

Dean Proposes to Slash Nuclear Detection Posts

GENEVA (AP)—The United States offered yesterday 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 yesterday opposing the new proposals.

DEAN TOLD the delegates the new Western plan proposed "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 worldwide system of 180 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 yesterday 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



ARTHUR H. DEAN

... offers compromise

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.

Nominees Ask State Agencies

ERIE, Pa. (AP)—Democratic gubernatorial candidate Richardson Dilworth and his Republican opponent, William W. Scranton, both urged yesterday the creation of a new state department to advance community development.

The two candidates spoke at the annual convention of the Pennsylvania League of Cities.

Dilworth proposed a state department of urban affairs and transportation.

"It is only in that way that local, state and Federal programs in housing, redevelopment, transportation, open space and other fields can be properly implemented and coordinated," Dilworth said.

Scranton called for the establishment of a new department of community development, to work in closest cooperation with the Department of Commerce.

The latter would continue to be the agency charged with bringing in new industry and helping to alleviate the curses of unemployment, and industrial erosion which presently loom so large in Pennsylvania, he said.

Without detailing the new department, Scranton said its functions "would clearly include housing and urban renewal and research into every phase of the problems of our local municipalities."

Argentine Army General Feuds for Top Position

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—A power struggle flared yesterday within the Argentine army, the guiding force of President Jose Maria Guido's troubled government.

Antagonists were lean, quick-tempered, Maj. Gen. Federico Toranzo Montero with headquarters in Salta; and Gen. Juan Bautista Loza, war secretary who doubles as the army's commander in chief.

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

He radioed the president and the war secretary that he would no longer recognize Loza's authority and demanded his ouster from both the cabinet and the army's high command.

Loza reacted quickly. He ordered Toranzo Montero relieved of his command and declared him in rebellion. Gen. Juan Enrique Guglielmelli was named to take over at Salta.

The war secretary told the nation, alarmed by the open military feud, that Toranzo Montero's surprise maneuver was only an isolated case and measures have been swiftly adopted to re-establish normality.

The dissident general apparent-

ly had failed to win over even his staff. Col. Raul Alberto Baez, who assumed temporary command at Salta, said none of the garrisons of four provinces within the corps zone would support Toranzo Montero. Jujuy Province, which adjoins Bolivia, rounds out the zone.

Rumors swept the country that some garrisons may flock to Toranzo Montero's standard.

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 President Arturo Frondizi in 1960.

FRONDIZI GAVE in then, only to fall before a military coup last March. The army objected to victories by followers of ex-dictator Juan D. Peron in a national election, and to Frondizi's reluctance to annul them.

The new affair seemed to be distinctly a dispute within the army and not a move against the government, which is beset by economic and labor troubles that threaten its position as a potential kingpin in the \$20-billion U.S. Alliance for Progress program.

Tell Makes Accusations

AMMAN, Jordan (AP)—Premier Wasfi Tell accused pro-Nasser elements yesterday of plotting to assassinate King Hussein during the Jordan monarch's recent visit to Morocco.

Moroccan police earlier reported that two men, described as Palestinian Arab terrorists, were arrested July 27.

Peru Regime Recognized

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The Foreign Ministry announced yesterday Argentina has recognized the military regime in Peru headed by Gen. Ricardo Perez Godoy.

Rusk, Dobrynin Discuss Treaty To Ban Atomic Weapon Tests

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of State Dean Rusk called in Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin yesterday to stress the new U.S. proposals for an East-West treaty to outlaw atomic weapons tests.

At a 1 1/4-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, which coincided with Ambassador Arthur Dean's outlining the U.S. position to the 17-nation disarmament conference at Geneva, was described as an effort by Rusk to impart some forward impetus to the Geneva talks through an additional diplomatic approach to the Kremlin.

The meeting also served to keep going the U.S.-Soviet dialogue on major East-West issues. Rusk is expected to talk with Dobrynin further about the Berlin dispute.

Rusk was said to have spelled out to the Soviet envoy the new,

scaled-down U.S. nuclear test ban terms resulting from recent scientific findings showing detection of underground explosions is easier than previously thought.

The United States is not specifying yet just how few control posts and inspections inside the Soviet Union it would deem necessary for safeguards against cheating. Its position is that this is a matter which can be negotiated once the Reds agree to the principle of checks inside Soviet territory.

The chief Soviet delegate at Geneva, Valerian A. Zorin, has indicated Moscow still opposes on-site inspections which the West says remain necessary.

Scheel Will Visit U.S.

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.

Early Qualms on Drug Revealed

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 yesterday 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 was needed.
- There was insufficient information that the toxic reaction was completely reversible.

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