury flights made no attempt to fly on the way down, simply entering along ballistic paths without any maneuvering.

Analysis of the Gemini landing problems is continuing, but officials said it would not hold up future flights.

Lieut. Col. L. Gordon Cooper Jr. and Lieut. Comdr. Charles Conrad Jr. were flown to Cape Kennedy, Fla., early this afternoon following an afternoon and night aboard their recovery ship, Lake Champlain, an aircraft carrier.

Joking about being ready to fly again, the astronauts immediately began medical tests and discussions of the countdown.

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IMS: Rescuers dig into glacier ice that buried scores of hydroelectric construction site near Saas-Fee yesterday. Hours five bodies. At the rear is the wreckage of workers' canteen.

Rescuers worked through the night trying to find the victims, mostly Swiss and Italians employed on the project in this Swiss Alps resort area near the Italian border. After hours of searching, only five bodies had been recovered.

Several slightly injured workers, caught by the edge of the ice slide, were taken to hospitals in the valley.

**Engineers Among Victims**

Officials said about 1,000 workers were on the site at dusk when the bottom section of the Allalin glacier suddenly broke off, sending millions of tons of ice and rocks cascading onto the construction site above the uncompleted Mattmark Dam.

Most of the men were outside the path of the avalanche and escaped. A number of engineers were among those buried.

The weather had been clear and sunny during the day, and snow had been melting.

The guard at the Britannia refuge above the glacier said huge blocks of ice were still moving and might threaten the rescuers when the sun started to warm the glacier in the morning.

More than 1,000 rescuers—

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**Thousands of Negro Pupils, Including King Children, Enter All-White Schools**

By GENE ROBERTS  
Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, Aug. 30—Thousands of Negro children quietly entered once-white schools in the South today as racial desegregation moved for the first time into many small cities and rural areas. Some educators said it was the biggest day of integration in the South's history.

While racial barriers were falling in the countryside, some of the South's cities shifted from token desegregation to massive integration.

No incidents of violence were reported, but some parents in Mississippi kept their children away from public schools and stepped up plans for private facilities.

By permitting desegregation, public school officials brought their school systems into compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and thus maintained their schools' eligibility for Federal aid.

The day was considered significant by civil rights leaders, not because of the total number of Negroes involved but because it marked the first time that many rural and small-city schools had opened their doors to Negro students.

Civil rights organizations look on much of today's desegregation as a victory.

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**Water Engineers Charge City Skimped for Years on Repairs**

By MURRAY SCHUMACH

"I pray for rain," said a city engineer, "not just to get the water, but also to get these politicians off my back. None of this political grandstanding will add a drop of water."

The engineer's comment represents the bitterness that many of them feel toward Water Commissioner Armand D'Angelo and candidates for city office who have been critical of the water shortage.

They contend that the Commissioner, instead of backing his engineers, has blamed them for policies executed from City Hall for many years, often against the advice of engineers.

This pattern emerged from conversations with many of the city's engineers during a six-day tour of the Croton, Catskill and Delaware systems that make up the city's watershed.

A spokesman for Commissioner D'Angelo said that if the engineers were unjustly blamed, it was the fault of politicians and not of the Commissioner.

"The engineers should have spoken up through their organizations about the political situation long before this," the spokesman said. "They should have taken a position when Commissioner D'Angelo was being attacked by politicians and their departments was attacked by politicians."

One of the watershed's key engineers said: "If they [the departmental political appointees] are trying to get the efficiency of the men in the department down to zero, they're going about it the right way."

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duce their spending plans for the next fiscal year by nearly \$9 billion.

Even with this Presidential economy drive, however, Government spending in the coming fiscal year will exceed \$100 billion.

This Charles W. Johnson, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, said there was no hope of keeping the budget for the fiscal year 1967 below that figure.

He also said spending in the current fiscal year would "quite probably" exceed \$100 billion.

**War Costs Higher**

After intensive economizing to keep from breaching the \$100 billion level, the Johnson Administration in January presented a \$99.7 billion budget for the present fiscal year.

Mr. Schultze's statement was the first official acknowledgment that the Administration would not be able to hold the budgetary line below the politically sensitive \$100 billion mark.

Talking with reporters after the meeting with the President, Mr. Schultze said increased military spending, particularly for Vietnam, would be the principal factor in driving next year's budget over \$100 billion. With defense spending rising, President Johnson was reported by the White House to be making a strenuous effort to economize on nonmilitary spending. In the preliminary planning for next year's budget, Government agencies, according to the White House, are being asked to find ways to save.

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announced this response. "The President said, 'Their decision has been made in the public interest.' I am sure that as they return to their negotiations, they will be aware of the importance of their efforts to every man and woman in this country—and to the health and vitality of our economy and the security of America around the world."

The White House announcement came about eight hours after Mr. Johnson sent R. Conrad Cooper, an executive vice president of the United States Steel Corporation, and I. W. Abel, the union president, and their negotiating teams into a bargaining session with Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and Secretary of Commerce John T. Connor.

The strike deadline was only 27 hours away when the extension was announced.

The President summoned the

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## PRESIDENT OFFERS GOLDWATER DATA

### C.I.A. Would Brief Senator —Eisenhower a Visitor

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—President Johnson, who has been emphasizing the need for national unity, sought today the advice of two Republican leaders, former President Dwight D. Eisenhower and former Senator Barry Goldwater.

To Mr. Goldwater, the Republican Presidential candidate last year, he offered Central Intelligence Agency briefings and an open invitation to visit the White House.

To General Eisenhower went an invitation to come to the White House that was promptly accepted.

The way the White House described it, the Presidential discussions with the two Republicans came about when Mr. Johnson heard that both were in town and decided he would like to talk with them.

He then phoned Mr. Goldwater and had a "nice, friendly, social chat" with him, Bill D. Moyers, said.

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White House was unable to give the budgetary total that the President had ordered reduced.

Where the Administration hopes to find some \$9 billion in savings was not specifically stated by Mr. Schultze. One area of economy ordered by the President, according to Mr. Schultze, is the elimination of "obsolete programs."

Another possible economy approach, according to the White House, has been submitted by a Cabinet survey group that reported potential savings of \$1.5 to \$2 billion could be achieved through elimination of lower priority programs, im-

## PRESIDENT OFFERS GOLDWATER DATA

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the Presidential press secretary, said.

The President, according to Mr. Moyers, told Mr. Goldwater that he would be "very happy" to have William F. Raborn, the C.I.A. director, "come anytime to brief him on developments around the world and government policies." Whether Mr. Goldwater accepted the offer was not made clear by Mr. Moyers.

The President also invited Mr. Goldwater to "come and see him anytime and have some coffee." To this invitation, Mr. Goldwater replied that he did not drink coffee but might have some "Coke."

General Eisenhower spent 45 minutes with the President after Mr. Johnson heard that he was in town and asked him to drop in at the White House.

As with Mr. Goldwater, the President asked for General Eisenhower's views on the steel wage dispute. They also touched on other subjects, such as Vietnam, Latin America and the Atlantic Alliance.

The President also read General Eisenhower several letters he had received from soldiers in Vietnam or their parents. One letter was from a mother of two sons, one killed in Vietnam, the other a serviceman stationed in Colorado.

After reading the letter General Eisenhower gave this advice to the President:

"Don't send the other boy."

## The Proceedings In Washington

YESTERDAY  
(Aug. 30, 1965)

### THE PRESIDENT

Held breakfast meeting with Labor Secretary Wirtz, Commerce Secretary Connor, Senator Morse, Under Secretary of Commerce Collins and Federal Mediator Binkin to discuss the steel strike threat, summoned steel union and management negotiators to the White House; asked Dr. Howard Rusk to go to Vietnam to survey the need for private agencies in helping the Vietnamese people, made public letter to U. N. Secretary General Thant pledging full U. S. support of the U. N. conference on world population.

### THE SENATE

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