

# The Micro Scope

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## U.S. LANDS SURVEYOR III SPACECRAFT ON THE MOON

## PLANNED PARENTHOOD AROUND THE WORLD

Pasadena, California, April 19 -- The shovel-equipped Surveyor 3 spacecraft settled softly on a lunar plain Wednesday night and began televising pictures of an astronaut landing site -- but the first batch was indistinct due, scientists said, to sun glare. Signals appeared to be weaker than expected, too, but experts said this was not a factor in the lack of photo clarity.

The first group of 11 photos, sent to Earth shortly after the 7:04 A.M. landing in the Moon's Ocean of Storms, were of the spidery spacecraft itself and of the ground beneath. They showed its tubular skeleton and instruments, seemingly in good condition, against a dark background.

"We are getting confusing and conflicting signals from the spacecraft," said a spokesman at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, which controls Surveyor. "At first there was an indication of a high current drain from the battery, but later signals indicated the drain was quite low. We tried to get a picture of the battery to see if it might have been damaged in the touch down but glare from the sun prevented our getting any useful data."

"There is no indication at this time that we have any serious problems. The spacecraft is responding to various commands and things seem to be pretty good."

The sun glare was expected to be but a temporary problem as the angle of the rays changed with passage of time. The lunar day lasts two weeks.

Surveyor 3, breaking on topuses of fire, planned its three legs on the Moon after a 65-hour, 217,000 mile flight from Cape Kennedy, Florida.

The original plan was for two batches of pictures, with a period of engineering telemetry, then more picture taking Thursday. Some time after Thursday midnight the soil analyses were to begin, employing a tray-like shovel at the end of a spittily arm.

Experts had no immediate clue to cause of the possible battery power drain. About an hour and a half after the landing all electrical systems were turned off, then turned on one by one, in a try at pinpointing the problem.

Surveyor 3 thus apparently duplicated the success of the pioneering Surveyor 1, which behaved perfectly last June in landing gently and returning thousands of pictures.

Hope cheer resounded in the solarium at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, which controls the flight, as word of the touchdown came over a loudspeaker.

Surveyor 3 is the most sophisticated device the United States has sent to the Moon and scientists banked on teamwork between its shovel and camera to return the most detailed information yet on the strength and texture of the lunar surface.

The claw-like shovel is designed to scoop up soil and test it to determine strength and strength. From this they hope to find whether the Moon's crust will support a manned landing craft.

## U.N. CONFERENCE ON SOUTH AFRICA

United Nations, Apr. 18 -- The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., Chief Albert John Lutuli and of South Africa and three U.S. civil rights organizations have been approved for invitations to a United Nations Conference on Southern Africa next summer, it was disclosed today.

Informed sources said King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Stokely Carmichael's Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC) and Floyd McKissick's Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) were invited. The National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was not included.

The conference -- on apartheid (race segregation), discrimination and colonialism in Southern Africa -- is scheduled tentatively for 10 days starting July 15 in a Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. U.N. Secretary-General U Thant is arranging it in accordance with a General Assembly resolution adopted last December 12.

The U.N. Committee on Apartheid and Colonialism have agreed in private meetings on which individuals and organizations should be invited to take part, sources said. They will submit their recommendations to Thant.

The two committees are dominated by Africans and Asians and have African chairmen. Their recommendations originated among their officers and reflected the comparative standings of various civil rights organizations.

## THE "RACE" TO THE MOON

Washington, D.C., Apr. 18 -- Senator Edward W. Brooke, Republican-Massachusetts, Tuesday asked Space Administration James E. Webb what would be the great danger if the Soviet Union put a man on the moon before the United States. In a lengthy reply, Webb said the great danger would be in "having someone else tell us, I now have the power and can tell you what to do."

"The danger is in not having the capability," Webb told Brooke and other members of the Senate Space Committee as he ran into critical questions on the long-range plans and multi-billion dollar costs of the space program.

During a lengthy exchange with Webb, Brooke said some persons think the great haste to win the moon race may have been one of the causes of the death of three Apollo astronauts on a launching pad accident at Cape Kennedy in January.

Webb testified that an annual civilian space outlay of between \$5 and 6 billion dollars will be required for the indefinite future. He described the budget request of \$1.5 billion dollars as a "very thin margin" to maintain momentum.

"Have you given any consideration to sharing the cost of space programs with the Russians or other nations of the world," Brooke asked, noting that all nations will benefit from developments. Webb said he had. He said other nations now pay costs for launching their space vehicles but that he would want a joint-venture with Soviet Russia in space.

Webb said many benefits will result from the space program but the main ones are scientific ability and power. "I think this nation could tolerate being second," Webb said of the moon landing and return, but added that this would aid Communist efforts to make their system appear superior.

## DIPLOMACY...ONLY SOLUTION TO THE VIETNAM TRAGEDY

Karachi, Apr. 18 -- U.N. Secretary General U Thant said at Islamabad Tuesday night he was in complete agreement with Pakistani leaders that only political and diplomatic methods could peacefully solve the "tragic" Vietnam issue.

Speaking at a dinner given in his honor by Pakistan Foreign Minister Sharifuddin Pirzada, Thant said "the fate of Vietnam should be decided by the people of Vietnam." He said he agreed with Pakistan's assessment of the situation and supported her view that "we should return to the 1954 Geneva Agreement" for a peaceful settlement.

Thant also touched on the Tashkent declaration and Indian-Pakistani relations about which the foreign minister spoke at length in his speech.

Thant urged both countries to reach some peaceful agreement about problems facing them. U Thant, referring to the non-proliferation of nuclear said "It is humanity's duty to survive the danger of annihilation, but all nations should strive for complete and general nuclear and thermonuclear disarmament."

In a recent article in Time Magazine, the present status of oral contraception in the United States and throughout the world was discussed in detail. The Micro Scope has begun a series, of which this is the fifth, based on this article. This series is not meant to represent the view of the Trust Territory Government or of the Peace Corps, but is being printed in an effort to shed some light on this subject.

Throughout the world various programs have been set up in order to establish the idea of planned parenthood among the poverty stricken nations. Now that the oral contraceptives are becoming very inexpensive the possibility of their acceptance has been increased tremendously. Many countries, such as India, have been using a birth control device known as the Intra Uterine Device (IUD) with quite a bit of success, but because of its higher failure rate the pill is becoming the most popular method of birth control. As Time Magazine points out, "Even in areas where poverty and population pressure are greatest, the pill is beginning to crowd the IUD. Dr. Rice-Wray now in Mexico City, goes so far as to say that poor, illiterate women cannot learn to take pills regularly. 'We have some women who've been on the pill for eight years straight, and we can't get 'em off them - not even to take part in our study of a once-a-month injection.'"

"National preferences and practices in birth control vary tremendously," said Time, "without regard to education or socioeconomic levels. The highly sophisticated Swedes are educated in contraception early, and get frequent reminders in slick magazine ads. In affluent, literate West Germany, the pills and IUDs are little used; abortions equal live births - every year 1,000,000 of each. France forbids the importation of birth control material; only a few women in elite private clubs 'poor' planning families' enjoy their benefits; again, abortions are rampant, as it is in Italy and an endless list of other, supposedly civilized nations. In most non-Catholic countries, abortion is discouraged but permitted, and performed quickly and safely with a Soviet-invented vacuum suction device. Dr. Dettmeyer calls abortions the most severe pandemic disease in the world today.

"Latin America counts two million users, a remarkably large number considering its Roman Catholic heritage and low income levels. But that is still less than 3% of the fertile women. Among the masses, baby follows baby with such deadly rapidity that Colombian women crouch on the ground to shield themselves with sharp sticks. In Chile, the victims of bungled abortions occupy 20% of the beds in maternity wards, use up 27% of the transfusion blood. The situation became so serious that four years ago, with a high death rate among women who left five to ten orphans behind, the Catholic hierarchy tacitly agreed to look the other way while the government backed family planning. About one-fourth of Chile's fertile women have IUDs or take the pills...partly in recognition of this progress, Chile will be host to the eighth world conference of the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

"At the conference," according to Time, "talk will turn from what present contraceptives are achieving to new methods still in the experimental stage, which it is hoped will eventually surpass the pill in simplicity and effectiveness."

## FRANCE DESIRES NORMAL DIPLOMACY WITH CHINA

Paris, Apr. 18 -- France has no intention of pursuing a dispute with Communist China which grew out of that country's cultural revolution, a French official said Tuesday.

The question came up in the Senate, where a question was tabled by Senator Edouard Bonnefous of the Democratic Left. Referring to violent demonstrations Feb. 1 near the French Embassy in Peking, Bonnefous asked if France "intends to suspend diplomatic relations with the popular Republic of China as long as the internal situation of this country makes impossible the establishment of normal exchanges between the states."

Andre Bord, a junior minister who responded in the name of the government, said that "normal and usual diplomatic representations" had been made to China by the French Foreign Ministry, but he added that France has no intention of carrying the matter any further.

## SEATO'S ROLE IN THE WORLD TODAY

Washington, April 18 -- The SEATO Foreign Ministers' Council, split by differences over the war in Vietnam, was warned Tuesday that Communist China continues to represent a serious danger to the security of the countries of southeast Asia in spite of its internal political upheavals.

SEATO's Secretary General, Jesus Vargas, also told the Council, meeting under the chairmanship of U. S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, that Communist subversion and terrorists have recently become particularly intense in Thailand and the Philippines.

He said the war in Vietnam had not prevented the Communists from pressing such activities in those two countries.

The Council opened its Washington conference Tuesday in a public session that produced flashes of discord which threw a cold and bitter light on the efforts of some members to ignore or paper over the rifts in the alliance.

Rusk used the public meeting as a forum to issue a new peace appeal to North Vietnam but he offered no hope that it would receive more than a "curr reform" which he said North Vietnam had given all past refusals.

Bitter criticism of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization came from Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman of Thailand, who said SEATO's "inaction and impotency" in meeting early crises following its formation in 1954 had encouraged the Communists to their "bolder adventure in South Vietnam."

Foreign Minister Tran Van Do, of South Vietnam, attending the conference as an observer, told an afternoon closed session that "Communist aggression has no chance to succeed as long as the free world shows enough unity and enough persistence."

"The need to persevere is all the more pressing," he said, "since a glimmering hope seems to point toward a reasonable settlement of the Vietnam conflict." He did not explain the basis of his reference to hope for a settlement.

Vargas reported to the council in the closed meeting on what a spokesman called "the general situation in the treaty area" of southeast Asia and stressed his conclusion that Communist China presents a serious danger to the countries there despite political turmoil within China.

Philippine Foreign Minister Ramos said his government has succeeded in containing Communist subversion and terrorist action in central Luzon, according to the spokesman.

Thanat, in the closed session, said the Communists are waging a campaign aimed at dominating Thailand. While repeating many of the criticisms of SEATO made in the earlier public session, he told the ministers that his government was confident SEATO would be able to meet its responsibilities in the combating of subversion in Thailand.

He said that Armed Forces are carrying on the fight against Communist guerrillas but are assisted by equipment supplied by other countries--apparently a reference to the United States and other SEATO allies.

## IMPERSONATORS WARNED OF POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES

London, Apr. 18 -- Organizers of an anti-Vietnam war rally said Tuesday night they plan to go ahead with an intended impersonation of Queen Elizabeth Sunday, April 30, despite a warning from Scotland Yard that it might result in legal action.

The planned demonstration, billed as a "March of Shame," would show impersonators of the Queen, Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign Secretary George Brown, huddled together under an American flag.

Mrs. Kathleen Farr, 57, would impersonate the Queen. She denied that the impersonation would cause the Queen's displeasure and explained she felt the Queen is the one person who could say the things that should be said, "truly about Vietnam and why there should be such wars."

A Scotland Yard spokesman said it was pointed out that the impersonation of Her Majesty, the Queen, might be regarded as offensive and the organizers were warned of the possible consequences.

Washington, April 19 -- Foreign Ministers of SEATO nations called on President Johnson at the White House Wednesday and were reportedly told by him that U. S. failure to meet its international commitments "would telegraph to the world that aggressors are free to roam."

Presidential Press Secretary George Christian, who attended the one-hour meeting, told newsmen later that the President said the U. S. has given its word in some 40 alliances around the world, and wanted to "let the world know that when our word is given, in time of common danger we will act."

If a time comes when the word of the U. S. is not respected, it will be a time of danger, Christian quoted Johnson as having told the visitors.

Noting that in his own lifetime the United States has fought in two world wars, in Korea and in Vietnam, Johnson said each involvement was to prevent aggressors from having the freedom to roam. And he added: "So as difficult as it is, I want you to know we think we are right and we think right will prevail."

The President discussed at length U. S. efforts to get negotiations started on Vietnam, Christian said, and told the Ministers the United States intends to keep trying.

Earlier, Secretary of State Dean Rusk told the SEATO Council of Ministers that a "period of prudence" in east-west relations is possible when it is made clear that "Communist wars of liberation" are unacceptable in the modern world.

Reporting on the closed-door meeting, a SEATO spokesman said Rusk pointed out that it now is generally accepted that nuclear war would be insane, and it would be dangerous and reckless to send massed armies across an international border.

But Rusk, he said, contended that North Vietnam has made it clear that it considers South Vietnam a testing ground for "wars of liberation." When these changes, Rusk said, peace will be possible.

A current period of prudence is reflected in the limited nuclear test ban treaty, the outer space agreement, and the U. S. - Soviet Consular Treaty, Rusk said.

There has been an exercise of restraint in handling critical developments, he said, but was not obtained by giving away vital interests in Greece, Korea, Berlin, or Arabia.

He reported that the crisis in the western hemisphere posed by Fidel Castro's threat in Cuba had diminished to a point where it was not a subject for discussion at the recent Punta Del Este meeting. He said guerrilla activities in Latin American countries were of manageable proportions.

In the Pacific, Rusk reported no evidence yet of a period of tranquility, but China as a wave of the future appears to be fading as a result of international developments and the setback to Communism in Indonesia.

Britain's Foreign Secretary George Brown spoke for eight minutes at the closed session. He dealt with Vietnam and the fact that Britain was not a SEATO nation who have sent troops to Vietnam.

But Brown said this did not imply any lack of support by Britain for those countries who have sent troops. He said the British Government supported its SEATO allies and the people in Vietnam, often in the face of strong domestic criticism.

Brown defended the British contribution which has come under some criticism here both from Australia and Thailand. He said the British Government felt its best contribution was outside of the military field. He cited Britain's special responsibility as co-chairman with the Soviet Union of the 1954 Geneva Conference. He also described various contributions Britain has made in searching for means to end the hostilities.

In the early stages of subversion, the British Foreign Secretary said the challenge must be met not by force, but by improvement of the social and economic life of the people.

The SEATO Ministers hold a final session Thursday morning to adopt a communique.

## DEAN ANDREWS PLEADS INNOCENT

New Orleans, La., Apr. 18 -- Lawyer Dean Andrews filed a 100,000 dollar damage bill Tuesday against District Attorney Jim Garrison, who summoned him before the grand jury in connection with the Kennedy assassination probe. Andrews, who pleaded innocent Tuesday at his arraignment on a charge of perjury before the grand jury, charged in the suit that Garrison tried to trap him into making false statements before the grand jury.

A short, fat lawyer who peppers his talk with slang, Andrews testified before the Warren Commission that a Clay Bertrand contacted him by phone after the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy and asked him to represent Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas. Andrews said in December he could not identify Clay Shaw as the man he knew as Clay Bertrand. He also claimed that Garrison tried to pressure him into identifying a Julian Burnedo as the Mexican-American who visited Andrews' office with Oswald, prior to the assassination.

Shaw, a wealthy retired executive, is charged with criminal conspiracy to murder Kennedy. Garrison accused Shaw of using the alias Bertrand in plotting the President's death. Shaw denied ever using an alias and pleaded innocent at his arraignment.

Shaw is free on 10,000 dollars bond, with his lawyers preparing special pleadings in the case, Andrews is free under 1,000 dollars bond.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

The "New York Times" on Birth Control:

"There will be disappointment that Pope Paul VI has not accepted the majority opinion of his special Commission of Bishops on Birth Control and also that a seemingly hopeful passage in the recent encyclical, 'populorum progressio,' was incorrectly interpreted as presaging a modification of present doctrine. It is possible that Pope Paul does not feel that the Roman Church should take such a great doctrinal step during his pontificate. However, he has promised a statement on the subject. Change, in the meantime, is taking place in practice without the Holy See's sanction and in spite of its prohibition.

"The Roman Catholic Church has survived for nearly two millennia because of many factors. One of them has been its ability to face and accept the realities of each era of its existence. Today's reality is that voluntary population control is a necessity."

## SEATO

Washington, D. C., Apr. 19 -- British Foreign Secretary George Brown was reported Wednesday to have vigorously defended his country's decision to stay clear of military involvement in the Vietnam war. Brown was understood to have said to the foreign ministers of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization that Britain can do much more in helping its Allies against the Communists if it remains outside the military operations. Each member of the defense organization, Brown said, is free to interpret its obligations under the SEATO treaty and Britain believes it has fulfilled its obligations.

Brown addressed a closed session of the foreign ministers Wednesday morning. Before the ministers convened for a second day of deliberations, the British Foreign Policy Chief had breakfast with William Dundy, Assistant Secretary of State for the Far East.

Observers said Brown's statements were clearly intended to answer critics, specifically Thailand's Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman and Australia's Paul Hasluck, who censured on Tuesday those SEATO members taking what Hasluck called an "isolationist attitude" toward Asia.

Thanat went even further, referring to "selective" members of SEATO, who he said were responsible for SEATO's "inaction and impotency."

Brown reminded the 10-member ministers that Britain had to bear the burden of deterring Malaysia in its confrontation with Indonesia, and told them the Wilson government firmly believes the Geneva machinery to handle the affairs of southeast Asia must not be jeopardized by British participation in military operations.