

# Summer Space Study Ends; Will Have National Effects

By SUZANNE MONTGOMERY  
Assistant City Editor

The eminence of the space program at SUI will draw future industry and investment to this area to an extent that has never been thought possible, predicted James E. Webb, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Wednesday.

But the area has to be ready, he said. It won't just fall in your lap. "You have to put out a bucket before you can catch any rain."

Webb was one of eight participants in a press conference in the Main Library Wednesday afternoon. The conference was held in conjunction with the closing of the eight-week Space Science Summer Study held at the University under the sponsorship of the Space Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences with the aid of NASA.

Others attending the conference were Dr. Hugh Dryden, deputy administrator of NASA; Dr. Frederick Seitz, president of the National Academy of Sciences; Dr. Lloyd Berkner, chairman of the Space Science Board of the Academy; Dr. Hugh Odishaw, executive director of the board; Dr. Harry Hess of Princeton University; Dr. James A. Van Allen, head of the SUI Department of Physics and Astronomy and President Virgil M. Hancher.

The summer study, which has involved 250 of the nation's top scientists throughout the eight-week period, was called at the specific request of Webb.

According to Webb, the study was called at this particular time because the next ten years will be important ones in the future of American development in space.

The objective of NASA is to develop for the United States "a second-to-none position in space," Webb said.

Just as the United States neglected to develop the airplane after the Wright brothers, we neglected to go ahead in the field of space research, Webb said. However, we made a comeback in aviation and are making a comeback in space as well, he continued. The United States has already advanced far enough in this field to restore our nation's image in the world, said Webb.

Our program is planned to advance the United States as rapidly as possible in space development, but still remains a flexible one, Webb continued. We have called upon "the best minds in the scientific community" to advise us on which phases of space research merit top priority, he said.

The results of this space conference is to give us an appraisal of where we stand in the field of space and where we might go, Seitz added.

Van Allen, who has been chairman of the summer study program, said that the report compiled from this conference "will make a durable contribution toward the future space program of the United States."

"We are in the process of making a fairly large number of suggestions for future programs," he continued. "The recommendations of these men will contribute to the formulation of the national space program for the next decade."

The complete report of the study will not be available for about two months and will be made public by the National Academy of Sciences in Washington.

Seitz added that he was proud of the Academy's role with NASA in this study. This report will play a small part in the coming period of space research, he added.

When questioned on the chances of success for the up-coming Mariner shot to the planet Venus, Dr. Dryden, head of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, said that the chances were about 70 per cent. "We are about due for a success," he said.

The SUI Department of Physics and Astronomy had a radiation detector aboard the first Mariner spacecraft that was blown up in space last month and will have another instrument on the second Mariner rocket.

Dr. Beckner, president of the Graduate Research Center of the Southwest at Dallas, Tex., pointed out that even the most agonizing failures in space are valuable in that they add to our realm of experience in technological dexterity.

In a discussion of the man-in-space program, Van Allen said that the impetus on putting a man in space is not scientific in the first instance. At this time we can gain more scientific data from an instrument satellite than from a manned spacecraft, he said. However, it is generally realized that at some point, perhaps in the next ten years, we are going to have a cross-over, Van Allen continued. From that time on, he said, humans in space will be able to glean much more information than would ever be possible from instruments.

## The Weather

Fair to partly cloudy today and tonight with scattered showers or thunderstorms in the extreme north and northeast. Highs today 85 to 90 northeast, 90 to 95 southwest.



## NASA Head At SUI

James E. Webb (center), administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, addresses a press conference in Main Library Wednesday afternoon in conjunction with the closing of the 8-week Space Science Summer Study at SUI. With Webb are President Virgil M. Hancher (left) and Dr. James A. Van Allen (back to camera), head of the SUI Department of Physics and Astronomy.

— Photo by Joe Lippincott

## Power Struggle Flares Within Argentine Army

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP) — Argentina's war secretary resigned Wednesday night after an open rebellion of army chiefs threatened new difficulties for the shaky Government of President Jose Maria Guido.

Brig. Gen. Juan Bautista Loza told a group of high army officers his resignation from his dual post of secretary and army commander in chief was the only way to resolve the situation.

The resignation climaxed a day of military upheaval which began when one ranking army leader, Maj. Gen. Federico Toranzo Montero, set up a rebel command post in northern Argentina and called on Loza to quit.

Loza branded Toranzo Montero an outlaw, but within a few hours four generals had rallied to the rebel's side.

## The News In Brief

Compiled from Daily Iowan News Sources

● WASHINGTON — Confirmation was lacking Wednesday of a report that Soviet soldiers have been landing in Cuba.

In response to queries, the Defense Department said it had no evidence to confirm the report broadcast by a Miami station Tuesday. The White House had no comment.

● LONDON — Britain gave fugitive Dr. Robert A. Soblen two extra days of grace in England Wednesday night in a showdown with Israel on getting him out of the country.

Soblen's lawyers expressed hope President Kennedy would grant him a pardon or amnesty. Soblen is under life sentence for spying for the Soviet Union.

● SAN QUENTIN, Calif. — Elizabeth Ann "Ma" Duncan and the two killers she hired to murder her son's pregnant bride died Wednesday in San Quentin Prison's gas chamber.

The buxom 58-year-old matron who plotted the 1958 slaying to keep her youngest son for herself was executed first — shortly after 10 a.m.

Luis Moya, 23, and Augustine Baldonado, 28, who were paid \$360 for killing Olga Duncan, 30, a Canadian-born nurse, died together in the afternoon, shortly after 1 p.m.

● WASHINGTON — A chief auditor of the Agriculture Department's Southwestern division testified Wednesday he learned of suspicious deals in cotton planting allotments involving Billie Sol Estes and others, but waited many months to check them out.

He did not report it to higher ups or Washington officials because "we do not report suspicions," said the auditor, A. F. Rounsaville of Temple, Tex.

● WASHINGTON — The Senate Judiciary Committee approved in modified form Wednesday President Kennedy's proposal on labeling of drugs.

The action marked one more step in the committee's consideration of recommendations the President made the first of this week for strengthening of a drug industry control bill.

The rebel leaders accused Loza, a stern-faced crusty career soldier, of wielding iron-fisted one-man rule over the army.

The upheaval in the military hierarchy caused consternation in the Guido Government, placed in power by the army last March after a bloodless coup that ousted President Arturo Frondizi, still in custody on an island in the River Plate.

During the confused military maneuvers, a score of army officers were arrested.

Commanders of garrisons supporting Toranzo Montero looked up officers suspected of siding with Loza while Loza, from his War Ministry headquarters, fired key commanders believed to harbor opposition to him.

Guido was in constant conference with his ministers and military chief, among them Economy Minister Alvaro Carlos Alsogaray, just returned from an aid-seeking mission to the United States.

Toranzo Montero drove from his Salta headquarters to the remote city of Jujuj, 800 miles northwest of Buenos Aires, and proclaimed himself the army commander in chief.

The bold maneuver appeared at first to have sparked scant support. But as the day wore on various key garrisons proclaimed their tacit support for the rebels by demanding Loza's resignation.

Toranzo Montero is a brother of Gen. Carlos Toranzo Montero, former army commander in chief who forced a reshuffle of the top military echelons in an uprising against Frondizi in 1960.

## SCHEEL VISIT

BONN, Germany (AP) — Walter Scheel, West Germany's development aid minister, will discuss his agency's program with U.S. officials in a Washington visit Sept. 23-Oct. 6, the Government said.



## Hoover Library

Two archivists at the Herbert Hoover Memorial Library in West Branch confer on final preparations for the formal dedication of the library Friday. The library-museum will house Hoover's

personal papers and memorabilia. President Hoover and President Truman are scheduled to attend the dedication ceremonies of the library at 10:30 Friday.

— Photo by Joe Lippincott

# The Daily Iowan

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# U.S. Will Offer Nuclear Plan Despite Red Snub

## Rockefeller Hits Kennedy Nuclear Policy

Rusk Emphasizes U.S. Proposals In Talk with Dobrynin

GENEVA (AP) — The United States offered Wednesday to slash by more than half the number of detection posts for enforcing a nuclear test ban treaty — a plan already snubbed by the Soviet Union.

Arthur H. Dean, chief U.S. delegate, told the 17-nation disarmament conference he will formally present the entire compromise plan next week. He ignored statements by the Russians on Monday, and amplified Wednesday, opposing the new proposals.

Dean told the delegates the new Western plan proposes "to reduce the number of control posts to something like 80. That means a reduction of more than half."

The Soviet Union has backed out on agreements they made several years ago with the United States and Britain that a world-wide system of 100 detection stations would be sufficient to police a test ban treaty.

Moscow's position has hardened since the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian A. Zorin declared again Wednesday that a test ban must be based on a neutralist proposal calling for on-site inspections only by invitation.

American scientists connected with the problem of detecting nuclear tests will fly here next weekend in an attempt to win over other delegations, especially those from the neutral bloc, to the Western compromise proposal. The U.S. plan for reducing the number of inspection posts is based on new and better scientific methods of detecting nuclear explosions.

Ambassador Arthur Lall of India told the conference that on the basis of Western newspaper reports, new detection methods rule out the necessity of on-site inspections.

Dean retorted that it is wise to exercise caution with respect to stories about advances in detection and identification.

Zorin made no comment on the U.S. offer.

Meanwhile secretary of State Dean Rusk called in Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin Wednesday to stress the new U.S. proposals for an East-West treaty to outlaw atomic weapons tests.

At a 1 1/2-hour meeting in Rusk's office, the secretary also ranged over the general disarmament issue. The German dispute, aides reported, was touched on only briefly in a minor way.

The session was described as an effort by Rusk to impart some forward impetus to the Geneva talks through an additional diplomatic approach to the Kremlin.

Republican Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller accused the Kennedy Administration Wednesday of having "moved steadily toward the Soviet position" on nuclear weapons testing and control.

He detailed changes in the U.S. position since President Kennedy took office, referred to reports that a new U.S. proposal embodying concessions is contemplated, and said: "In short, weakening the proposals of March 1961, by the Kennedy Administration even further seems to me to run a high risk of endangering our national security."

The attack by Rockefeller, a candidate for re-election this November and regarded as a possible Republican presidential contender in 1964, was contained in a prepared statement.

Rockefeller said he was "compelled by conscience and a sense of responsibility" to speak out because of two developments:

● Soviet resumption of nuclear tests this month.

● Completion of the U.S. nuclear test series except for two or three high-altitude tests in which equipment failed.

"I feel all the more compelled to do so because our Government seems to be in the process of making decisions in regard to this matter, which may well prove to be irrevocable, with virtually no public discussion of the facts and issues involved," Rockefeller said.

## Questioned Drug's Safety A Year Ago

Pressure To Market Minus FDA Approval Cited by Dr. Archer

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Food and Drug Administration raised a question 15 months ago about the effect of the sedative thalidomide on pregnant women, a report made public Wednesday revealed.

But Dr. John D. Archer, assistant director of FDA's Division of New Drugs, pointed out that then, "Our concern was only on theoretical grounds." It was based he said on peripheral neuritis symptoms, numbness of the extremities, in adults.

This was several months before the German-developed drug was taken off the market in Germany because of reports associating it with deformities in children born of women who had taken the drug while pregnant.

The point was made in the Government's account of a drug firm's 20 months of pressure for permission to market thalidomide despite repeated government rebuffs. The FDA team headed by Dr. Frances Kelsey turned down all efforts by the William S. Merrell Co. of Cincinnati on these grounds listed in the chronology:

● The application was incomplete and inadequate to demonstrate safety.

● The chemist's data were incomplete.

● The proposed labeling was unsuitable.

● Data from further animal studies were needed.

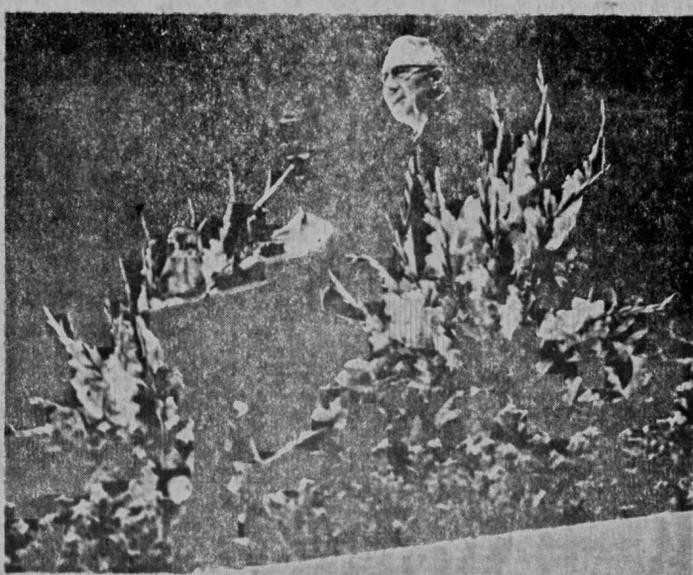
● There was insufficient information that the toxic reaction was completely reversible.

The drug never was approved for marketing in this country and it ultimately was blamed for thousands of birth malformations in Europe and Great Britain.

The chronology also took note of Merrell's problem of "a failure of communications" with Europe — and makers of the drug regarding neurological toxicity, after the American firm learned of the problem.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) whose efforts to tighten federal control over marketing of new drugs got a big boost from President Kennedy last weekend, put the chronology in the record of the Senate Judiciary Committee. That group is considering proposals by Kennedy in the wake of the furor over thalidomide.

Although the drug was not sold in the United States it was distributed to 1,231 doctors for possible experimental use. So far a Government search has turned up no U.S. babies who were deformed through pills distributed by Merrell to physicians in this country.



## Commencement

SUI President Virgil M. Hancher delivers his commencement address before 768 SUI graduates in University Field House. He noted in his talk

that this commencement was conferring the largest number of masters and Ph.D. degrees of any single ceremony. (See text, p. 3).

— Photo by Bob Nandell

## White House Says Still No Decision On '62 Tax Cut

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House said Wednesday that President Kennedy still is waiting until all the economic data is in before deciding whether to seek a tax cut this year.

The statement that no decision has been made came after Kennedy was said to have told a meeting of labor union officials that he has given up any thought of asking Congress for an immediate reduction.

The President was represented as having told the union leaders he shares their view that a prompt cut in income taxes would help stimulate the lagging economy, but feels Congress would turn a deaf ear.

Instead of trying for a reduction now, Kennedy was reported to have said, he is going ahead with plans to seek a general revision of the tax laws next year, including a cut in individual and corporation tax rates.

Kennedy discussed a wide range of economic problems at a luncheon meeting with members of the 29-man AFL-CIO Executive Council, including AFL-CIO President George Meany. Meany has been one of those advocating an immediate cut in rates for lower-income taxpayers as a means of stepping up consumer buying power.

## Justice Dep't Joins Battle Against Demonstration Ban

ALBANY, Ga. (AP) — The Justice Department joined Wednesday in a court fight against outlawing Negro demonstrations here shortly before a hearing was adjourned with no indication of when a decision would be rendered.

U.S. Dist. Court Judge J. Robert Elliott adjourned shortly before 5 p.m. a seven-day hearing on the city's petition to permanently enjoin anti-segregation marches, boycotting, picketing and other protest activities.

"At this moment I'm not sure exactly when I will decide this case," said Elliott. "It might be within a couple of days or within a week or within a month."

Attorneys for both sides declined to offer closing arguments, apparently hopeful of an early decision. But Elliott said the case would remain "in the breast of the court for a decision at such time as I get to it."

The judge said he was leaving the record open in order that both sides could supplement the record "if there should be any events which develop between this moment and when I announce my decision."

Federal officials, including U.S. Atty. Floyd M. Buford of Albany, filed Wednesday afternoon with Elliott a friend-of-the-court brief asking that the injunction be denied. The judge made no reference to the brief.

But Mayor Asa D. Kelley Jr. said, "It is no more than we expected."

In a statement on behalf of the city commission, Kelley said: "Even though few legal precedents exist for Government intervention in a case of this kind, apparently the Justice Department has decided to break precedent and adopt a policy of aiding

and abetting domestic extralegal activities."

The Justice Department said Albany officials had an obligation under federal law and the Constitution to end segregation practices. Their failure to comply, the brief said, has brought on the demonstrations by Negroes.

The city contends mass marches protesting segregation violates a city ordinance banning parades without a permit.

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FLOYD GARDNER

Hearing Set

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By TIM CALLAN

News Editor

A Friday hearing has been scheduled in Albany, Ga., at which a date for the trial of Floyd Gardner, A4, Lamoni will be set.

Gardner was jailed July 21 with 160 Negroes in a march on the Albany City Hall to protest segregation. A Daily Iowan story Wednesday revealed that he had been held incommunicado since that time.

See P. 2 for Gardner's letter to parents, and editorial.

Albany Police chief Laurie Pritchett said Wednesday that a prisoner is entitled to make a phone call after his arrest, but that prisoners are not allowed to be taken out of their cells to receive calls.

Gardner's only communication with his parents has been a short letter, postmarked July 27, which he had smuggled out of the Albany jail.

Mrs. Gardner said Wednesday she didn't think her son wanted the family to post bail for him. "I imagine he will just lay it out," she said.

Mrs. Gardner said she and her husband thought of going to Albany but decided to wait until they heard further from Floyd.

## Public Works Plan Hit by GOP

WASHINGTON (AP) — Republican congressional leaders blasted anew Wednesday at President Kennedy's request for stand-by public works authority. They denounced it as a blank check that would neither stimulate the economy nor create jobs.

All it would do is set up "a \$900-million political slush fund for the President" under a public work czar, GOP House Leader Charles A. Halleck of Indiana said.

"This bill would confer upon the President unprecedented powers to spend money in such amounts as he might determine for projects — whether federal, state or local — of his own choosing in areas selected by him," he added.

# Incommunicado Arrest Unjust

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following letter was written by Floyd Gardner, SU1 senior, now awaiting trial for violating city ordinances in Albany, Ga. The message, scribbled on a sheet of newspaper, was smuggled out of his cell and mailed July 27 to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Gardner of Lamoni.)

Dear Dad and Mom,

If you've been reading about Albany, Ga., you may have already guessed that I was here. I've been in jail a week without a trial and may not get one for a week or so.

They are trying to stick me with contempt of court which could carry five years in federal prison. I'm doing fine though, and I hope you can understand that just because I'm in jail doesn't make me a criminal. A federal injunction which I violated along with 160 others was illegal and unconstitutional and later was thrown out as such.

Would you please, if you have Sharon's address, write and tell her where I am as I am not allowed to write and must smuggle this out if I can.

Floyd Gardner  
Albany, Ga

In view of the current hearing being held in Federal Court in Albany, the 161 persons arrested the night of Saturday, July 21, will not be held for contempt of court for violating a federal injunction. While the court may or may not grant the city of Albany an injunction against picketing, the injunction was not in effect at the time of the mass arrests.

Contrary to fears expressed in his letter, Floyd Gardner will apparently not be given a long sentence for his four offenses of parading without a license, violating traffic signals, blocking forward traffic signals, blocking forward traffic and congregating on sidewalks.

We hope that Gardner will soon be tried and will be allowed to return to Iowa, although the usual sentence for anti-discrimination demonstrators has been \$100 fine or 30 days in jail.

We are not questioning Albany's ordinances and we are not taking issue with Gardner's arrest. We are questioning, however, the police state tactics which prevented Gardner from notifying his parents.

Gardner has been in jail for 18 days and his trial has not been set. His only communication to his parents was the letter printed above.

It may have been impossible for Albany police to allow Gardner to call immediately, or even within 12 hours.

But Gardner has continually been denied the privilege of making a phone call or writing letters. We assume that Gardner has wanted to write and call since he wrote the above letter and somehow had it smuggled out of jail.

In an attempt to see if the denial of communication still exists, The Daily Iowan sent Gardner a telegram asking about his arrest. Gardner did not reply, although he was urged to wire immediately and reverse the charges.

It may be that Gardner did not want his imprisonment announced in the newspaper, but Gardner, while at SU1, has shown no reluctance to champion a cause when he thought injustice was being done.

If Gardner saw fit to picket against Iowa City landlords and the discrimination by a local beauty salon, it's obvious that he would consider his own incommunicado arrest an injustice.

In effect, the Albany police department has been applying martial law tactics where no martial law exists. The case is reminiscent of the 20 hour imprisonment of five Iowans, three of them Coe Students, who were held incommunicado in a Coahoma County, Miss., jail in June.

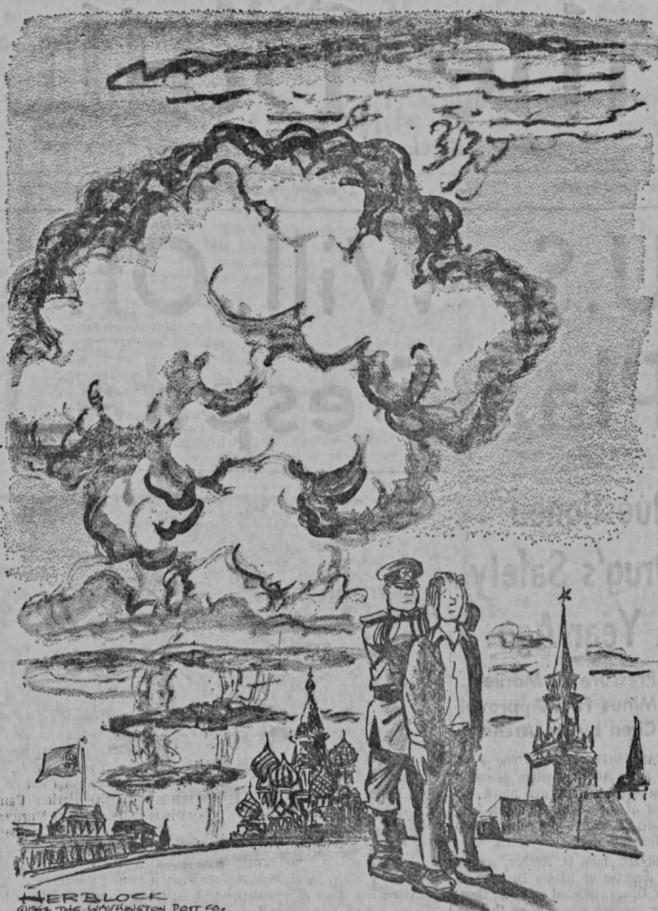
Law enforcers in the South have incessantly complained that northerners "do not understand" the predicament in the South.

But if southern policemen want the North to understand them while they still practice police statism, they are putting the cart before the horse.

We will begin to "understand" when police begin to consistently practice procedures of justice with which we can identify our state and ourselves.

We hope that publicity of obvious mistreatment dealt Gardner and other prisoners will bring the Department of Justice to investigate the day-to-day department shown by the Southland's "Protectors of the Peace."

—Jerry Elsea



The Shots Heard Round the Outside World

## Matter of Fact—

# 'Looks Like a Cold Winter' —Berlin Super-crisis Looming

By JOSEPH ALSOP

The recent Rusk-Gromyko talks in Geneva were ominously different in tone, both from the earlier conversations between the Secretary of State and the Soviet Foreign Minister, and from the related exchanges between Rusk, President Kennedy, and the Soviet Ambassador here, Anatoly Dobrynin.

IN THESE earlier explorations of the unending Berlin crisis, the Russians were unyielding on points of substance but sweetly reasonable in language. At Geneva, however, Gromyko abruptly reverted to the Hitler-style language that Nikita S. Khrushchev used to the President at Vienna in 1961.

The crude menaces, the hectoring boasts, the arrogant insistence on the Soviet's right to change the Berlin position by unilateral action — all the elements made familiar by the Vienna meeting were present at Geneva, excepting only one. Unlike Khrushchev at Vienna, Gromyko at Geneva refrained from naming a date for Soviet signature of a separate peace treaty with the Kremlin's East German puppets.

Furthermore, what happened at Geneva was only a climactic episode in a process that began over a month ago. To be specific, the process began on June 29, when the Chancellor of Austria, Alfons Gorbach, was received by Khrushchev during a state visit to Moscow.

With Gorbach, Khrushchev talked about Berlin in much the same way that Gromyko did with Rusk. He too failed to name a date for the peace treaty that may precipitate the final super-crisis over Berlin; but he swore he would sign the treaty before very long. Much more disquietingly, Khrushchev also argued, with seeming conviction, that the U.S. and the other nations lacked the guts to fight for Berlin if directly challenged.

From this Khrushchev-Gorbach meeting originated the widening ripples of renewed alarm about the next stage of the Berlin crisis, which have recently been noticeable in Western policy-making circles. Since June 29, moreover, the alarm has been intensified by certain actions of the Soviet high command in East Germany.

ALONG the crucial autobahn connecting Berlin with East Germany have been constructed which will make it easier to strangle traffic or to halt it completely. More recently, Soviet air activity has also increased in the air corridors to Berlin.

For these and other reasons, the majority of Western policy-makers are now grimly resigning themselves to an early end of the long lull in the Berlin crisis. They are beginning to believe, in fact, that Khrushchev and those around him have made up their minds to proceed to the final, acutely dangerous test of nerve and will at Berlin.

The U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, Llewellyn Thompson, was reporting all through the winter and spring that the Soviet government appeared to be engaged in an internal debate about alternative courses of action.

THE ORIGIN of this Kremlin debate, beyond much doubt, was the American response to Khrushchev's Vienna ultimatum, requiring a Berlin settlement on his terms before the end of last year. President Kennedy answered the ultimatum by calling 300,000 men to the colors; and the Vienna ultimatum was finally withdrawn, when Khrushchev announced that he had not really meant to set a time-limit for a Berlin settlement.

As to the nature of the Kremlin debate, there is equally little room for doubt. The main argument must have turned on the point, whether it was safe or unsafe to go the limit in challenging the Western powers at Berlin. And the argument about risks must also have been somewhat deformed, so to say, by the deep commitment of Khrushchev's personal prestige to an eventual defeat of the West, resulting from a Berlin settlement on his own terms.

IF KHRUSHCHEV genuinely believed what he told Chancellor Gorbach, the Kremlin debate has ended with a dangerous downgrading of the Berlin risk. Judging by the other signs already noted, the Kremlin debate has also ended with a decision to go the limit, or at any rate, to go pretty nearly to the limit, in challenging the Western powers at Berlin.

This super-crisis which the Berlin crisis has always threatened to produce may well be produced in deadly earnest before the end of this year. The perils of this possible development are all the greater, because Khrushchev has apparently taken his decision on the basis of a gross miscalculation of Western intentions. Altogether, as the President remarked in his reply to the Vienna ultimatum, "it looks like a cold winter."

This so-called "kid" shows, locally produced, are gaining audiences through syndication and exposing that strange and almost forgotten thing called "new talent." The exposure of these new faces may be likened to the early days of television when people discovered phenomena such as Dave Garroway and Ernie Kovacs from local television in Chicago and Philadelphia.

There's a new wave of TV producers and directors who you'll be hearing about. Their main forte — they don't know all the answers. Driven with that 1950 kind of TV curiosity, they don't know that "you can't do that" or that "the public just won't buy it." Here at Westinghouse, producers are guided by an interesting slogan originated by our Program V. P. Dick Pack. The slogan? "Let DeGaulle Say NO!"

THIS ATTITUDE accounts for the Steve Allen show and a new monthly series of hour specials for young people in prime-evening time, the first of which will be a history of magic starring Milbourne Christopher, Julie Harris, and Zero Mostel.

This new "Go" generation I speak of has infiltrated the high powered packs of ad agencies, networks, packagers, as well as the once sleepy setting of the local TV station. The day has come. Sponsors are willing to sponsor individual shows in a single market because of important and specific impact potential.

Merrell, which was to carry the brunt of the North American manufacturing and sales campaign for Richardson Merrell, first conducted a program of testing the drug on laboratory animals. Then they set up a clinical testing program to try the drug on humans. The program grew extremely large.

The company waited for 20 months while doctors around the country conducted experiments to confirm the European results. In most cases, the American doctors worked with older patients and with psychiatric cases.

THALIDOMIDE — or Kevadon, as Merrell called it — was to be put on the market as a sleeping pill, intended as an alternative for barbiturates. Many old people have trouble taking barbiturates because they first excite one before they put him to sleep. Barbiturates also cause scores of deaths each year among people taking accidental or intentional overdoses.

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THALIDOMIDE, Merrell as well as several prominent medical men decided, offered a welcome substitute for barbiturates. Reports showed humans, like test animals, could not suffer from overdoses.

In September, 1960, Merrell Co. representatives went to the Food & Drug Administration headquarters in Washington with a thick "new drug application" for Federal approval.

The application contained reports of all the laboratory and clinical work done to date. It contained a brochure of references titled "Kevadon . . . a very safe and effective new drug proposed for the symptomatic treatment of nervous tension and insomnia as well as potentiation of analgesia."

Responsibility for acting on the application fell to Dr. Frances O. Kelsey, a newly employed medical officer at the FDA. Dr. Kelsey moved slowly and cautiously. "We already had a lot of good sedatives and sleeping pills on the market," she recalled the other day, "I wanted to be very sure with this one."

THE LAW said she had to act or the application would automatically become effective after 60 days, allowing Merrell to put the drug on the market. So at the end of the 60 day period she denied the application for lack of information.

FDA records show that between September 1960 and Nov. 30, 1961, when Merrell received the first reports linking thalidomide with birth malformations, the company contacted the FDA 50 times for action on the application. The FDA described Merrell's attempts to get the application approved as "very vigorous."

At one point, in September, 1961, the company brought eminent researchers from all over the country to Washington to report on the clinical trials with thalidomide. But Dr. Kelsey was unmoved. She wanted more information, especially now that reports of neuritis were beginning to come in. By this time, Merrell had submitted reports on thousands of patients who had taken the drug in clinical trials.

# Local Stations May Improve Nationwide TV

(While John Crosby is on vacation, his column will be written by guests. Today's contributor is Michael R. Santangelo, producer, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company.)

By MICHAEL R. SANTANGELO

THERE IS A new hope in television. A new wave. Correspondingly, a new source of television programs and, more important, new ideas. This new producing source consists of local stations and group operators throughout the country.

These stations and groups have entered into the production of programs to supplement their own network schedules and they realize that no one has cornered the entire idea market. In addition, they also find that the now more sophisticated TV audiences can digest something more cerebral than a large diet of them that cowboys. In the main, TV specials, spectaculars, and other series were left to the networks, outside packagers, agencies, or promoters of varying shapes and sizes.

The exciting element here is the fact that television may have found its greatest program source. It is a fact that there are more than 500 TV stations in the United States. If each station produces but one great show a year, through syndication or exchange, the public could see one great show a night. Television, once the infant business, is now a teenager and can make but few excuses for the pabulum on its bib.

TELEVISION stations across the country now have and know how to use the utensils — such as video tape. They are discovering real possibilities in the syndication, here and abroad, of high quality hour specials that couple entertainment and enlightenment. They are also creating pure talent shows which heretofore were only a possibility in New York or Hollywood. Local live production, which began in the news and public affairs area, is spreading to successful variety shows, such as the Mike Douglas series in Cleveland, which has a star-studded guest list which might embarrass some national offerings.

The so-called "kid" shows, locally produced, are gaining audiences through syndication and exposing that strange and almost forgotten thing called "new talent." The exposure of these new faces may be likened to the early days of television when people discovered phenomena such as Dave Garroway and Ernie Kovacs from local television in Chicago and Philadelphia.

There's a new wave of TV producers and directors who you'll be hearing about. Their main forte — they don't know all the answers. Driven with that 1950 kind of TV curiosity, they don't know that "you can't do that" or that "the public just won't buy it." Here at Westinghouse, producers are guided by an interesting slogan originated by our Program V. P. Dick Pack. The slogan? "Let DeGaulle Say NO!"

THIS ATTITUDE accounts for the Steve Allen show and a new monthly series of hour specials for young people in prime-evening time, the first of which will be a history of magic starring Milbourne Christopher, Julie Harris, and Zero Mostel.

This new "Go" generation I speak of has infiltrated the high powered packs of ad agencies, networks, packagers, as well as the once sleepy setting of the local TV station. The day has come. Sponsors are willing to sponsor individual shows in a single market because of important and specific impact potential.

Merrell, which was to carry the brunt of the North American manufacturing and sales campaign for Richardson Merrell, first conducted a program of testing the drug on laboratory animals. Then they set up a clinical testing program to try the drug on humans. The program grew extremely large.

The company waited for 20 months while doctors around the country conducted experiments to confirm the European results. In most cases, the American doctors worked with older patients and with psychiatric cases.

THALIDOMIDE — or Kevadon, as Merrell called it — was to be put on the market as a sleeping pill, intended as an alternative for barbiturates. Many old people have trouble taking barbiturates because they first excite one before they put him to sleep. Barbiturates also cause scores of deaths each year among people taking accidental or intentional overdoses.

THALIDOMIDE, Merrell as well as several prominent medical men decided, offered a welcome substitute for barbiturates. Reports showed humans, like test animals, could not suffer from overdoses.

In September, 1960, Merrell Co. representatives went to the Food & Drug Administration headquarters in Washington with a thick "new drug application" for Federal approval.

# Thalidomide Study: Prevent 'Monsters'

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first in a series of articles examining the little pills that cause terrible damage — thalidomide. Stuart H. Loory investigates the origins of the thalidomide in terms of what is needed to prevent recurrence of similar medical nightmares.)

By STUART H. LOORY  
Herald Tribune News Service  
CINCINNATI — "Teratology" the previously little known word has passed into every day usage at the Wm. S. Merrell Co. headquarters here.

Almost any employee can tell you what it means: the study of monstrosities, especially in man. Another form of the word: "Teratogenic," which means "causing monsters."

A year ago Merrell was one of four divisions of Richardson-Merrell, Inc., getting ready to saturate the United States and Canada with supplies of the now famous West German-developed drug thalidomide. The parent company had obtained the license to sell the drug in North America (excluding Mexico) from the West German firm of Chemie Grunenthal, where the drug was invented in 1953. Grunenthal put thalidomide on the market in 1957 in West Germany as a prescription free, over-the-counter sedative and sleeping pill.

TODAY there is much we know about thalidomide. We know if a pregnant mother takes the drug 30 to 60 days after her last menstrual period, there is a good chance she will give birth to a child suffering from phocomelia, a disease characterized by seal-like flippers instead of arms or legs or both.

We know that the drug (still taken in early pregnancy) may play hob with the embryonic heart, circulatory system, intestines or ears of an infant. We know that the other end of the human life span, it can cause prickly, numbing nervous disorders, especially in the arms and legs of old women. We know that in some cases, the numbness once contracted, cannot be cured.

But in the beginning, scientists knew none of this. In fact, as Dr. John Chewning, Merrell Co. spokesman, put it, thalidomide was thought to be "the safest thing since water." That was the characteristic of the drug that attracted the manufacturers.

HOW SAFE? In research on safety of drugs, scientists over the years have developed a term called the "LD-50" which means the lethal dosage for 50 per cent of the laboratory animals taking the drug. The LD-50 had become a standard measurement for any drug on the market.

But thalidomide has no LD-50. Even today, after all the reports of side effects are in, scientists have not been able to kill laboratory animals with large doses of thalidomide. In some experiments, they have fed the animals doses equal to three-quarters of a pound, if taken by man, at a time. Such quantities didn't even put the animals to sleep.

In West Germany and several other countries around the world, the drug quickly became popular as a sleeping pill, pain killer, tranquilizer, aid in combating alcoholism and antidote for the morning sickness of early pregnancy. Young and old alike took the pill. Grunenthal put out a liquid form for children. It became known as West Germany's baby-sitter.

EARLY IN 1959, when Merrell signed the licensing agreement with Grunenthal, there was still no hint of side effects, except for an occasional report of constipation or itchiness or dry mouth. But such reports about new drugs are to be discounted. Even laxatives will cause constipation in a certain number of cases, as Edmund R. Beckwith Jr., executive vice president of The Merrell Co. pointed out Wednesday.

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ports of all the laboratory and clinical work done to date. It contained a brochure of references titled "Kevadon . . . a very safe and effective new drug proposed for the symptomatic treatment of nervous tension and insomnia as well as potentiation of analgesia."

Responsibility for acting on the application fell to Dr. Frances O. Kelsey, a newly employed medical officer at the FDA. Dr. Kelsey moved slowly and cautiously. "We already had a lot of good sedatives and sleeping pills on the market," she recalled the other day, "I wanted to be very sure with this one."

THE LAW said she had to act or the application would automatically become effective after 60 days, allowing Merrell to put the drug on the market. So at the end of the 60 day period she denied the application for lack of information.

FDA records show that between September 1960 and Nov. 30, 1961, when Merrell received the first reports linking thalidomide with birth malformations, the company contacted the FDA 50 times for action on the application. The FDA described Merrell's attempts to get the application approved as "very vigorous."

At one point, in September, 1961, the company brought eminent researchers from all over the country to Washington to report on the clinical trials with thalidomide. But Dr. Kelsey was unmoved. She wanted more information, especially now that reports of neuritis were beginning to come in. By this time, Merrell had submitted reports on thousands of patients who had taken the drug in clinical trials.

(When the application was withdrawn last March, Merrell had collected data on 10,000 patients who had taken the drug in trials, Mr. Beckwith said Wednesday.)

In December, the first reports linking thalidomide with birth malformations appeared in British medical journals. At its Cincinnati headquarters, Merrell had received a short cable from Grunenthal on November 30, informing the American company of the possible association between the drug and malformations.

MERRELL immediately notified the FDA in Washington and the Canadian Food and Drug Directorate in Ottawa of the cable. Two Merrell men left immediately for Ottawa to draft a letter to physicians warning them not to prescribe the drug to women of child-bearing age. The drug, which had been approved for sale in Canada, was not taken off the market completely there until last spring.

Meanwhile, the American application went inactive and finally, on March 20, Merrell withdrew the application.

Reports from West Germany of phocomelia became coming in in ever increasing numbers, as they did in Great Britain, Australia, Canada, Israel, Lebanon, Italy, Switzerland and Sweden. Dr. Helen B. Taussig of Johns Hopkins University Medical School, a specialist in congenital heart malformations, made a trip to West Germany to investigate the situation.

She came home estimating between 3,500 and 6,000 German children would be born with malformations to mothers who took thalidomide.

MEANWHILE, the Richardson Merrell plans to market the drug began to evaporate. Early in 1961 it became apparent, Mr. Beckwith said, that Vicks Chemical Co., which had hoped some day to sell the drug over the counter under the trade name Contergan, would not be able to go ahead.

Walker Laboratories of Philadelphia, another subsidiary, had planned to sell the drug under the name Thalimol for pediatric usage, perhaps as a children's tranquilizer. National Drug Co. was going to compete with Merrell, selling the drug also under the name Contergan. Each division has built up a different following among physicians over the years.

Now the Merrell Co. has given up all thought of trying to sell thalidomide. Its research staff is at work trying to find out what relationship might exist between thalidomide and birth malformations. Its researchers have been investigating cases of phocomelia in the United States. Dr. Chewning said Wednesday it had not covered one case in which an American doctor had given thalidomide to a pregnant woman who later gave birth to a malformed child.

THE SCIENTISTS have become familiar during these past months with teratology. They are traveling through the world in an attempt to gather information on the thalidomide birth malformation relationship.

The search will be difficult. The problem is unprecedented. Or is it? Out of the thalidomide research may come information that other drugs have been acting, unknown to us, in a similar way.

# The Daily Iowan

The Daily Iowan is written and edited by students and is governed by a board of five student trustees elected by the student body and four trustees appointed by the president of the University. The Daily Iowan's editorial policy is not an expression of SU1 administration policy or opinion, in any particular.

Page 2 THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1962 Iowa City, Iowa

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

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# Buenos Aires-A New Moscow Suburb?

By WILLIAM L. RYAN  
AP Special Correspondent

An Argentine Communist leader has announced — from Moscow — that a Communist alliance with the Peronists is taking shape and that in the near future it will be in a position to raise havoc in Argentina.

THIS FIRST open admission of such an alliance probably means rising violence is in store for Argentina, whose military-backed regime, with U.S. help, is struggling against heavy odds to get a foundering nation back on its feet.

The disclosure came in a Moscow Spanish-language broadcast by Alfredo Varela, old-time Communist, discussing the Argentine delegation's part in Moscow's recent propaganda show, the so-called World Peace Congress.

Varela explained that many followers of former dictator Juan D. Perone were in the delegation, along with Peronist deputies

whose election to congress last March was canceled when the military kicked out President Arturo Frondizi.

THE COMBINE will launch an assault on President Kennedy's Alliance for Progress and the present Argentine government, Varela promised, "as soon as the unshakable union between the workers and the people, based on the alliance of Communists, Peronists and left wing socialists becomes stronger."

"This unity," he added, "is preparing by means of growing struggle the total liberation of our nation, the carrying out of profound changes in the Argentine economic and social structure."

During the delegation's stay in Moscow, Varela reported, "a coincidence of views was found on what solutions are needed for our nation."

"AFTER AGREEMENT in the delegation was achieved, a Peronist leader presented it to the congress, saying he was speaking on behalf of the delegation and the Argentine people," he added. "The agreement of the Argentine

# University Bulletin Board

University Bulletin Board notices must be received at The Daily Iowan office, Room 201, Communications Center, by noon of the day before publication. They must be typed and signed by an adviser or officer of the organization being publicized. Purely social functions are not eligible for this section.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY INTERIM HOURS (Aug. 9 to Sept. 10): 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday; 7:30 a.m. to noon Saturday; No Reserve Desk on Saturday.

IOWA MEMORIAL UNION INTERIM HOURS (Aug. 9 to Sept. 19): 8 a.m. to noon and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. Building closed Saturday and Sunday; No food service after Aug. 13. Recreation area will be closed for construction until further notice.

THE LAST DATE for the SU1 Astronomical Observatory Open

Confers Record Number of Advanced Degrees—

President Hancher Tells Graduates Of Education's Importance to Economy

Before 768 graduates Wednesday night, SUI President Virgil M. Hancher delivered the following address: Candidates for Degrees, Parents and Friends, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Western civilization that is welcomed and desired in every underdeveloped country. These underdeveloped nations know, often better than we ourselves, that education is an investment and not merely another expenditure; that it is an investment in the future.



HANCHER

Of the three University Commencements each year — February, June and August — the August Commencement tends to be the most unusual. Generally it is hot; it ushers in the quiet season — that low point before Labor Day when Iowa City resembles a deserted village; and it regularly provides the highest ratio of advanced degree candidates to total graduates.

Many of you already hold one or even two college or university degrees. As a group, therefore, you are well beyond the average in maturity, experience, and educational advancement. For these reasons and because many of you are already in the field of education and others soon will be, I should like to speak to you tonight about the role of education in our economy.

In this way, I shall escape the customary clichés, true though they may be: That you bear the flickering torch of civilization in your hands or that your future is what you make it. On the contrary, I would prefer to talk to you about certain recent findings of economists which indicate that education is "the priceless ingredient," the unknown X, which makes possible our strangely complex and affluent society.

YOU WOULD not be here tonight if this State and the Federal Government did not share a basic conviction — not always too well supported in the past — that education is a public good, and that taxes should be paid to support it, not only because it brings culture and competence to you, but because you, on your part, yield both a cultural and an economic return to society at large.

Yet there are dissenters from this view. I once heard a rich Iowan say: "I see no reason why a dollar of my money should pay for the college education of anyone outside my own family." Fortunately for you, this belief did not excuse him from the payment of taxes to the State of Iowa, some of which helped to build and maintain this University whose degree is being conferred upon you tonight.

Was the man just quoted correct in his view or was he guilty of a fundamental error? I submit that, intelligent as he was, he failed to understand some of the basic elements of the economic and social system under which it was possible for him to grow rich.

The fertile soil of Iowa was here before the coming of the white man. What happened to convert this unproductive prairie land into the food-basket of the world and to bring Khrushchev to the home of Roswell Garst in Coon Rapids to discover the source of the miracle? The miracle occurred because something was added to the soil of Iowa. The soil remains. What was added was the education of the people.

We hear much talk these days about underdeveloped countries. If any of our foreign friends, graduating tonight, are from underdeveloped countries, I would call their attention to the fact that not so long ago this Iowa was an underdeveloped country. Our pioneer farmers tilled the soil by hand labor, with but little help from oxen, and later, from horses. Mechanization did not begin until World War I. Farm days were long and labor exhausting deep into the Twentieth Century. Pioneer farmers had as much energy and native intelligence as those of today. But they lacked what today's farmers possess — research and applied knowledge — the fruits of education.

JUST AS LINCOLN once said that no nation could exist half slave and half free, so today it is said that the world cannot be secure half rich and half poor. The conscience of the Western world suggests that, both on moral grounds and enlightened self-interest, we should help the underdeveloped countries to advance. But how should that help be given? What form should our foreign aid take? The colonialism of the past covers with suspicion the penetration of underdeveloped countries by Western capitalism. Shipments of food and equipment and arms are a never-ending drain upon our economy with little assurance of permanent good to the recipients. Often those nations even lack competent persons to make effective use of the things that we can supply.

People are the bottleneck. The development of underdeveloped countries can proceed no faster than the competence of their people. The basic, fundamental need is people trained and competent to guide and consolidate a program of advancement, people competent to apply at once the knowledge already known and later to search for what is not known. It is interesting to observe that universities are the one product of

Western civilization that is welcomed and desired in every underdeveloped country. These underdeveloped nations know, often better than we ourselves, that education is an investment and not merely another expenditure; that it is an investment in the future.

Underdevelopment is a relative term. No country is fully developed. Not even the United States or the nations of Western Europe are fully developed. It was the concern of member nations with this problem which brought to Washington, D.C., on October 20, 1961, a unique, significant but little publicized, Policy Conference of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

That organization, composed of eighteen European nations from the United Kingdom to Turkey and from Sweden to Italy, and two North American nations, the United States and Canada, met in the Policy Conference to discuss the subject: Economic Growth and Investment in Education. Here were representatives of twenty nations, many of them economists, united on the prime importance of education in the economic development of both modern and backward countries. Education, they agreed, and particularly education at the highest level, is a prerequisite for a developing economy.

UNDERDEVELOPMENT is a relative term and it is as applicable among the states of our federal union as among nations overseas. In this context Iowa is industrially underdeveloped relative to other parts of the country. This is not for want of numerous educational facilities; and, currently, there is a proposal to create 16 areas in Iowa in each of which a two-year college might be established. If these are to be general purpose colleges, do we now need them? This is the crucial question.

Presently Iowa has 51 institutions beyond the high school serving 2,700,000 people. Los Angeles County, California, has 36 (about one-third less), serving 6,370,000 (more than twice as many) people. Do we need 16 more to raise our total to 67 institutions — nearly twice as many institutions for one-half as many people as the Los Angeles area? Where will these new colleges be located and what will they do? If they are general purpose colleges, will they absorb existing two-year colleges or will they be in addition to them? Very few places in Iowa are more than twenty-five miles from some institution beyond the high school. Currently we are on the throes of school reorganizations in order to consolidate and strengthen our elementary and high schools. We should be on guard against a similar problem at the college level.

On the other hand, there appear to be special purposes which such area colleges might serve, if they would be content to do so. But there is something about the American social and political scene which makes it difficult for a special purpose public college to remain constant to its special purpose. One hundred years ago land grant colleges were established for certain special purposes. Today they have become universities. Somewhat less than a hundred years ago normal schools and teachers colleges were spread across the nation for the special purpose of training teachers. Today those institutions have become state colleges or even state universities. Will new, special purpose institutions remain constant to their special purposes? There is nothing in our history to prove it.

Therefore, without prejudging this proposal, let us study it carefully. If these area colleges are necessary, we can afford them. But we do not need sixteen more potential universities. No society can afford a Harvard in every hamlet; and, if we have something in every hamlet, you may be certain that it will not be a Harvard.

WE, IN THIS country, only too well understand the gospel of quantity. We need to understand the gospel of quality. It is brains and not inert materials that create wealth. We see this all about us with respect to Iowa farm land. In other respects we in this state have not been so far-seeing either in retaining our best brains or in importing brains to replace those exported. We have permitted an erosion of our intellectual top soil without realizing the potential wealth lost thereby.

Just as the top soil of Iowa farms has been multiplied a hundredfold in value and productivity by the skill and ability of our farmers, so New York City has gathered to itself the leadership of the nation's finance and business and industry. Nothing in the rocky soil of Manhattan Island, purchased for sixty Dutch guilders from the Indians, foreshadowed one of the world's great cities. Only New York's remarkable talent for re-

cruiting to itself many of the best brains of every generation has made it the imperial city that it is.

Gone are the days when desirable industry seeks low taxes and cheap labor. Some days ago an officer of one of Iowa's most important enterprises said to me: "The few acres of ground upon which our buildings stand are of small importance. These acres could be almost anywhere — in California or Massachusetts or Texas or a hundred other places."

"What is important, however, is what is adjacent to those acres. What is important to us is that the University of Iowa be not too far away, that it be in the forefront of advances in science and scholarship, and that our people be given an opportunity to meet and know and to exchange ideas with its scientists and scholars."

THE EXPERIENCE of M.I.T., Cal Tech, the Battelle Institute, the new center at Dallas, Texas, and the Golden Triangle of North Carolina, indicates a profound faith that it is brains and not materials which create wealth. For this reason it was gratifying a few days ago to read that the Governor of Iowa, in his eight point proposal to the Iowa Development Commission, recognized the link between universities and industry. This is the wave of the future.

The proceedings of the Policy Conference of the O.C.E.D., to which I have already referred, merely restate the findings of economists when they say that possibly as much as one-half of the economic growth "not accounted for by in puts of capital, land and labor — can be explained by increased productivity brought about by higher levels of education for greater portions of our population." Here were no school superintendents or college presidents on their knees for funds. Here were internationally known economists seeking answers to the economic growth needs of both developed and underdeveloped societies.

Education can no longer be regarded as a consumption expense. Only a few years ago state universities were being urged to charge high tuitions because education increases the students' future earning power. Now it is evident that society should support these great institutions at low cost to the students because it is society as a whole which reaps the greater benefit. The tax cost of education is not a loss to the economy. It is an investment in human capital.

No longer do we ask: "What can we afford to spend on education?" Rather we ask: "What can we not afford to spend?" To what more productive use can the same money be put? Suppose that for the next ten years we spent no money on education. Would we be richer or poorer for the withholding of that expenditure? The question answers itself.

WE SHALL need education, and we shall need it especially at the highest level and of the best quality in the years ahead. Universities by their very nature must be few in number if they are to be excellent. There is nothing so costly as the second-rate. Our University, if it is of the very first quality, will be a powerful agency for the public good. It is appropriate, therefore, to recall the words of Sir Richard Livingstone, words more meaningful today than when they were uttered nearly two decades ago:

"If you wished to destroy modern civilization, the most effective way to do it would be to abolish universities. They stand at its centre. They create knowledge and train minds. The education which they give moulds the outlook of all educated men, and thus affects politics, administration, the professions, industry and commerce. Their discoveries and their thought penetrate almost every activity of life."

"The technique of the doctor and the miner, the pronouncements of the pulpit, and even of the Press, the measures of Government are dictated or at least modified by these distant nerve-centres of intelligence, and on their health and vigour the well-being of the whole modern world depends. They add nothing to the amount of natural intelligence existing, but they refine and perfect what exists and fit it to serve purposes and take stresses which in its raw form it could not meet. Their influence is increasing and will increase unless there is a collapse of modern civilization."

It has been your privilege to live and work in such a university. Be ever faithful to its traditions.

Works by 11 poets from the Poetry Workshop at SUI are among selections by 35 American poets in a new anthology published by The World Publishing Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

One of the 11 is Donald Justice, now an assistant professor of English at SUI, and a member of the Poetry Workshop faculty.

REGIME RECOGNIZED BUENOS AIRES — The Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday Argentina has recognized the military regime in Peru headed by Gen. Ricardo Perez Godoy.

Handful At Monroe Rites, Crowd Barred

HOLLYWOOD — Fabled Marilyn Monroe, for a decade the movies' sex symbol, was entombed Wednesday after a final kiss and an "I love you, I love you, I love you" from ex-husband Joe DiMaggio.

The onetime star slinger for the New York Yankees, second of the famed blonde's three husbands, was the last mourner to leave the chapel before her coffin was sealed.

DiMaggio, who spent 12 hours at the mortuary Tuesday and 5 1/2 hours there before the funeral Wednesday, was in tears as he left the chapel after a simple, dignified service for a select group of friends.

"He was alone with her many times," said a mortuary source. "He was a man obviously bereaved, a man still very much in love with her."

A crowd of 1,000 curious flocked to the park in West Los Angeles, just a mile from 20th Century-Fox studio where Marilyn soared to fame. But more than 100 officers kept them outside the park's surrounding wall.

The list of about 30 invitees was prepared by DiMaggio, Miss Monroe's business manager and her half-sister. They explained that if they invited one star, they would have to invite many, and to have a big crowd would mean abandoning the simple rites they felt Miss Monroe would have wanted.

SUI Coeds Making Plans For the Rest of 'Vacation'

By JUDY TOOHILL Staff Writer

In the midst of final exams and rooms turned topsy-turvy with trunks, suitcases and cardboard boxes, Burge Hall residents really had their thoughts turned to plans for what is left of their "summer vacation" after the end of summer school.

For most of the summer school students there are only a few weeks before the "grind" starts again, and they are planning to cram them with fun and relaxation.

"I really didn't mind summer school. It is a good deal for freshmen because it gets them used to the campus and University classes," commented Carla Jones, A1, Washington. She plans to catch up on reading and go to Minnesota for a vacation with her family before returning to SUI in the fall.

Ellen Dow, A3, Alexandria, Va., will spend 22 hours traveling by train to get home. After she arrives, Ellen plans to learn to drive two kinds of foreign cars, a Volkswagen and Feugeot which has four forward gears. "I've never driven a 'shift' car successfully before," she added.

Culinary interests will also take Ellen's time as she intends to learn how to make shishkebob. A vacation in Delaware, a concert in Washington, D. C., and "just loafing" are also on her agenda.

A side trip to the World's Fair in Seattle is in the plans of Marilyn Jones, A2, Midland, Mich., when she and her parents take their annual vacation to California to see her grandparents.

Flying lessons are in the thoughts of Louise Osborn, A3, Hampton. Her father flies his own airplane and Louise plans to learn on a Piper Cub plane. She also intends to do a lot of relaxing to compensate for spending the last two years going to college year-round.

Carolyn Hanna, A3, Webster City, will help her parents move to a new home "just down the block from where we live now." She expects to refinish her furniture and vacation in the western states, too.

A vacation in the Poconos Mts. of Pennsylvania and visiting with her family on the Atlantic coast are plans of Marie Patterson, A2, Independence.

"I'm going to swim, golf and completely relax the mind," Sue Asp, A4, Evanston, Ill., said. She has several outdoor camping trips in Wisconsin planned.

Final wedding plans will take all of the time of Marcia Anderson, A4, Bloomfield. The wedding is to be in three weeks.

Mrs. Louise Harkin, G, Burlington, will visit her family during the three weeks before school bells again ring and she resumes teaching kindergarten in Burlington. Mrs. Harkin plans to receive her M.A. next February.

Here to obtain teaching certification credits, Caroline Cromwell, G, Burlington, plans to spend the next three weeks preparing for her first teaching position. Caroline was graduated from Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., this June, and she is the sister of Thomas Cromwell, A4, Burlington, senior class president at SUI. She will teach upper elementary art and music classes in Burlington.

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Karen Anderson, B4, Minneapolis, Minn., will see her family's new home for the first time. They recently moved to Minneapolis from Ames. "I don't even know if I can get to my bed, because the things I sent haven't been unpacked yet!" she exclaimed.

She plans to help her mother decorate their new home, and then around the first of September Karen will drive to Florida with her family where they will leave her brother Paul at Florida State University in Tallahassee. She plans to do some school wardrobe shopping on the way home.

"Then I'm going to rest and pack and come back to school."

KINYON in City Today for Exam

MAQUOKETA — A former convict, charged with murder in the fatal beating of a farmer who befriended him, Wednesday was ordered to undergo a psychiatric examination.

District Court Judge Arthur Janssen ordered the examination for Donald L. Kinyon, 27, at the request of the defendant's court-appointed attorneys. Kinyon was to be brought today to Iowa City for the examination.

Judge Janssen also granted a three-week delay in entering a plea Wednesday. Kinyon's attorneys had requested the delay.

DEGAULLE TO GERMANY PARIS — The government announced Wednesday President Charles de Gaulle formally accepted an invitation to visit West Germany Sept. 4-9.

CLASSIFIEDS

Advertisement for Classifieds containing various listings: Typing, Advertising Rates, Classified Display Ads, Home Furnishings, Mobile Homes For Sale, Help Wanted, Apartments For Rent, Rooms For Rent, Wanted, and Rides or Riders Wanted.

Cartoon strip by Johnny Hart and Mort Walker. The first panel shows Beetle Bailey saying 'IT'S A LITTLE THING I'VE BEEN WORKING ON FOR AMUSEMENT - I CALL IT A FIRE-CRACKER.' The second panel shows Beetle Bailey saying 'NOW...IF MY CALCULATIONS ARE CORRECT, THIS THING SHOULD EXPLODE.' The third panel shows Beetle Bailey saying 'YOU'RE GOING TO TEST THAT THING IN THE ATMOSPHERE?' The fourth panel shows Beetle Bailey saying 'I'M IN A HURRY, COOKIE...JUST GET ME A GLASS OF MY SPECIAL MIXTURE.' The fifth panel shows Beetle Bailey saying 'AH!' and another character saying 'IS SARGE ON A DIET?' and another character saying 'ARE YOU KIDDING?' The sixth panel shows Beetle Bailey saying 'DOES BLENDED WASHED POTATOES, CHEESEBURGER, CASHW NUTS AND BROWN GRAY SOUND LIKE A DIET TO YOU?'

# The Daily Iowan SPORTS

Page 4—THE DAILY IOWAN—Iowa City, Iowa—Thursday, Aug. 9, 1962

## Mets Eliminated from Race Earliest in Baseball History

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The record books can add a new line next winter:  
Earliest date for pennant losing — New York Mets, Aug. 7, 1962.

When the Mets succumbed Tuesday night in Los Angeles 7-5, they reached the point of no return. It was their 82nd defeat. Even if they win all the rest of their games — a fantasy that staggers the imagination — they have to finish below the .500 mark in a 162-game season.

Because it is impossible for all the clubs to finish below .500, the 82nd defeat meant mathematical elimination although they trailed the Dodgers by 46 games with 51 to play.

"What's Casey Stengel trying to do, beat my losing record?" said Fred Haney, general manager of the Angels, in a kidding vein Tuesday night at Los Angeles. He referred to 1952 when his Pittsburgh Pirates lost 112.

The Mets have a shot at the modern record for most lost — 115 by Boston in 1935, a National League mark, and 117 by Philadelphia in 1916 in the American League. The all-time mark is 134 defeats by Cleveland in 1899. Of course, the Mets have more chances. They play a 162-game season.

## Top Tankers To Compete On Friday

CUYAHOGA FALLS, Ohio (AP) — A 20-member West German team headed by 20-year-old standout Gerhard Hetz flew in Wednesday to compete in the international contest for the star-studded men's National Amateur Athletic Union (AAU), Outdoor Swimming Championships.

There were 12 men and eight women with the team. The women will compete in invitational events held in conjunction with the three-day meet opening Friday and will fly next week to Chicago to compete in the women's national championships.

Hetz and Ted Stickle of Indiana University are expected to provide one of several individual duels for spectators at the 50-meter Waterworks Pool. Both are entered in the 400-meter individual medley relay Friday, an event in which Stickle broke the 5-minute barrier while swimming here last year.

Hetz bettered Stickle's mark last May with a time of 4 minutes, 53.3 seconds, but Stickle, who hails from San Mateo, Calif., is 4:51.8.

There is also a possibility that 17-year-old Roy Saari, one of the world's greatest freestylers, will join the field against Hetz and Stickle. Saari says he will enter the 400-meter freestyle or the medley for his third event.

Saari faces some stiff competition in the freestyle events from two Australians — Murray Rose and Jon Konrad — both swimming under the Los Angeles Athletic Club colors. Rose, 22, lost to Saari in three events at the national indoor championships last spring, when his swimming suffered because of a heavy work load at the University of Southern California.

The Aussie had been a doubtful starter for this meet, but reportedly he was so encouraged by improvement shown in recent meets he decided to make the trip here.

Saari, Rose and Konrad could get surprising competition from 16-year-old Don Schoellander Saturday in the 200-meter freestyle. The event never has been clocked in under 2 minutes, but Schoellander was timed in 2 minutes flat on one leg of an 800-meter relay event with the Santa Clara Swim Club. Konrad's best time is 2:00.4.

Preliminaries will be held in the morning each day, with finals starting late in the afternoon.

## Yanks Split With Orioles

NEW YORK (AP) — The league-leading New York Yankees split a doubleheader with Baltimore Wednesday, winning the first 3-2 on Bill Skowron's ninth-inning single, but losing the second 4-3 as Baltimore's Billy Hoelt hurled four innings of no-hit relief.

Hoelt, a veteran left-hander, bailed out starter Jack Fisher, who was bombed for all the New York runs in the sixth.

The Yanks had two runs in, none out and men on second and third when Hoelt came on to face Roger Maris. He got Maris on a pop fly, retired Yogi Berra on a run-scoring infield out and struck out John Blanchard.

The Yanks didn't threaten again. Fisher pitched 4½ innings of no-hit ball before Blanchard singled in the fifth. He had a 4-0 lead, thanks to some erratic New York play afield, when the roof fell in during the New York sixth.

The Orioles got all their runs in the fifth, helped considerably by two Yankee errors.

In the opener, the Yanks and Orioles were locked in a 2-2 struggle when Skowron delivered the winning blow, a single, with two out in the ninth.

NEW YORK (AP) — The Baltimore Orioles learned Wednesday that pitcher Steve Barber is afflicted with mononucleosis and probably will be out for the rest of the season.

The 23-year-old left-hander was released from Union Memorial Hospital in Baltimore Wednesday morning after the ailment was diagnosed and told to return to his home in that city and rest.

**FIRST GAME**  
Baltimore 3, Orioles 2  
New York 10, Orioles 2  
Pappas and Landrith, Lau (8); Stafford, Bridges (9) and Howard, W. — Bridges (5-0), L. — Pappas (10-7).  
Home run — Baltimore, Herzog (4).

**SECOND GAME**  
Baltimore 4, Orioles 5  
New York 3, Orioles 4  
Fisher, Hoelt (6) and Lau; Bouton, Daley (7), Coats (9) and Berra, W. — Fisher (5-0), L. — Bouton (5-3).  
Home run — New York, Boyer (14).

## BoSox Blank Indians, 6-0

BOSTON (AP) — Gene Conley, Boston's wandering right-hander, checked Cleveland on four hits and the Red Sox teed off on 15-game winner Dick Donovan for a 6-0 victory Wednesday night.

Gary Geiger, moved to the lead-off spot, led Boston's 11-hit assault with a pair of singles, a double and three runs batted in. Lu Clinton contributed a two-run triple in Boston's three-run first inning.

Conley was making his second start since disappearing for four days after stepping off a Red Sox team bus in New York two weeks ago. He retired 13 straight batters from the second inning until he hit rookie catcher Doc Edwards with a pitch in the seventh.

Conley fanned six and walked two while evening his record at 10-10.

**Cleveland** ..... 000 000 000 — 0 4 0  
**Boston** ..... 210 200 00x — 6 11 0  
Donovan, Funk (6), Daley (8) and Edwards; Conley and Tillman, W. — Conley (10-10), L. — Donovan (15-5).

## Three Prep Track Stars To Enroll at Drake U.

DES MOINES (AP) — Three state champion high school trackmen and several other outstanding performers have signed letters of intent to enroll at Drake this fall.

The state champions are Gary Osborn, Winterset, high and low hurdles; Larry Schlotterback, Charles City, indoor and outdoor half-mile; and Don Rivers, Sioux City, cross country.

Three other top half-milers from Iowa also are ticketed for Drake. They are Terry Briggs, Cedar Rapids; Jefferson; Jim Moorehead, Des Moines; Roosevelt; and Mike Dougherty, Clarion.

## Majors Scoreboard

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	67	43	.609
Los Angeles	64	49	.566
Minnesota	63	50	.558
Baltimore	58	56	.509
Cleveland	55	56	.495
Chicago	56	58	.491
Detroit	54	57	.486
Kansas City	52	62	.456
Boston	50	61	.450
Washington	42	69	.378

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS			
New York, 3-3, Baltimore 2-4 (2)	Detroit 6-10, Washington 5-3 (2)	Los Angeles 5-7, Chicago 1-5 (2)	twi-night
Boston 6, Cleveland 0	Kansas City 4, Minnesota 3		

TODAY'S PROBABLE PITCHERS			
Baltimore (Brown 5-3) at New York (Ford 11-5) — night	Los Angeles (Gibbs 6-6) at Chicago (Fisher 3-4 or Buzhardt 6-9)	Minnesota (Kaat 12-9) at Kansas City (Pister 2-9)	Detroit (Kopitz 2-0 or Foytack 8-4) at Washington (Cheney 4-6) — night
Cleveland (Perry 5-9) at Boston (Monbouquette 9-11)			

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W.	L.	Pct.
x-Los Angeles	77	37	.675
x-San Francisco	72	41	.637
Cincinnati	67	46	.593
Pittsburgh	63	49	.563
St. Louis	64	50	.561
Milwaukee	60	54	.526
x-Philadelphia	51	63	.447
Chicago	42	72	.368
Houston	40	71	.360
x-New York	29	82	.261

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS			
New York at San Francisco — night	Philadelphia at Los Angeles — night	St. Louis 2, Pittsburgh 4	Chicago 12, Milwaukee 4
Cincinnati 4, Houston 0			

TODAY'S PROBABLE PITCHERS			
Philadelphia (Bennett 4-7) at Los Angeles (Richard 1-2 or Ortega 6-2)	New York (Jackson 6-13) at San Francisco (Sanford 14-6)	Chicago (Buhl 8-6) at Milwaukee (Cloninger 2-2)	Cincinnati (O'Toole 11-12) at Houston (Woodeshick 4-12) — night

## Billy Cannon Inks \$100,000 Pact With A.F.L. Oilers

HOUSTON (AP) — Billy Cannon signed a new \$100,000-plus contract with the Houston Oilers Wednesday and officials of the American Football League (AFL) champions hinted the action was prompted by overtures from the rival National Football League (NFL).

The original \$100,000-plus personal contract signed by the 1959 Heisman Trophy winner from Louisiana State extends through the 1962 season. The new straight salary contract extends through the 1965 season.

Cannon denied having been contacted by any NFL club, but Oilers sources said there have been reports the NFL already has set up a system to determine which team would get the rights for Cannon's services if the AFL's rushing leader could be lured away from the Oilers.

The first three-year contract prompted a federal court fight between the Oilers and the Los Angeles Rams.

"I wanted to play in Houston when I came here and I see no reason to change," Cannon said Wednesday.

# Cards' Gibson 3-Hits Pirates, 2-0

## Second Straight Shutout For St. Louis Pitchers

PITTSBURGH (AP) — The St. Louis Cardinals scored two unearned runs in the sixth inning and that, coupled with Bib Gibson's three-hitter, gave them a 2-0 victory over Pittsburgh Wednesday night.

Gibson was in control all the way as he won his 14th game against 8 losses. He gave up only two singles and a double, while striking out 10 and walking two.

Both Cardinal runs came with two down off loser Al McBean. Ken Boyer beat out a rolled down the third base line.

Charles James followed with a single to center and when center-fielder Billy Virdon let the ball get

by him, both Boyer and James scored.

The loss was the Pirates' 14th in their last 18 games.

The victory was the fourth via the shutout route for Gibson and the fourth for the Cardinal pitching staff, which leads the major leagues in that department.

It was the second straight shutout win for the Cardinals over Pittsburgh. Right-hander Ernie Broglio hurled a four-hit, 5-0 win Tuesday night.

Gibson's effort extended the scoreless inning streak of the Red-bird staff to 21 straight.



## Only One Thing He Hates Worse

Catcher Elston Howard of the Yankees argues with home plate umpire John Flaherty Wednesday after Orioles' Jackie Brandt (25) had scored from third base on a sacrifice fly in the seventh inning of the first game of the New York-Baltimore double header at New York's Yankee Stadium.

The argument continues in the center picture and at the right Howard turns away and throws his hands up in disgust as Yankee pitcher Bill Stafford (22) talks with Flaherty, who won the argument, naturally. The Yankees won the first game 3-2, but dropped the night cap, 4-3.

— AP Wirephoto

## Colts, Eagles Play Saturday

HERSHEY, Pa. (AP) — Two of the National Football League's (NFL) finest quarterbacks take the big test here Saturday when the Philadelphia Eagles and Baltimore Colts open their National Football League exhibition season.

Reports from both training camps — the Eagles here and the Colts at Westminster, Md. — have been glowing on the performances of Sonny Jurgensen and Johnny Unitas. Both are throwing the ball as well as ever, they say, giving both clubs that title-contending look.

But as Coaches Nick Skorich of the Eagles and Weeb Ewbank of the Colts would be the first to admit, the proof of the throwing comes in a game.

Jurgensen, who last season cracked two NFL records and tied a third with his 235 completions for 3,723 yards and 32 touchdowns, suffered a severe shoulder separation in the NFL runner-up Bowl game last January in Miami. There was concern whether he could regain his form.

Thus far in training camp, he has been throwing the ball 60 and 70 yards effortlessly. The arm admittedly gets tired, and Jurgensen has had to work on his timing but the shoulder doesn't bother him.

Baltimore has somewhat of a similar problem with Unitas. The brilliant passer, who led the Colts to NFL titles in 1958 and 1959, was handicapped last year with a badly swollen finger on his passing hand.

## Los Angeles Whips Chicago Twice To Gain on Yanks

CHICAGO (AP) — The Los Angeles Angels beat the Chicago White Sox twice Wednesday night, vaulted past Minnesota into second place in the American League, and drew to within 4½ games of the first-place Yankees.

The Angels won the opener, 5-1, scoring four runs in a weird eighth inning outburst, and completed the sweep with a 7-5 triumph.

Ted Bowsfield out-dueled Juan Pizarro in the opener, but Jack Spring worked the last two innings to preserve Bowsfield's seventh victory against five losses. Pizarro, who was shelved out in the eighth, is now 11-12 for the year.

The Angels loaded the bases in their tie-breaking, four-run outburst on Pizarro's error and a pair of sacrifices on which the White Sox were thwarted in their attempts to effect forceouts. Lee Thomas' third single drove home two runs, another scored on Luis Aparicio's throwing error, and the last one on a single by Felix Torres.

Don Lee recorded his ninth victory in the nightcap but required relief from rookie Dan Osinski and Bob Botz, and finally from Ryne Duren, who entered after Sherm Lollar's two-run homer drove Botz to cover in the eighth.

FIRST GAME			
Los Angeles	5	1	0
Chicago	1	7	2
Bowsfield, Spring (8) and Rodgers; Pizarro, Joyce (8) and Carreon, W. — Bowsfield (7-5), L. — Pizarro (11-12).			

SECOND GAME			
Los Angeles	7	1	4
Chicago	1	2	0
Lee, Osinski (6), Botz (7), Duren (8)			

## Palmer Fires 71 In Practice Round For Golf Classic

AKRON, Ohio (AP) — Arnold Palmer, Masters and British Open champion, was stung by a bee and fired a one-over-par 71 in a practice round Wednesday, preparing for Thursday's opening round of the American Golf Classic.

Palmer, who had one birdie and two bogeys, was stung on the left wrist while playing in the 17th hole. He had a slight puff on the wrist but was expected to play Thursday without any difficulty.

Palmer, PGA champion Gary Player, U.S. Open champion Jack Nicklaus and practically every name player in the country will tee off in a field of 99 professionals chasing the top prize of \$9,000 in the \$50,000 tournament over the par 35-35-70 Firestone Country Club course which measures 7,165 yards.

A's 4; TWINS 3			
Minnesota	0	0	0
Kansas City	0	0	0
Kralick, Sullivan (8), Pleis (9), Moore (9) and Zimmerman; Segui, Rakow (9) and Azcue, W. — Rakow (10-12), L. — Pleis (2-1).			

HOME RUNS — MINNESOTA, ALLEN (10); KILLBREW (30); KANSAS CITY, ALUSIK (7).			
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## Tigers Take 2 from Nats

WASHINGTON (AP) — Detroit swept a two-night doubleheader from Washington Wednesday 6-5 and 10-3.

Phil Regan went all the way to win the second game behind a 15-hit blasting that included Rocky Colavito's 24th home run and Mike Roarke's third.

Bubba Morton and Roarke each had three hits.

The Tigers knocked out Dave Stenhouse, the Senators' 10-game winner in the first innings of the opener as they scored four runs helped by Vic Wertz' third home run of the season. The Tigers added two in the fourth on Norm Cash's 31st homer.

Reliever Ron Kline was the winner for Detroit, but Terry Fox came out to save the victory. Fox pitched out of trouble in the eighth when Washington scored two. He got Bob Johnson on a fly ball with two Senators on base.

FIRST GAME			
Detroit	6	5	1
Washington	5	11	2
Moss, Kline (3), Fox (8) and Brown; Stenhouse, Kufny, Hamilton (5), Hannan (8), Hobough (9) and Schmidt; Retzer (9), W. — Kline (3-3), L. — Stenhouse (10-6).			

SECOND GAME			
Detroit	10	3	0
Washington	3	8	0
Regan (9), W. — Kline (3-3), L. — Stenhouse (10-6).			

HOME RUNS — DETROIT, COLAVITO (24); ROARKE (3).			
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## Cubs 12; Braves 4

MILWAUKEE (AP) — The Chicago Cubs exploded with a 14-hit attack Wednesday night to trounce Milwaukee 12-4 and break the Braves' five-game winning streak.

Included in the Chicago barrage were home runs by Ernie Banks and Ron Santos. Banks' first-inning homer was a two-run blast and his 28th of the year. Santos drove in three runs in the fifth with his 14th home run.

Lee Maye hit two home runs to account for three of the Braves' runs.

Glen Hobbie, who went the distance for the Cubs, allowed seven hits as he chalked up his fourth victory against 11 defeats. The loser was Bob Hendley, who had not been touched for a home run in 58 innings before Banks got his four-base blow in the first.

CHICAGO			
203 050 200	— 12	14	0
Milwaukee	001 102 000	— 4	7
Hobbie and Barragan; Hendley, Wiley (4), Fischer (5), Curtis (7) and Crandall, Uecker (6), W. — Hobbie (4-11), L. — Hendley (8-4).			

HOME RUNS — CHICAGO, BANKS (28); SANTOS (14); MILWAUKEE, MAYE (2) (6).			
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