

### Bitter Cold Continues To Grip Europe

LONDON (UPI) — Bitter winter weather flailed Europe for the sixth straight day as the week's weather-connected death toll rose above 400 Friday.

More cold, snow and icy winds were predicted for most of the continent.

Traffic, rail and miscellaneous accidents killed at least 137 Britons. Airport traffic was back to normal Friday, but roads in southern England "resemble Alpine passes," the Royal Automobile Club reported.

Workers on the Scilly Isles off Britain's southwest coast picked early blooming narcissus. London shoppers queued up at 6:30 a.m. in 24 degree cold for post-Christmas sales. British railways ran "ghost trains" to de-ice the tracks.

Spain was lashed again Friday by winter rains which have left 7,000 flood victims homeless in southern Andalusia. Floods and freezing weather caused 11 deaths in Spain. A cold wave in the east, home of the Valencia oranges, caused an estimated \$68.5 million damage to citrus and other crops.

Floods drove 2,000 persons from their homes at Algieria, within sight of Gibraltar. Another 2,000 were left homeless by floods at Cadiz on the south Atlantic coast.

An appeal for emergency relief for the homeless was made in Spain's three southeastern provinces of Seville, Cadiz and Huelva. Communications and transportation were cut. Temperatures ranged from a high of 52 in Cadiz to a low of 17 north of Madrid.

Subfreezing temperatures covered France. Forty-four weather deaths were reported. Helicopters replaced St. Bernard dogs to provide supplies to snowbound motorists in the Perthus Pass region of the French-Spanish border.

In Italy, where more than 50 have died on and off the highways, the mercury ranged from 13 below to 59 degrees, with some relief predicted. Snow cut off 50 towns in the north. Police rescued 200 marooned tourists who had spent 20 hours in two huts on the slope of Sicily's Mt. Etna.

At least eight died in Belgium and 16 in Switzerland. All of Scandinavia was under snow. In Oslo, it was 7 below zero.

Germany shivers in its coldest winter in years with traffic accidents killing at least 66 and injuring 1,500. Barges froze in canals and rivers.



### Happy New Year From The Daily Iowan

## Fidel Now Battling For His Political Life, Say Observers

NEW YORK (UPI) — Smuggled dispatches arriving here from Western sources within Cuba reported Friday that Fidel Castro is battling for his political life on the eve of the fourth anniversary of his successful revolution.

The revolutionary leader was reported plagued by internal problems stemming from the recent Soviet action in removing missiles and their Soviet crews from Cuba without prior consultation with Castro.

The dispatches said Castro's "image" has been damaged, perhaps irreparably, by the unilateral Soviet act.

Castro was reported having trouble keeping in line student followers, enraged by what they termed "Soviet treason." He was said to be visiting the University of Havana almost nightly to keep students from street demonstrations of displeasure.

Western diplomats in Cuba and other reliable sources said the international political crisis provoked by Khrushchev also had caused a deep cleavage in Cuban Communist Party ranks.

Such party stalwarts as Ernesto (Che) Guevara, generally credited with playing a leading role in getting Khrushchev to put so-called offensive weapons into Cuba, were described as "enraged" over his policy reversal.

Guevara, long a sympathizer of Communist China in its ideological split with Moscow, was said to have become openly pro-Peking in his post-crisis political attitude.

The dispatches confirmed earlier reports from Havana of serious differences between Castro and Khrushchev's personal envoy, Anastas Mikoyan, dispatched from Moscow to smooth out Soviet-Cuban differences.

Castro attended only the first two of Mikoyan's meetings in Havana with top Cuban leaders because he expressed himself on the subject of Russia in terms "offensive" to Mikoyan, it was said.

Students were reported to have demonstrated inside university walls with posters denouncing Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev and university rector Juan Marinello, veteran president of the Cuban

### Frost's Condition Reported Same

BOSTON (UPI) — The condition of poet Robert Frost, who suffered a heart attack after undergoing major surgery, was reported unchanged Friday by Peter Bent Brigham Hospital authorities.

The hospital disclosed the nature of the 83-year-old Frost's illness for the first time Thursday. Authorities previously had reported only that the four-time Pulitzer Prize-winner had undergone surgery and was in critical condition.

Frost entered the hospital Dec. 3 for treatment of an obstruction of the urinary tract. The operation was performed Dec. 10 and "his convalescence was proceeding well when he sustained a heart attack," according to Dr. F. Lloyd Mussells, hospital director.

Dr. Mussells said the heart complication had not progressed unfavorably, and that the elderly poet's general condition had improved slightly over the past several days.

Until recently Frost, the nation's unofficial poet laureate, had enjoyed relatively good health. He visited the Soviet Union with Secretary of the Interior Stewart M. Udall earlier this year.

Communist Party. Cuba's 7 million people were described in the dispatches as increasingly restless over prolonged shortages. There were also confirmed reports in Havana of discontent within the armed forces, particularly in interior garrisons.

The dispatches reported continued anti-Castro guerrilla activity throughout Cuba, but they described it as scattered and ineffective. More serious for Castro, they said, was the growing rumble of dissatisfaction among peasants.

Castro also was reported to have ignored subsequent efforts by Mikoyan to get him to modify or retract the "offensive" phases used.

But despite Soviet-Cuban differences, diplomats in Havana said, Castro is fully cognizant of Cuba's almost entire dependence on the Kremlin for his political future.

They pointed out he sent Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, the country's economic czar, to Moscow, even after his split with Mikoyan, to talk trade. Castro's emissary was said to have told the Russians that they must continue to aid the Cuban Regime in every way possible if Castroism is to survive its present crisis.

HAVANA (UPI) — Cuba Friday abruptly banned any further departures of relatives of ransomed invasion prisoners.

Announcement of the ban coincided with a bitter attack on President Kennedy in the Government-controlled Cuban press and radio for his action in honoring ransomed Cuban invasion prisoners and their leaders.

In an unexplained reversal of previously announced policy, a government spokesman said no more relatives will be allowed to leave Cuba aboard Red Cross-chartered ships used to deliver ransom cargoes to Havana.

The decision was communicated to about 1,000 persons massed before the former American Embassy in Havana, clamoring for aid in leaving the island.

There was no reason announced for the ban.

A spokesman for the Swiss Embassy, which now handles American diplomatic affairs in Cuba, appealed to the crowd for patience.

He warned that any demonstrations could harm their efforts to leave the country.

Previously, Premier Fidel Castro had assured prisoners' representatives on several occasions that all relatives of the prisoners could leave freely aboard the Red Cross ships bringing ransom goods here.

Informed sources said an estimated 5,000 to 6,000 relatives had filed petitions for permission to leave. In addition, more than 1,000 others stranded in Havana by the disruption in air service following last October's crisis, also have sought to use the Red Cross transportation.

Hundreds of Cubans have massed outside the Embassy site in suburban Havana.

Customers of Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Company in the Iowa City area who use natural gas in their homes, stores, offices or industrial plants are to receive a refund in the amount of approximately \$95,000.

James E. Stewart, district manager of the utility, explained Friday that this refund will be distributed in the form of a rate reduction applicable on bills received over a period of approximately 12 months starting about Feb. 1, 1963.

# Katangan Forces Open Attacks on U.N. Troops

## All Sorts of 'Crazy Weather' Possible—

### Europe's Cold Could Hit U.S.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The chief U.S. long-range weather forecaster said Friday "feedback" conditions could bounce Europe's current bitter cold wave to the United States and back again.

Forecaster Jerome Namias said "all sort of crazy weather" can develop when there are "blocking conditions" in the upper air winds which steer storms. This year, he

said, winter storms are being deflected far south of their normal paths.

Namias said weather within the Northern Hemisphere, as within and between other areas, is "interwoven." The northeastern United States, now having moderate weather, can expect another cold period "very shortly," he told a reporter.

A 30-day forecast from Namias' office Dec. 14 accurately predicted the current subnormal temperatures in Europe, correcting a Nov. 30 forecast which said December temperatures would be above normal.

Namias said it was "fascinating" the way weather perpetuates itself — as it appears this winter's cold spell will do in the Northern Hemisphere.

For example, he said, falling snow cools the air and reflects cold into the upper air currents.

"This encourages the replenishment and maintenance of snow," he said.

An abnormal surface condition "can come back to plague the atmosphere," thereby causing abnormal conditions elsewhere on the earth's surface, he said.

Asked if this meant the cold in Europe could bounce back and forth in the hemisphere, he said "Yes, quite so." He said however, it would not be the same cold air, but rather the influencing conditions and reactions that would prevail.

What causes the blocking and feedback conditions in the upper wind system, and thus the snowballing effect of abnormal weather?

Namias said meteorologists have been unable to come up with a precise explanation of the chain of events.

One explanation is in "hydrodynamical phenomenon," which involves the mutual influence of wind currents and such things as the influence of oceans on the air above them.

There is no evidence, Namias said, that nuclear testing has caused the abnormal conditions.

"They go way back before nuclear testing," he said.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz said Friday shippers and dockworkers have agreed to submit a key issue in the six-day maritime strike — the size of work gangs — to a study group and try to write a contract that will reopen ports from Maine to Texas.

Wirtz determined to get the dockworkers back on the job, said the major issues now are wages and fringe benefits and the length of the temporary contract.

"We mean business," Wirtz said. "The interests involved just do not justify the closure of the East and Gulf Coast ports. We are going to try to get a settlement without any further delay."

The Labor Secretary made the announcement immediately after meeting with representatives of the New York Shippers Association, bargaining group for 145 stevedore contractors and steamship companies.

He scheduled talks today with officials of the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA).

The agreement to let a manpower utilization and job security study committee tackle the work gang issue apparently follows a recommendation made by Wirtz shortly before the 75,000 longshore-

men walked off the job Sunday afternoon.

Shippers, accusing the union of "featherbedding" practices, want the size of work gangs reduced from 20 to 17 men. The union has said the proposal was not negotiable — that it would throw 5,000 men out of work.

Wirtz said he wanted to stress at this time that the size of work gangs was not an issue in bargaining.

"The main issues are two — wages and related fringe benefits, and the length of the contract," Wirtz said.

He said shippers have offered a nine-cent hourly wage increase and a one-year contract. The ILA is holding out, he said, for a two-year contract and has not made any wage demands.

The union has previously said that it wants a 40 cent increase over two years — 25 cents per hour the first year and 15 cents the second.

"We are picking up negotiations from Saturday night (the last talks before the walkout) and we will try to press further to get an agreement," Wirtz said. "We are moving ahead on the bargaining."

The Labor Secretary began the new round of talks after violence erupted on the docks at Galveston, Tex. An independent longshoremen who had crossed ILA picket lines was shot in the leg.

Despite the shooting, police said there would be no increase in the number of policemen and Texas Rangers assigned to the area to keep down violence.

## 'We Mean Business,' Says Labor Sec'y in Dock Strike

### Further Departure of Cuba Relatives Banned

MIAMI (UPI) — The Government-controlled radio and Communist press of Cuba Friday lashed out at President Kennedy for honoring ransomed Cuban prisoners and their leaders.

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urban Havana the past two days asking for diplomatic aid in leaving Cuba.

Swiss Embassy officers, however, have been telling them that the Castro Regime must authorize all departures.

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## Tshombe Effort Fails To Achieve Cease-Fire

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (AP) — Katangan police, ignoring cease-fire orders from their superiors, attacked U.N. forces with machine-gun and mortar fire in Elisabethville Friday.

Reports from the scene said the tempo of hostilities had increased amid indications that the U.N. troops had begun returning the fire. A Red Cross official said the Katanga police had gone mad.

The U.N. command said seven U.N. soldiers had been wounded since Katanga forces launched the attacks around the secessionist Katanga Province capital Thursday night. Eight civilians also were reported wounded.

The United Nations had reported that U.N. troops were holding their fire while President Moise Tshombe of Katanga sought unsuccessfully to get his forces to halt their firing.

But a later report from AP correspondent John Latz in Elisabethville said the sound of battle had become more intense as the day progressed and that it appeared the U.N. troops were returning Katanga forces' fire.

A U.N. announcement said the U.N. forces had cleared police roadblocks around Elisabethville and captured a Katanga police headquarters in the Karavia section. It did not say whether the U.N. forces had to fight to attain these objectives.

However, a terse U.N. report from Elisabethville reporting a Katangan position captured and adding "cleaning up operations are continuing" was seen as a sign U.N. troops were employing force.

G. C. Senn, International Red Cross representative in Elisabethville, reported Katangan gendarmes out of hand near a smelting plant of Union Miniere, the huge European-owned mining complex in Katanga.

"They (the Katangan police) are mad," Senn said. "They are now killing their own men." He said the Katangan police had fired wildly on African townships, wounding six African and two European civilians.

Robert Gardiner, chief of U.N. Congo operations, told newsmen he did not know whether the police attacks were what he called "round three" in Tshombe's resistance to U.N. pressure to bring Katanga back under the control of the central government at Leopoldville. Katanga seceded after the Congo had gained independence from Belgium two years ago.

For all three parties involved in the Congo — the United Nations, the central government in Leopoldville, and Tshombe's Katanga—the stakes are high.

The United Nations is playing to save its prestige in Africa; the Leopoldville government faces collapse through continued Katangan separation; and Tshombe faces a loss of \$40 million a year in mining royalties if he surrenders.

Reports from nearby Northern Rhodesia quoted Tshombe as saying the U.N. troops had shelled the European quarter in Elisabethville and that civilian lives were endangered. He said U.N. shells had hit a hospital and that a nurse had been wounded. In New York, the United Nations denied this.

Also in New York, a U.N. spokesman said Tshombe apparently had lost control of the 18,000-man police force, Katanga's largest force.

Although it had said U.N. troops had been withholding fire, the United Nations in New York reported its forces in Katanga had been "instructed to take all necessary action in self-defense and to restore order." It called the police force attack "overt and obviously well planned."

Secretary-General U Thant met at U.N. headquarters in New York with his Congo aides to study the reports from Katanga.

Gardiner said the order to clear the roadblocks in Elisabethville had the full concurrence of Thant. Gardiner said it was necessary to remove the Katangan roadblocks because they were too close to U.N. positions. He added he did not know what had touched off the shooting. There also had been a clash Christmas Eve.

Gardiner reported the Katangans had cut off electric power and water in Elisabethville and closed the radio. Reports from the Katangan capital were being relayed through a U.N. teletype channel.

Washington (UPI) — In a move designed to make the National Guard more flexible, the Army said Friday civilian veterans would be allowed to join Guard units without having to attend weekly drills.

The move was part of a plan to free the Guard of a bottleneck encountered during the Berlin crisis in 1961 when 150,000 civilians were mobilized.

During the mobilization, complaints came from 38,000 "fillers" who were ordered to duty to bring the recalled Guard units to full strength, but in many cases the fillers did not have the needed military specialty.

Outlined in The Army Times, a weekly service journal, the new procedure calls for recruiting 50,000 to 100,000 fillers to free the Guard from dependence on the ready reserve reinforcement pool.

Those assigned to high-priority units, which must be ready for mobilization within eight weeks, will attend their unit's summer encampment. Those attached to low priority units would have no training obligation.

The Army said the fillers would not count against the Guard's 400,000-man authorized strength. However, the Guard already is 18,000 men below strength and doubts have been expressed that it will be able to meet its quota because of the high standards set by Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara.

McNamara has ruled that the Guard and civilian reserve physical and mental standards must be the same as those of the Regular Army.

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The house was sitting on blocks and had recently been moved to the location south of Haldane dairy, southwest of Iowa City.

The fire was so far underway, Coralville firemen, reported, that they were unable to save the house. The owner of a neighboring house called the fire department.

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# The Constant Enemy

Sidna Brower, editor of *The Mississippian*, student newspaper at the University of Mississippi, has been "reprimanded" by a resolution adopted by the Student Activities Committee of the Student Senate for failing to "counter the distortion by the national press of the image created" of the Ole Miss student body.

Miss Brower has been a naughty girl. According to an Ole Miss spokesman, she has not expressed the opinion that those around her would like the paper to express. She has not advocated integration, but she has not defended segregation. She has definitely condemned violence on the part of a few students in their efforts to preserve segregation . . .

The problem is not totally regional; suppression pressure exists all over the nation. But it is particularly prevalent in the South, where a college newspaperman is faced with so many forces that he should not offend . . .

At Auburn University, past *Plainsman* editor Jim Bullington was harassed for his stands on the racial issue. The administration did not defend him, but led the charge against his freedom to print. He was not ousted, but defamed . . .

At the University of Alabama, *Crimson and White* editor Mel Meyer's scalp was sought by the Ku Klux Klan (and he had to be given police protection) for his support of James Meredith. Joan Wolcott, editor of *The Gamecock* at the University of South Carolina took a similar stand and received similar treatment.

Neither was ousted or has refrained from expressing his views since . . .

These are only a few cases, but they serve to point out a type of freedom characteristic of the South — freedom to be harassed on every side.

Unfortunately for the harassers, such college newspapermen have strong wills and hard ideals. When pressured, they do not abdicate their positions, but defend them strongly. Freedom of the college press is too precious for them to do otherwise.

—The Florida Flambeau

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The Flambeau has recently been the center of controversy as the result of an editorial calling for the socialization of natural resources. The paper has been attacked on the floor of the State Legislature as well as on the floor of its own student senate as "communist, atheistic, socialist and un-American." Such harassment of the college press is not limited to the South, as illustrated by the recent firing of the editor of *The Colorado Daily* following an allegedly libelous attack on Sen. Barry Goldwater, and the controversy centering around the Jewish editor of the *UCLA Bruin*.

# Professional Amateurs

The seniors on this year's football team were all given billfolds by the Cyclone Club at the annual football recognition dinner. What more practical gift could one of today's college football players receive from an alumni group?

Iowa State still isn't as entangled in the big-time business of football as are many schools, but last year football at Iowa State took in nearly \$290,000, not including activity ticket allocations. Fee allocations to the Department of Athletics totaled \$99,000 for all sports. Football also got shares of the year's \$34,000 sale of faculty tickets and \$55,000 from the Big Eight Conference. For the same period more than 50 football players collected \$80,000 in full-ride scholarships; exact figures have not been made public.

Three schools in the Big Eight — Colorado, Kansas, and Missouri — ran into trouble with the NCAA last year for football recruiting violations. Football has become a big-time business in the Big Eight as elsewhere — some schools have found it necessary to engage in extra-legal recruiting practices to produce quality teams . . .

Cheating has been encouraged by the growing business stature of big-time college football, particularly through under-the-table "grants-in-aid" from alumni groups. Other undercover activity involves widely sought high school football players who receive illegal bonuses from college recruiters.

The question of education versus athletics is hardly even worth arguing any longer. Public demand for football has swelled increasing emphasis on the sport.

But that same public, and schools who work for its favor, needs to acknowledge the business aspect of college football. The players are now, in large measure, employed by their schools. Their standing would be more openly clarified if they were simply hired by athletic departments, like other employees, and their professional status recognized.

If, in addition to "playing" football, a player wanted to get an education, he could enroll in school and use his football salary to pay for his education.

—The Iowa State Daily

# 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 *SUI* administration policy or opinion, in any particular.

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"The Packaging Isn't Nearly As Confusing as the Labeling!"

## The Ralph McGill Column—

# Scapegoats, Strawmen and The Voices of Frustration

By RALPH MCGILL

Man, moving toward a new year, tries to be a Janus, looking backward and forward. He feels the impact of forces he cannot see or comprehend. He tends to strike out at a "government" and at "they." Each man has his own favorite cast of "Theys." "They" are the straw men to be knocked over, the scapegoats for our own failures and laziness of intellect.

One of the forces that we feel is that of population changes. It is not, for example, government that has dragged us into the vast urban areas which include most Americans. In a sense, we choose to live where we are. Yet, in another, we are drawn to where we are by many forces. We not always willingly dwell where we are. To many it is a life among the alien corn. Economic forces, unseen, and yet very strong, move us about.

GOVERNMENT, however, must try and do for us wherever we are. Larger cities require larger expenditures for services. Americans actually pay comparatively low taxes for what they receive. Foreign aid has long needed revision and now is getting it. The job should have been begun at about the end of the Truman years. But after all, what we spend on foreign aid is about one per cent of our gross national product — a mere one per cent. Yet, the unthinking sheeplike have followed the propaganda of those who would make us believe that foreign aid is what makes our life hard and our tax burden onerous. Foreign aid, for better or worse, is as much a security measure as it is an aid. The President has declared that a prosperous isolated Europe must carry more of the burden. That is as it should be. But we should begin to see that this is one world in a very real sense. There are vast political and economic conflicts. But this is one world.

It is not merely that world forces impinge greatly upon our lives. Our own domestic changes are so vast and continuing that frustrations multiply.

The United Nations hasn't proved to be a panacea so there

are some who would throw it out.

Taxes are too high. The Negro ought to quit asking for equal citizenship and be content with less. Leaders are not what they used to be. The refrain runs on and on. It is a theme known to the days of Aristotle and Socrates. In Moscow, Pravda and Izvestia are carrying editorials critical of the young generation that does not know or appreciate the sacrifices of the heroes of the revolution. The youth want, say the Communist elders, too much ease and comfort. Pravda lectures them sternly about the need to return to the old Marxist verities. In Russia, too, is evidence of a common worldwide frustration.

THE AMERICAN citizen learns from the 1960 census figures that his population is more homogeneous than ever before. The native white population was (in 1960) 93.4 per cent of the total as compared with 74.3 in 1900. Foreign-born whites, reflecting strictures against immigration, are at the lowest level in our history — a small 5.2 per cent. The percentage of nonwhites had increased, by 1960, for the second decade in a row. Nonwhites now make up 11.4 per cent of our population. (Negroes make up 92.1 per cent

of the nonwhite total).

Perhaps the most significant indicators of change are those that have occurred since 1910 in the labor force. There are some surprises. The working age is from 14 years on up. In 1960 the percentage of Americans at work was about that of 50 years ago — 55 per cent. But the percentage of the male population in the labor force has declined from a high of 84 per cent in 1890 to 77 per cent in 1960. This reflects the entry of men in the working force. The percentage of employed males between the ages of 20 and 64 remains about the same. It is different for older men. Since 1890 the percentage of men 65 years and older in the nation's work force has declined by more than two thirds.

THE ECONOMIC life of this half of the 20th century depends very little on muscle . . . and much more on professional, technical and clerical skills. Machines wash dishes, dig ditches, sweep and clean.

America is — like the rest of the world — in transition. Changes will continue. It will sweep over those who defy it like a flood. The old days and the old ways are not coming back.

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# Scientists and Politicos— Problematic Partners

By J. M. ROBERTS

Associated Press News Analyst McGeorge Bundy, one of President Kennedy's assistants, has raised before the American Association for the Advancement of Science the increasingly spiny problem of how scientists and politicians can team up as their fields become more and more interlocking.

Bundy makes one suggestion, that scientists should move into public administrative work as Cabinet and agency officers where their knowledge will be available to government at all levels.

But there are other complicating factors. How does the political administrator make his choice between two scientists of high repute in

a given field who espouse differing views of how their knowledge applies to policy-making?

The ban-the-bomb and don't-ban-the-bomb schools of thought among the bomb experts is an example of what happens. Presidents have had troubles with their own generals, whose records of achievement and modes of thought are easier to codify and evaluate.

It may be possible to make political leaders out of scientists. Turning political leaders into scientists could hardly be attempted.

The approaches to political logic and scientific logic are vastly different, as are, for the most part, the very mores of the men who pursue either.

# Christmas In America? Mon Dieu!

By JOHN CROSBY

PARIS — "I cannot take New York at this time of year," said the Comtesse. "It is too Christmasy."

"Too Christmasy?" I said.

"All those 'Jingie Bells!' All that holly! I get in a panic." "Panic?"

"OH, BUT OF course. Sixteen days until Christmas! Fifteen days until Christmas! My heart begins to pound and pound. Nine days until Christmas! I cannot breathe. Six days! Five days! Mon Dieu, how can you Americans stand the suspense? Three days! Two days! I hide under the bed! One day! I hold my ears. I don't know what is coming, but I'm sure something is going to go off. In America you stage Christmas like an Alfred Hitchcock movie."

"We are a frontier people," I explained.

"But what has Christmas to do with the frontier?"

"It's a throw-back to the days when life was dangerous. We yearn for it to be dangerous again. And every Christmas it is."

"Dangerous? Christmas?"

"TERRIBLY dangerous. Can you remember everyone you ought to remember? Can you particularly send a Christmas present to those key people who can affect your career? Not too big or you will sound pushy. Not too small or you will sound contemptuous. But just right. One must walk a tightrope."

"Mon Dieu!"

"Can one remember Aunt Jenny and those second cousins whom one always forgets but who always crash through with presents? And how about the man who always sends a card from Denver? Have you forgotten him?"

"And if you forget him, what then? You go to jail?"

"You are tormented by conscience. The American conscience is a terrible thing."

"Mon Dieu!"

"EVEN GETTING home at night is fraught with hazard. There are no cabs. If you find a cab, the driver snarls at you. Grizzly bears and Indians are nothing next to cabdrivers at Christmas. The roads are full of people who never drive anywhere except at Christmas. Even the pioneers at the Donner Pass hardly faced anything more perilous than Christmas drivers in America."

"And on Christmas Day, Americans look at each other with joy in their hearts and say: 'Well, we got through another one, didn't we? That is the big thing on Christmas, the feeling that one has survived. It is a throwback to the earliest pioneer days in the wilderness, the days of the Jamestown settlers, the first winters at Plymouth. The big thing is simply to survive.'"

"Survival! What has that to do with Christmas?" asked the Comtesse. "Christmas is the birth of Christ!"

"Who?"

THIS IS WRITTEN on Christmas Day in Paris, too late really for a Christmas column, but it is the first Christmas I have spent away from the United States, and I must say I rather miss our competitive and dangerous American Christmas. In France they open the presents on Christmas Eve and go on to Mass. On Christmas Day they look at each other and are bored. It's a tame affair.

It's like that wonderful old Lorenz Hart lyric, "I wish I were in love again," in which he laments that he misses the fights and the endless waits and the conversations with the flying plates. I miss the pushing and shoving and the sheer competitiveness and theatricality of an American Christmas.

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# Best Sellers

- FICTION
1. Fail-Safe, Burdick and Wheeler
  2. A Shade of Difference, Drury
  3. Seven Days in May, Knebel and Bailey
  4. Ship of Fools, Porter
  5. Genius, Dennis
  6. 5100 Misunderstanding, Gover
  7. The Prize, Wallace
  8. We Have Always Lived in the Castle, Jackson
  9. Dearly Beloved, Lindbergh
  10. Where Love Has Gone, Robbins
- NON-FICTION
1. Travels with Charley, Steinbeck
  2. Silent Spring, Carson
  3. O Ye Jigs & Juleps!, Hudson
  4. Final Verdict, St. Johns
  5. My Life in Court, Nizer
  6. The Points of My Compass, White
  7. Letters from the Earth, Twain
  8. The Rothschilds, Morton
  9. The Blue Nile, Moorhead
  10. The Pyramid Climbers, Packard

# Where Will You Worship?

- AGUDA ACHIM SYNAGOGUE  
 603 E. Washington St.  
 10 a.m. Sunday School  
 Morning Worship, 11 a.m.
- BAHA'I WORLD FAITH  
 Union Club Room 4,  
 Iowa Memorial Union
- BETHANY BAPTIST CHURCH  
 B St. & Fifth Ave.  
 Sunday, 9:45 a.m., Sunday School  
 10:45 a.m., Morning Worship  
 7 p.m., Evening Worship
- BETHEL AFRICAN METHODIST CHURCH  
 411 S. Governor St.  
 10 a.m., Sunday School
- TRINITY CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH  
 E. Court & Kenwood Dr.  
 10 a.m., Worship, Sermon  
 7 p.m., Worship
- THE CHURCH OF CHRIST  
 1318 Kirkwood  
 9 a.m., Bible Study  
 10 a.m., Worship  
 7 p.m., Evening Worship
- CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS  
 910 E. Fairchild St.  
 9 a.m., Priesthood  
 10:30 a.m., Sunday School  
 6 p.m., Sacrament Meeting
- CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE  
 1035 Wade St.  
 9:45 a.m., Sunday School  
 10:45 a.m., Worship  
 7:30 p.m., Evening Service
- THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH  
 Clinton & Jefferson Streets  
 10:45 a.m., Morning Worship  
 Sermon: "Time, An Ever-Rolling Stream"
- EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCH OF CORALVILLE  
 9:45 a.m., Sunday School  
 11 a.m., Morning Worship  
 7 p.m., Evening Service
- FAITH UNITED CHURCH (Evangelical and Reformed)  
 1807 Kirkwood Avenue  
 9:15 a.m., Sunday School  
 10:30 a.m., Morning Worship
- FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH  
 North Clinton & Fairchild Streets  
 9:45 a.m., Church School  
 11 a.m., Worship Service
- FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH  
 217 E. Iowa Ave.  
 9:15 a.m., Church School  
 10:30 a.m., Worship
- FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST  
 722 E. College St.  
 11 a.m., Sunday School, Service,  
 Sermon: "Christian Science"
- FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH  
 (Meeting at the Englert Theatre)  
 9 and 11 a.m., Services  
 10 a.m., Sunday School
- FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
 26 E. Market St.  
 9:30 Church School and Worship  
 11:00 Church School and Worship
- FIRST METHODIST CHURCH  
 Jefferson & Dubuque Streets  
 9:30 a.m., Church School, single worship service  
 The Rev. George Paterson, speaking on the topic, "The Word and the World."
- OUR REDEEMER LUTHERAN CHURCH (Missouri Synod)  
 2301 E. Court St.  
 8:30 and 10:45 a.m., Services  
 9:45 a.m., Sunday School and Bible classes
- FREE METHODIST CHAPEL  
 2024 St.
- CHURCH OF CHRIST  
 Meeting in the 4-H Building  
 One Mile South on Highway 218  
 9 a.m., Morning Worship  
 10 a.m., Church School
- FIRST UNITARIAN SOCIETY  
 Iowa Ave. & Gilbert St.  
 11 a.m., Church Service,  
 Sermon: "Ethics and Social Responsibility — A New Emphasis,"  
 Guest Speaker: The Hon. John Ely, Jr.
- ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH  
 224 E. Court St.  
 6:30, 8:15, 9:45 and 11 a.m., Sunday Masses  
 6:45 and 8:15 a.m., Daily Masses
- GRACE UNITED MISSIONARY CHURCH  
 1854 Muscatine Ave.  
 9:45 a.m., Sunday School  
 10:45 a.m., Worship Service
- HILLEL FOUNDATION  
 122 East Market St.  
 7:30 p.m., Friday, Sabbath Services
- IOWA CITY BAPTIST CHAPEL  
 482 South Clinton  
 Cooperating with the Southern Baptist Convention  
 9:45 a.m., Sunday School  
 10:45 a.m., Worship  
 Sermon: "Go Away, God"  
 6 p.m. Training Union  
 7 p.m. Evening Worship  
 "Tradition vs. God's Word"
- JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES  
 2120 H. St.  
 3 p.m., Public Address  
 4:15 p.m., Watchtower Study  
 Tuesday, 8 p.m., Bible Study  
 Friday, 7:30 p.m., Theocratic Ministry School  
 8 p.m., Service Meeting
- MENNONITE CHURCH  
 614 Clark St.
- REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS  
 221 Melrose Ave.  
 9:30 a.m., Church School  
 10:30 a.m., Morning Worship
- SHARON EVANGELICAL UNITED BROTHERS CHURCH  
 9:30 a.m., Sunday School  
 10:30 a.m., Divine Worship
- ST. ANDREW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
 Sunset & Melrose Ave.  
 University Heights  
 9:30 a.m., Worship Church School, Grade 5 down  
 11:00 a.m., Worship, Church School, Grade 6 down
- ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHAPEL (Missouri Synod)  
 404 E. Jefferson  
 11 a.m., Divine Service  
 10 a.m., Sunday School
- LUTHERAN CHURCH OF CHRIST THE KING  
 Corner of IWV Road and Coralville Road  
 9:30 a.m., The Service  
 With the Communion, Nursery  
 10:30 a.m., Church School  
 Monday, 11:30 p.m., New Year's Watch Service
- ST. MARK'S METHODIST CHURCH  
 2910 Muscatine Avenue  
 9:30 a.m., Worship Service  
 10:45 a.m., Church School
- ST. THOMAS MORE CHAPEL  
 405 N. Riverside  
 8:30, 10, 11:30 a.m. and 5 p.m., Sunday Masses. The 10 a.m. Mass is a High Mass sung by the congregation.  
 6:30 and 7 a.m., Daily Masses  
 Confessions on Saturday from 4:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.
- ST. WENCESLAUS CHURCH  
 618 E. Davenport St.  
 6:30, 8, 10 and 11:45 a.m., Sunday Masses  
 7 and 7:30 a.m., Daily Masses
- TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
 320 E. College St.  
 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist  
 9:15 a.m., Family Service and Church School, Nursery  
 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon, nursery provided
- ST. MARY'S CHURCH  
 Jefferson & Linn Streets  
 6, 7:30, 9, 10:15 and 11:30 a.m., Sunday Masses  
 6:45 and 7:30 a.m., Daily Masses
- ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH  
 Johnson & Bloomington Streets  
 8 and 10:30 a.m., Services  
 9:15 a.m., Sunday School  
 9:30 a.m., Adult Bible Class
- FRIENDS  
 Phone 8-3558  
 604 W. Park Rd.  
 10 a.m., Worship  
 10:30 a.m., First Day School . . . .
- VETERANS HOSPITAL CHAPEL  
 9 a.m., Worship  
 9 a.m., Communion — First Sunday
- UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL SERVICES  
 405 University Hospital  
 9:30 a.m., Worship Services

# Or So They Say

It would be the height of optimism to expect Russia — which doesn't even celebrate Christmas — to adopt good New Year's resolutions.

—Dubuque Telegraph-Herald

Cosmetics are a woman's means for keeping a man from reading between the lines.

—The Danville (Va.) Commercial Appeal

Summer is the time when you discover that TV show you missed last winter wasn't worth watching in the first place.

—(Louisville) Kentucky Irish-American



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WASHINGTON Housing Administration Weaver Friedman industry, Gov. to cooperate move racial non-whites for good as the Weaver m leasing a s housing and based on 1950 The study sh but un-m middle inc families. A "specta incomes oca code in 21 areas analy sulting in the cant middle In those non-whites 000 a year in 59,000 in 19 Those with creased from The 21 are Boston, Br Philadelphia northeast; C Cleveland, I Paul and S central; At las, Houston Washington ver, Los A

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# Weaver Urges End of Race Restrictions in Homebuying

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Federal Housing Administrator Robert C. Weaver Friday urged the housing industry, Government and the public to cooperate in an effort to remove racial barriers that prevent non-whites from buying homes as good as they can afford.

Weaver made the plea in releasing a special study by the housing and home finance agency based on 1950 and 1960 census data. The study showed a large, growing but unmet housing demand among middle income non-white urban families.

A "spectacular rise" in non-white incomes occurred during the decade in 21 major metropolitan areas analyzed, the study said, resulting in the growth of a significant middle class housing market. In those areas, the number of non-whites earning more than \$4,000 a year increased 15 times from 59,000 in 1949 to 940,000 in 1959. Those with incomes over \$6,000 increased from 12,050 to 210,156.

The 21 areas were: Boston, Buffalo, New York City, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh in the northeast; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Minneapolis-St. Paul and St. Louis in the north central; Atlanta, Baltimore, Dallas, Houston, New Orleans and Washington in the south; and Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco

and Portland, Ore., in the west. The economic advances of the middle income non-whites, along with occupational, educational and other status improvements, contributed to a significant rise in home ownership during the decade, the study said. But it added that there still was a great disparity between the rate of home ownership and home value compared to whites at comparable or even lower economic levels.

Racial restrictions were the major "important deterrent" to home ownership by non-whites, the study said. Weaver wrote in a forward that "The present study of non-white middle income housing needs takes on added significance with the issuance by the President of an executive order on equal opportunity in housing."

"The housing administrator said 'in a society which has chosen free competition and free enterprise as the channel for economic expansion and improvement of living standards, such a basic commodity as decent family housing should be readily available to every American family.'

"The extent to which we succeed in improving the housing conditions of our minority families will depend upon the imaginative cooperation of the housing industry, Govern-

ment and the American people," he said.

Other highlights of the study: • There were differences in comparative home ownership and home value even when non-white income rose.

• The trend toward greater home ownership by non-whites in metropolitan areas ranged from a 53 per cent increase in Atlanta to a 172 per cent rise in San Francisco.

• Growth of a non-white middle class was confirmed by a substantial increase in the percentage of the group in professional and technical or other white-collar and upper blue-collar occupations, as distinct from service and labor jobs.

• The rate of increase of non-white college and high school graduates over age 24 was measurably greater than the relative increase in the non-white population in the age group.

• The relative increase in the proportion of non-whites completing college and high school was greater than the comparable increase for whites.

# 'Thalidomide Doctor' Gets New Position

WASHINGTON (AP) — Dr. Frances O. Kelsey, who received a gold medal and President Kennedy's thanks for blocking the sale of the sedative drug thalidomide in this country, was placed in charge of a new drug-policing office Friday.

Secretary of Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze announced her appointment as director of the investigational drug branch, an office being set up under a reorganization of the Food and Drug Administration's new drug division.

Along with her title, Dr. Kelsey will receive a salary increase of \$1,090 a year, raising her annual pay to \$16,485.

Dr. Kelsey told a reporter she was not sure about the scope of her new duties yet but is happy with the assignment because it is in the field to which she has devoted her career.

"Frankly, I don't know what the new job will consist of," she said, "and won't know until a series of regulations now being drafted are issued."

The Food and Drug Administration announced said the new drug investigating branch which Dr. Kelsey, 48, will head is being established "to evaluate reports of proposed clinical tests of new drugs which manufacturers and others will submit."

Generally speaking, her duties will be to check on reports of firms proposing to test new drugs on humans.

It was for refusing to approve a license for the marketing of the sedative thalidomide that she became a national heroine last summer.

When it developed that the drug was being blamed for deformities in thousands of babies born in Europe, Congress passed legislation giving the Food and Drug Administration added powers over the production and distribution of prescription drugs.

# Conflicting Claims on Skybolt Test Results

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A new controversy flared Friday over the Skybolt missile when conflicting claims were issued over the results of last weekend's test of the rocket.

The Air Force insisted as recently as Friday morning that the test over Cape Canaveral, Fla., was highly successful. But Pentagon reporters were told later by other sources that the test did not turn out nearly as well as the Air Force had contended.

These sources first said the air-to-ground missile would have missed its target by some 100 miles if it had returned to earth. Later they said it flew on the correct course for 957 miles, about 34 miles farther than the flight plan called for.

Actually the missile burned up because it carried no nose cone to protect it during the fiery plunge back through the atmosphere. These sources said the original Air Force announcement was overly

enthusiastic in reporting on the flight.

No pictures of the flight will be released since officials do not want to publicize further a cancelled project. No still pictures were taken but they could be cut from motion pictures of the flight taken by "chase" planes.

It also was learned that the Air Force statement describing the test as a success was issued without prior Defense Department approval.

Reporters who sought Air Force reaction to the statements were met with a no comment. A spokesman would say only that radio-telemetry data on the missile's flight was being re-checked. He said this might take several days.

Douglas aircraft, which makes the Skybolt, was mum about the controversy. However, the firm was understood to be anxious to present its side of the story when the opportunity presents itself.

# 48 Tax Bills Proposed by Commission

DES MOINES (AP) — The State Tax Commission proposed Friday 48 bills it said would improve administration of tax laws, close loopholes and add about \$25 million a year to state revenue from present levies.

It also recommended enactment of a withholding system for collection of the state income tax. Chairman X. T. Prentiss said this would bring in from \$5 to \$8 million a year more than now is being collected.

The commission made the proposals in a report to the governor, governor-elect and the 1963 legislature on bills it feels should be enacted.

The report said collections from 10 special taxes in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1962, amounted to \$153,048,022. These included the retail sales tax, individual and corporation income taxes, cigarette tax, beer tax, inheritance tax, chain store tax and equipment car tax.

Prentiss said changes in the laws to plug loopholes could add about \$25 million a year to the state's revenue from these taxes.

He estimated that a withholding system for the income tax would bring in \$5 to \$8 million a year in taxes the state now is not getting. He said this estimate is based upon new information not previously available about the effects of a withholding tax, and that previous estimates of about \$3 million in extra revenue were too low.

Prentiss said that if a withholding system goes into effect next July 1, there would be a "windfall" of about \$20 million in the first year which could be used for capital improvements.

The system, he said, also could be the means of picking up income tax from some persons who do not now file returns.

# ISU Enrollment Hits Winter High

A total of 10,615 students are enrolled in the winter quarter at Iowa State University. The number marks the highest winter quarter enrollment in the University's history.

The present enrollment represents an increase of 494 students over the previous high of 10,131 set during the 1962 winter quarter. Last fall, a record of 10,887 students were enrolled at the University. Previously, a decline of from 400 to 500 students was expected between fall and winter quarters, but this year the decline was slightly over 200.

All the colleges of the University show an increase in enrollment except the College of Home Economics which shows a decline of 42 students. The student body in the winter quarter, which continues through February, includes 8,292 men and 2,323 women. There are 2,776 freshmen, 2,248 sophomores, 2,113 juniors, 1,755 seniors, 120 special students and 1,603 graduate students.

# Elect Charles Dore As Chamber Head

Charles G. Dore, president of the Owens Brush Co., was elected president of the Iowa City Chamber of Commerce for 1963, Thursday night.

Other officers elected include Lawrence E. Wade, first vice president; Robert F. Ray, dean of the division of special services, second vice president; and David L. Stochl, treasurer.

New directors include Warren Burger; Stephen Darling, instructor in general business; Harold G. Petershagen; Keith Tudor; and Glen Van Horn.

# GOP Criticizes Pardon Of Fund Contributor

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. (UPI) — John (Jake) Barber Factor, whose Christmas pardon by President Kennedy brought Republican criticism, Friday displayed a photostat of a \$5,000 check he contributed to the 1960 Nixon-Lodge campaign.

President Kennedy pardoned Factor, once convicted of mail fraud, on Christmas Day. William E. Miller, Republican national chairman, demanded Thursday that the President give assurance that the pardon was not influenced by campaign contributions to the Democrats. Factor and his wife, Rella, gave political contributions totaling \$22,000 to three Democratic groups in 1960.

The check photostat Factor showed Friday was dated Sept. 29, 1960 and was made out to Friends of the Nixon and Lodge Committee. It was signed by his wife.

Factor also listed 65 other recipients of contributions. Factor said that shortly after the abortive Cuban invasion he

had sent a check for \$25,000 to the late Eleanor Roosevelt but this was returned when insufficient other funds were raised for her project to raise a fleet of tractors to exchange for the prisoners.

(In New York, Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said in a statement Miller's accusation was "as snide as it is cheap."

"Associating such sordid motives to an act of mercy is unworthy even of one so bitterly partisan as chairman Miller," Celler said. "... Miller is frightened because of the President's popularity."

Largest bequests listed by Factor were to the American Friends of Israel \$500,000; Gateways Mental Clinic \$300,000; Guardian Home for the Aged \$300,000; Mt. Sinai-Cedars of Lebanon Hospital \$300,000; Harvard University \$250,000; Reiss-Davis Child Guidance Clinic \$250,000; Brandeis University \$125,000; Hollywood Temple Bethel \$125,000 and United Jewish Welfare \$100,000.

# U.S. Accuses K Of Reviving 'Worn' Propaganda Acts

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The United States Friday accused Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev of reviving "well-worn and distorted propaganda" on the Berlin situation just when there seems to be some chance of easing world tensions.

The State Department said it was a "matter of regret" that Khrushchev recently sent West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer a letter accusing the German leader of warmongering. The department noted that the letter was in reply to a five-months-old message from Adenauer.

Khrushchev accused Adenauer of trying to force the United States into war with Russia during the Cuban crisis. He also charged that Adenauer tried to torpedo every attempt by Russia and the United States to ease tensions.

Khrushchev renewed his demand for an East German peace treaty and creation of a demilitarized "free city" of West Berlin. But American officials who look for no immediate Soviet move in Germany, noted that Khrushchev set no deadline for a Berlin settlement.

State Department spokesman Lincoln White said the Khrushchev letter "does not have any particular significance other than as a propaganda measure designed to serve the Kremlin's own purposes."

This statement appeared to jibe with the views of Western diplomats in Europe. They looked upon the Khrushchev letter as an attempt to keep the Berlin issue alive as a propaganda device during the forthcoming East German Party Congress.

But White said it was regrettable that Khrushchev "should have chosen this particular moment, when there appear to be possibilities of an easing of tensions in the world, to revive these well-worn and distorted propaganda themes about the Berlin situation."

# Centennial of Emancipation Proclamation

PALM BEACH, Fla. (UPI) — President Kennedy called upon all Americans Friday to help complete the efforts Abraham Lincoln began 100 years ago to assure everyone equal rights without regard to race, creed or color.

In a proclamation marking Jan. 1 as beginning the 1963 centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation by which the slaves in this country were freed, Kennedy said:

"I call upon all citizens of the United States and all officials of the United States and of every state and local Government to dedicate themselves to completion of the task of assuring that every American... enjoys all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the United States."

Kennedy said this should be assured each American "regardless of his race, religion, color or national origin."

The President called upon governors, mayors and other public officials as well as individuals and private groups "to observe this centennial by appropriate ceremonies." He asked the U.S. Civil Rights Commission to play a leading role in this regard.

Kennedy said the Emancipation Proclamation "expresses our nation's policy, founded on justice and morality, and that it is therefore fitting and proper to commemorate the centennial... through the year 1963."

Kennedy said the Emancipation Proclamation and the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution "guaranteed to Negro citizens equal rights with all citizens of the United States and have made possible great progress toward the enjoyment of those rights."

But he said "the goal of equal rights for all our citizens is still unachieved, and the securing of these rights is one of the great unfinished tasks of our democracy."

# U.S. Arms to India Arrive Next Week; Reds Mass Troops

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — The first American arms to arrive by ship will reach India early next month, U.S. Ambassador John Kenneth Galbraith reported Friday.

His announcement came as Indian papers reported a massive Red Chinese military buildup in Tibet.

Galbraith told a news conference in Calcutta that two ships carrying arms from the United States will arrive Jan. 4 and Jan. 8.

Despite the silence of guns on the Himalayan front press reports said the Red Chinese were strengthening their forces in Tibet.

The Red Chinese were reported massing forces in the Chumbi Valley of southern Tibet pointing toward the tiny Himalayan states of Sikkim and Bhutan.

# 'No Leader' In Aspirin

By AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

CHICAGO — Medical researchers today reported they found no significant difference among five non-prescription aspirin compounds in ability to ease pain during the first three hours after they were taken.

Another phase of the study showed that two aspirin preparations, which contained acetophenetidin, also known as phenacetin, were associated with a significantly higher incidence of "upset stomach" than the other three compounds.

The study was reported by Thomas J. DeKorntfeld, M.D., Louis LaSagna, M.D., and Todd M. Frazier, S.C.M., Baltimore, in the current (Dec. 29) Journal of the American Medical Association.

The five products studied, all obtained from retail outlets, were Bayer Aspirin, St. Joseph's Aspirin, Bufferin, Excedrin, and Anacin. Excedrin and Anacin were the only drugs studied which contained phenacetin.

"The difference in the retail purchase price of the five drugs is not reflected in the effectiveness and comfort of the treatment, and the over-all performance of the less expensive agents in the group compares favorably with that of the more expensive ones," the author said.

The first phase of the study involved 298 maternity cases following delivery who were given one of the five medications or a placebo.

"On the basis of this study, it seems that, within the limits of generalization permitted by the population studied, there are no important differences among the compounds studied in rapidity of onset, degree, or duration of analgesia," they concluded.

In the second phase, gastrointestinal side effects were studied in 60 elderly patients with a mean age of about 70, the authors said.

The researchers said "It is our belief that the only criterion by which the rapidity of onset or degree of analgesia can be judged is the clinical (patient) response to the administration of the drug."

# With the President...

PALM BEACH, Fla. (AP) — Secretary of Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze said Friday the Kennedy Administration is ironing out a 1963 aid to education bill and health care legislation it hopes will "be more palatable" to the opposition.

He said, however, that the programs basically will have the same underlying philosophy of the Kennedy measures that founded in the last Congress.

The President and Mrs. Kennedy plan to fly to Miami Saturday for an Orange Bowl ceremony in honor of the Cuban survivors of the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Pierre Salinger, White House press secretary, said the President will make a brief speech which will be telecast nationally, and the First Lady will address the Cubans in their native Spanish.

The recently freed Cuban freedom fighters said they will present to Kennedy "the greatest treasure we possess" — their combat flag. The Kennedys expect to return to Palm Beach immediately after the special ceremonies.

Celebrezze told newsmen the Health, Education and Welfare Department's budget will be higher than the current year's appropriation of \$5,086,836,000 but mainly because of what he called built-in programs previously passed by Congress and continuing at increasing costs.

The secretary said he hopes that the new Congress, convening Jan. 9, will go along with Kennedy's proposals for what he said are vitally needed programs in education and medical care for the aged.

Kennedy sat down with his advisers and Welfare Department experts for a 2½-hour session at his ocean-front vacation villa to go over some of the most controversial items tagged for congressional action in 1963.

Kennedy started off his round of conferences on the welfare program Friday by swearing in his new budget director, Kermit Gordon, a former member of the Council of Economic Advisers. As budget director he replaced David E. Bell, now foreign aid administrator.

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