

Nixon's Aid-To-Education Program Basically Follows Ike's Policies

By RAYMOND LAHR

Washington — (UPI) — Vice President Richard M. Nixon has unwrapped his program of federal aid for education with some proposals which were more far-reaching or in conflict with recommendations of President Eisenhower.

In its basic philosophy, however, the Nixon program was in line with that of the Eisenhower administration. It conflicted with the Democratic stand by proposing to offer federal aid for building public schools but to bar any direct use of federal money for teachers' salaries.

A dispute over federal aid for teachers' salaries and whether such action would lead to federal control of schools contributed to the Congressional deadlock which blocked enactment of a school bill this year.

Nixon, the Republican nominee for president, detailed his proposals for a "national program in support of education" in a 3,000-word statement.

No Price Tag

He put no price tag on his program and said cost estimates would have to be worked

out by the new administration and Congress. Serving as a Nixon spokesman, Arthur S. Flemming, secretary of health, education and welfare, told reporters that the cost of the program would be "substantial" and that it would "not be inexpensive."

Nixon said the United States is facing an urgent challenge in the field of education.

"We are living in a civilization and in a world and at a pitch of crisis that put an ultimate premium on sheer brainpower — fully developed and unstintingly applied," he said. "We dare not waste it; we dare not misapply it; we dare not be satisfied with standards of mediocrity."

"Because the blunt fact is that anything less than performance at a sustained level of excellence will endanger for all time to come the fulfillment of our goals and our dreams."

The heart of the Nixon program was a plan to provide federal funds to the states to help local school districts pay the cost of school bonds and to authorize grants matched by the state or local money

to build new schools. Here he went beyond anything proposed by President Eisenhower by proposing federal aid to service school debts already incurred as well as those incurred for new construction.

Nixon said this plan would release state and local funds for "urgent increases" in teacher salaries and would help meet the classroom shortage.

He said it was imperative that salaries be raised but that "we must avoid the danger of rigid federal control over who teaches and what is taught."

The vice president disagreed with Eisenhower in recommending low cost government loans to help colleges and universities build dormitories and other structures. The President has accepted legislation providing for dormitory loans but objected specifically to low interest rate loans from the government to build academic facilities.

Other Nixon proposals would authorize scholarships as well as the loans now provided under the defense edu-

cation law, research to improve teaching methods and federal support of medical, vocational and adult education and education of the handicapped and for library service.

In the field of vocational education, Nixon ignored Eisenhower's proposal that the entire program be turned over to the states and that part of

the federal tax on local telephone service be yielded to the states to finance it.

Would Extend Break

The vice president also recommended that a concession provided students under the defense education act be broadened. The law now allows forgiving up to half of the loans to students who become teachers in primary or

secondary schools. Nixon would give the same break to those becoming college teachers.

Flemming said there would be a "temptation" for federal control of schools whenever federal money went into operating budgets for such costs as teachers' salaries. Sooner or later, he said, a member of a Congressional appropri-

ations committee would object to a course taught in a school district receiving federal aid and by a rider amendment to an appropriations bill might force elimination of the course.

He described Nixon's program as a realistic one with

a hope of getting Congressional approval. He expressed belief that there was no hope of House passage in the near future of a bill channeling federal money directly into teachers' pay.

Nixon prefaced his program by saying that educational

goals include making the teaching profession more attractive, improving the art of teaching, providing facilities and maintaining appropriate standards of excellence.

He said his recommendations sought to reach those goals with "an imaginative and workable federal program" to stimulate and supplement local and private efforts.

Nickel Seen as Cancer Threat In Cigarettes

Chicago — (Science Service) — Cigarette smokers and manufacturers of cigarettes have a new worry about causing cancer.

The possibility of heavy smokers getting lung cancer from long-term inhalation of the trace amounts of nickel in cigarette tobacco was suggested here at a joint meeting of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists and the College of American Pathologists.

Drs. F. William Sunderman and F. William Sunderman Jr.

of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia reported experiments with rats, a species notably resistant to the induction of pulmonary cancer.

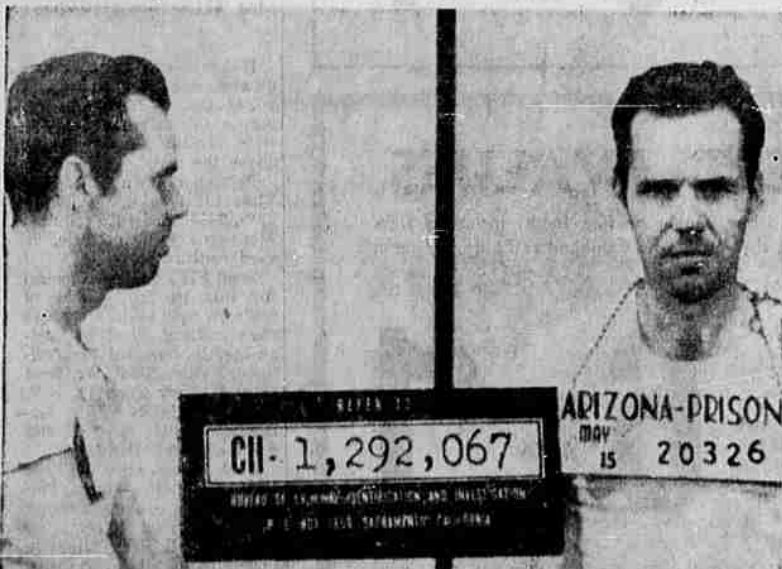
30-Minute Inhalations

The rats were subjected to 30-minute inhalations of nickel carbonyl in concentrations of four parts per million three times a week for one year. Two or more years after the first exposure, cancerous tumors were observed.

Estimates of the amount of

nickel that might be inhaled by heavy smokers of cigarettes, the researchers say, are similar to that proved cancer-producing in rats.

The hazards of exposure of industrial workers to nickel carbonyl or nickel dust have been studied previously by the Jefferson Medical College laboratory staff. It is well established that workers who have been chronically exposed to inhalations of the nickel compounds have a high percentage of respiratory cancer.



OBJECT OF POLICE SEARCH — Police brutel knife slaying of Paul G. Allison, a 49-year-old man, are looking for Joseph Santa Rosa, 39, above, an Ogden, Utah, housepainter wanted for questioning in the

(UPI Telephoto)

No Signs Seen To Indicate Increase in Steel Production

By HENRY J. BECHTOLD

UPI Financial Editor

New York — (UPI) — October is only a few days away and there are no signs to indicate the traditional sharp pickup in steel production for that month.

New orders are falling far short of

heavy pessimistic expectations and steel output now is expected to run at the slow summer pace for the next few weeks. Production is slated at 1,545,000 tons, or 54.2 per cent of mill capacity, slightly below last week's output of 1,547,000 tons.

There is very little hope that for the full year ingot pourings will top 105 million tons—making this the fifth best tonnage year, ranking behind 1953, and 1955-56-57.

There should be some increased ordering in the next few weeks but it will be mainly from the automotive industry. Other steel consumers, including the railroads and the appliance makers, are conspicuous by their absence from the market.

The auto industry has been buying steel much later in the year than usual and in smaller lots, and the extent of future buying depends heavily upon the October and November assembly schedules.

Auto Production Down
October was to have been a banner production month in the auto industry, according to earlier forecasts, but a huge carryover of 1960 model cars in dealers' hands has forced manufacturers to revise production schedules downward.

Sales of the 1961 models are expected to reach six million units, with 35 per cent of the volume in compact lines which require much less steel than standard models. It is estimated that steel mills will probably ship about 800,000 fewer tons of steel to auto plants next year because of the increasing demand for compacts.

The steel industry also is expected to lose some ground to the aluminum industry in 1961. Indications are that 750,000 of the auto industry's 1961 models will have aluminum engines, which will result in the usage of 30,000 tons of the light-weight metal.

And, as if the steel men did not have enough to worry

about, the value line investment survey has informed them that their industry is retrogressive. The rate of growth in steel use, it said, has not kept pace for many years with the increase in

ROTC Seniors at OSC Get Honors For Performance

Corvallis — Army ROTC seniors from Oregon State college have received top U. S. honors for outstanding performance at summer training camps. Ratings at the bi-week camps are based on academic standing, leadership, military bearing, and performance of duty.

At the infantry branch summer camp at Ft. Lewis, Wash., the OSC group won first place for the second straight year in competition with 38 universities from the western section of the country.

First place also was won by engineering students training at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo. Fourteen other schools were represented.

Signal corps cadets from OSC were rated fifth among 23 schools at Ft. Gordon, Ga., and the OSC artillery cadets training at Ft. Sill, Okla., were recognized as one of the top units although comparative school standings were not announced there. Individual standings found 65 per cent of the OSC students in the upper one-third of all cadets, however.

Draws Commendation
Performance of the OSC Army cadets has drawn commendation from the commanding general of Sixth Army and Tenth Corps and from national heads of the ROTC program, President A. L. Strand said.

Students take the advanced summer camp training between their junior and senior years. At graduation, they receive either reserve or regular Army commissions. Twenty-two OSC seniors attended the infantry camp this summer; 18, engineers; 12, signal corps, and 23, artillery. They were selected for the advanced ROTC work at the end of their sophomore year of basic training.

Oregon State is one of 35 colleges in the country that offers ROTC training in all branches — Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

Other ROTC seniors

In the past four years, it stated, large additions to steelmaking facilities have created a serious over-capacity problem which will persist through the early sixties.

The survey declared that the ability to raise prices—heretofore the salvation of profit margins in the face of steadily rising wage costs—has been seriously impaired both by present excess capacity and by the long term threat of accelerated substitution of competing materials for steel if large further price boosts are placed in effect.

The survey said the ground lost by the steel industry this year cannot be explained away by a general business recession, as in 1958, or a general strike, as in 1959.

Moreover, the value line survey pointed out that the trend of steel production has been irregularly sideways over the past decade. Steel output in 1958-60 will amount to about the same as the five year period 1951-55.

This contrasts with an increase of some 12 per cent in durable goods production between the two periods, and 16 per cent in total industrial output.

New Tube Speeds News Pictures

Newton, Mass. — (UPI) — Electron tubes that make it possible to print transmitted news pictures in a third of a second, has been announced by the Raytheon Co.

Photographic machines now used by the news services require about seven minutes to produce a photograph. The new tubes can print high quality photographs from electronic signals, Raytheon said.

The new printer tubes resemble flattened TV picture tubes with stubby heads across their faces. Microscopic wires, spaced 250 to the inch, extend from the faces of the tubes. Electronic signals sent to the tube form electronic pictures on the tube face in the same way that TV pictures are formed.

The charges, whose intensity determines the shade of gray, are passed through the wire "brush" to the outside of the tube.

Paper passing against the tube picks up the charges and reproduces the picture.

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