

EDUCATION BOARD FOR U.S. PROPOSED

Group Could Establish Goals and Influence the States, Allen Tells House Panel

SCHOOL-AID BILL BACKED

New York's Commissioner Praises Plan That Allows Unrestricted Grants

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, May 1—Dr. James E. Allen Jr., Commissioner of Education for New York State, proposed today the establishment of a national board of education.

Dr. Allen told the House subcommittee on General Education that such a policy could "set broad national goals for education and influence the states in a very sound way toward them without directing them."

Commissioner Allen suggested that President Kennedy appoint a group of "the ablest people available, representing the widest cross-section of American life, to determine the character and scope of our responsibility as a nation for education and how best to structure education at the Federal level for carry out that responsibility."

The commissioner also endorsed a compromise Federal education-aid bill sponsored by the subcommittee's chairman, Representative Cleveland M. Bailey, Democrat of West Virginia.

Prospects Called Dim

The bill would allocate \$488,000,000 a year for three years to the states for school purposes, with the amounts varying according to a state's school expenditures and relative wealth. Of this amount, New York would receive about \$42,500,000 a year.

Representative Bailey welcomed Dr. Allen's support for the measure. But he conceded that "prospects are not too bright for its approval at this session of Congress, although we hope we may be able to do something."

Commissioner Allen's proposal for a national board of education was part of a general recommendation for "a reorganization of the administrative and policy-making structure of education at the Federal level."

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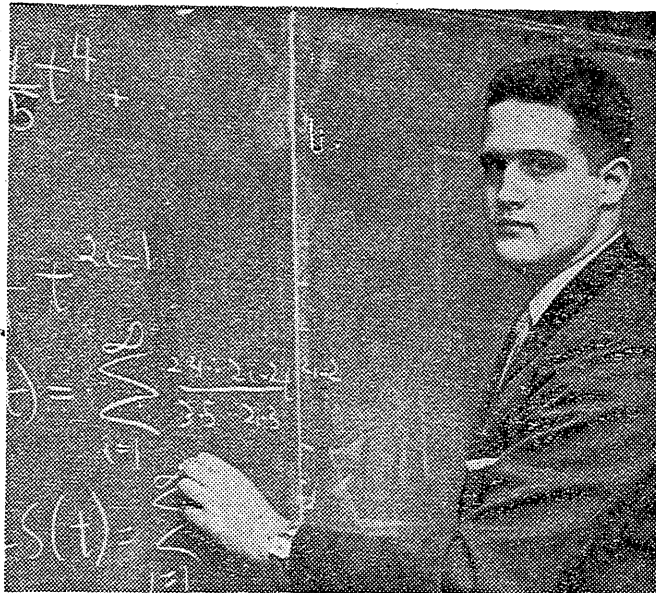
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One Student Plus One Challenge Equals One Perfect Math Score



Barry Simon diagrams problem, part of which is shown

Brooklyn Boy Gets 150 in Nation-Wide Test After a Successful Appeal on an Ambiguous Question

By ROBERT H. TERTE

A senior at James Madison High School in Brooklyn has become the second student here to make a perfect score this year on the nation-wide examination sponsored by the Mathematics Association of America and the Society of Actuaries.

Barry M. Simon, 16 years old, of 2410 Kings Highway, received a score of 143.75 out of a possible 150 on the test, which was given on March 8. In an appeal to the committee on contests and awards, he pointed out that because of the ambiguous wording of the question he had "missed" there were actually two possible correct answers.

Prof. Charles T. Salkind of Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, chairman of the committee, wrote Barry that his appeal had been granted and that he had received a perfect score.

Question Is Given

Barry thus became the fifth student in the thirteen-year history of the examination to score a perfect 150. Last month it was announced that Michael Razar, 16, of 73-37 Austin Street, Forest Hills, Queens, had received a perfect score. Michael is a student at Forest Hills High School.

The question and choices on which Barry based his appeal read as follows:

35. If both x and y are integers, how many pairs of solutions are there of the equation $(x-8)(x-10)=2y$?

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Solving the equation, Barry found two answers— $x=12, y=3$ and $x=6, y=3$. Reasoning that two solutions to the equation made up one pair of solutions, he selected answer (b), which was marked incorrect.

Barry pointed out that an answer giving the values of both x and y is sometimes called a solution pair. But since the question asked for pairs of solutions, he maintained successfully that his answer was valid.

Barry's high school average is a little over 96, and he is fourth in his graduating class

of 750 students. He was accepted for admission by Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, California Institute of Technology, Columbia University and Brooklyn College, and has decided to enter Harvard next fall to major in physics. He was awarded an honorary scholarship and is considering a career in college teaching.

A Bridge 'Addict'

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Mr. Simon is a registered public accountant and a supervisor in the Post Office. Barry's mother teaches a fourth-grade class of intellectually gifted children at Public School 169, Brooklyn.

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Swiss Theologian Says Visit to Jail Here Was Like a View of 'Dante's Hell'

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Dr. Barth made the appeal at a press conference held under the joint auspices of Princeton Theological Seminary and Holt, Rinehart & Winston, Inc., publisher.

The theologian, who is delivering a series of lectures at the seminary, made a quick trip to New York for the conference. He was interviewed at the offices of the publishing concern, 383 Madison Avenue between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets.

Dr. Barth explained that he often visited prisons in Switzerland as a sort of extra-curricular ministry and had asked to see one here. He did not mention where he was taken as a visitor.

'Cages' Shock Him

The 75-year-old theologian said that he had been "terribly shocked" to see human beings incarcerated in "cages" instead of cells and that it was like viewing "Dante's hell." He was particularly disturbed that the two inmates in a "cage" had no privacy.

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"The jails in Switzerland are a paradise to what I saw here," he commented.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of Christian Herald magazine, interposed that "perhaps you saw one of the worst of our prisons." He added that such dismal conditions were not typical of the newer prisons in this country.

Dr. Barth volunteered his comments on the prison situation after answering other questions ranging from nuclear testing to Mozart, his favorite composer.

Decries Nuclear Tests

On the resumption of nuclear tests he said:

"It's terrible. I don't like them whether they are Russian or American."

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Saloon That Escaped Reformer's



O'Rourke's at 446 Pearl Street, in its heyday a rip-roaring saloon, is being demolished to make way for middle-class apartment house.

O'ROURKE SALOON DOOMED BY CO-OP

Survivor of Pre-Prohibition Crusade Finally Gets Axe

Diamond Dan O'Rourke's saloon, one of the last links with the gay life on the Bowery in the old days, is being torn down to make way for a cooperative apartment house.

It might have been the only saloon in Lower New York that never got the axe from Carrie Nation when she was on the warpath. She was reported to have had a soft spot in her crusading heart for Diamond Dan, a giant of a man with booming voice and thick Irish brogue.

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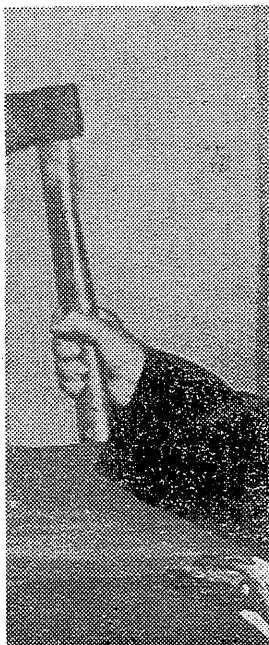
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WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1962

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International

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Soviet finishes work on Karakum Canal Page 4

Quotations

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"We need a Federal agency capable of bringing together and coordinating Federal activities in education and of clarifying relations with states. We need a structure which will make clear to the world the respect accorded to education by the American people."

The commissioner particularly praised the Bailey bill because it would make general grants to the states, to be used where it could do the public school system the most good. He said present Federal-aid programs were "highly fragmented and restricted."

Wendell P. Butler, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Kentucky, also supported the Bailey bill.

Park Preservation Will Be Promoted By Lapel Buttons

As part of a campaign to preserve the city's parks, 1,500 lapel buttons will be distributed today in the shopping and business districts of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

The buttons will be inscribed with the large initials "P O P," with an explanation in small type that they stand for the slogan "Preserve Our Parks." Eight young women riding in antique automobiles will distribute the buttons to passers-by.

The antique cars, driven by their owners, are scheduled to leave from West Fourth Street and Bank Street in Greenwich Village at 10 A. M.

In Manhattan, the cars are to be on Thirty-eighth Street west of Fifth Avenue at 10:30 A. M.; on the south side of Fourteenth Street east of Fifth Avenue at 11:15 A. M., and on the north side of Wall Street near the Federal Hall Memorial building from noon to 1 P. M.

In Brooklyn, the cars are to be at Remsen and Court Streets for about half an hour until 2 P. M., and at Lawrence Street near Fulton Street until 3 P. M.

The event will be sponsored by the Park Association of New York City, Inc., a nonprofit citizens' group, to encourage preservation of city parks as part of City Parks Week.

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The Major Events of the Day

International

From atop the Lenin mausoleum in Red Square, Defense Minister Malinovsky looked out over a sea of Soviet troops yesterday and warned that the Communist bloc must be vigilant against the danger of a preventive nuclear attack by the United States. The militant tone of his May Day speech contrasted with the central theme of Moscow's colorful spring celebration. The festivities included a three-hour civilian parade with agricultural and industrial motifs. The military march lasted only forty minutes and Westerners saw no major new weapons. [Page 1, Column 1.]

The East Germans, however, displayed some new military equipment as their troops goose-stepped in Berlin's Marx-Engels Platz. The parade included a squad of ground-to-air missiles said to be of the type that allegedly downed Francis Gary Powers' U-2 plane. This was the first indication that Moscow had given such arms to a satellite state. [3:1.] The Yugoslavs sprang a surprise, too, by parading twenty new Soviet-made T-54 tanks. Belgrade sources suggested they had been purchased in a straight commercial deal. [4:3.]

The West made an arms deal of its own. Britain, West Germany and the United States will finance the development of Britain's revolutionary P-1127 strike and reconnaissance plane, which would be able to take off and land vertically. [1:2.]

Portugal's May Day was marred when the police clashed with stone-hurling demonstrators in Lisbon and Oporto. One man was killed and more than fifty injured. [1:1.]

The Communist guerrillas in Vietnam freed two United States Army sergeants who were captured last month. The men said they had not been brutally treated. [12:3.]

National

President Kennedy's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy recommended greater Government activity, influence and power in collective bargaining. The panel proposed rewriting a section of the Taft-Hartley Act to give the President more authority and flexibility to deal with industrial conflicts that threaten national interests. Specifically, an emergency dispute board would be empowered to recommend settlement terms and the President would

be allowed to require a resumption of work for eighty days without going to court. [1:8.]

One of the steel industry's elder statesmen—Clarence B. Randall—told the United States Chamber of Commerce that the public has developed a "plague on both your houses" attitude toward steel management and labor. He warned that the steel industry was "so weighted with the public interest" that the people might "let it be controlled like a public utility." [1:7.]

President Kennedy's relations with the American Medical Association were less than harmonious. He and seven A. M. A. leaders discussed the best way to finance old-age medical care, but both sides agreed later that neither had made the slightest dent in the other's views. [17:1.] Mr. Kennedy signed a bill authorizing \$32,000,000 for expanded educational television. [1:7.]

The biggest crowd in the history of Abilene, Kan., turned out to greet a native son, former President Eisenhower, who went there for the dedication of the Eisenhower Library. In a speech, he deplored what he considered a decline in American concepts of beauty, morality and decency. He singled out modern art and the twist dance craze for special scorn. [1:4-7; Text, Page 40.]

Metropolitan

Mayor Wagner called at the White House to give President Kennedy a list of suggested Democratic nominees for New York's fall election. For the Senate, the Mayor was said to have mentioned Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Under Secretary of the United Nations, and Edward R. Murrow, United States information chief. His suggested gubernatorial candidates were—as expected—City Council President Screvane, Deputy Mayor Cavanagh and former Postmaster General Farley. [1:6.]

At the Mayor's request, Governor Rockefeller vetoed three bills that would have added \$15,500,000 a year to city pension costs by increasing benefits to teachers, firemen and policemen. [1:5.]

To solve the New York's area's rail commuter problems, the Tri-State Transportation Committee proposed five demonstration projects, including more express service on the New York Central's Harlem Division and some New Haven Railroad commuter runs to Astoria, Queens, instead of Grand Central Station. [1:3-4.]

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"Now, America today is just to be. America is the strongest and she will never be defeated anyone from the outside. Only we can ever hurt us."—Former President Eisenhower pleading for a high dedication of the Eisenhower Library. [1:5.]

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One Challenge to Perfect Math Score



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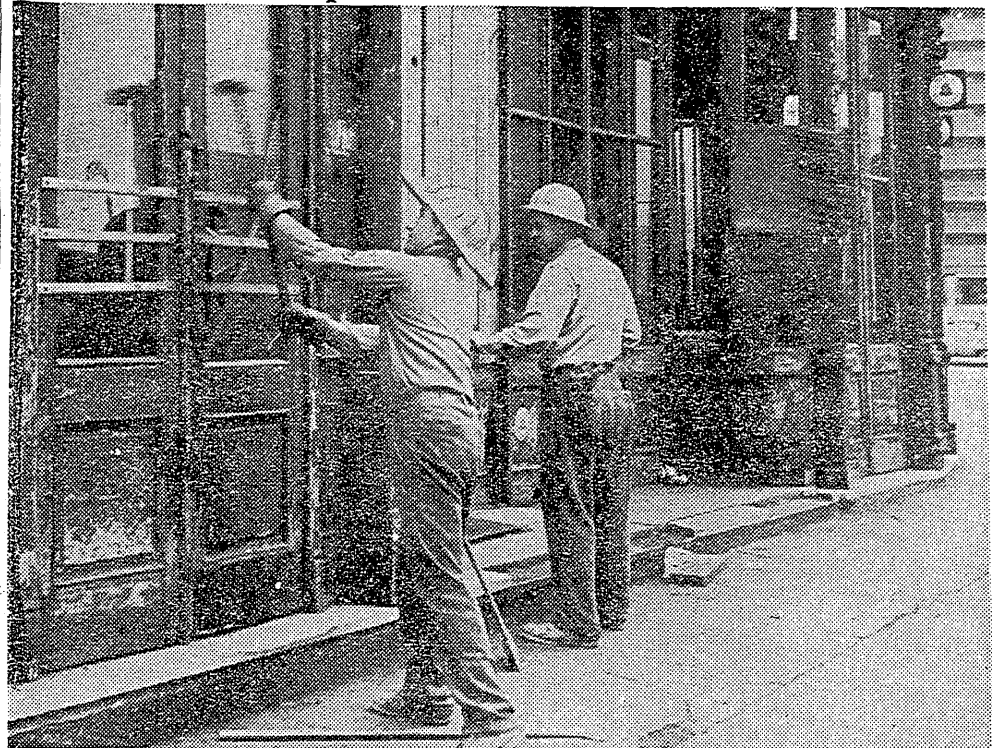
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O'ROURKE SALOON DOOMED BY CO-OP

Survivor of Pre-Prohibition Crusade Finally Gets Axe

Diamond Dan O'Rourke's saloon, one of the last links with the gay life on the Bowery in the old days, is being torn down to make way for a cooperative apartment house.

It might have been the only saloon in Lower New York that never got the axe from Carrie Nation when she was on the warpath. She was reported to have had a soft spot in her crusading heart for Diamond Dan, a giant of a man with booming voice and thick Irish brogue.

In the old days, the triangular-shaped saloon, at the corner of Pearl Street and Park Row, was a high-toned "hangout" for a weird assortment of millionaire playboys, boxers, promoters, showgirls, politicians and bums.

Diamond Dan himself gave Steve Brody a pail of beer and went along as a witness when Brody dived off the Brooklyn Bridge. Diamond Dan used to drink ale there, and so did "Dick-the-Rat," Big Tim Sullivan and Jim Jeffries.

Flanked by Mirrors

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Prohibition closed O'Rourke's in 1920, and Diamond Dan never reopened it. He died in 1940. After World War II, O'Rourke's deserted saloon was opened by new owners who kept nearly all the old furnishings, including a green chandelier, and small gas lamps along the walls.

It remained open until about two months ago, when the owners closed the swing doors of Diamond Dan's for good. Chatham Towers, a nonprofit middle-income co-operative will be built on the site.



Carrie Nation, whose prohibitionist zeal often led her, hatchet in one hand, Bible in the other, to the doors of taverns. She never made a campaign at O'Rourke's.

Measles Vaccine, in New Test, Is Declared Safe and Effective

By JOHN A. OSMUNDSEN

Results of further tests of a live-virus measles vaccine that was said to be the "safest, most effective yet developed against the disease" were reported here yesterday.

Dr. Saul Krugman of New York University Medical Center, who conducted the two-year field trials among 4,000 infants and children in the New York area, presented the results at a meeting of the American Academy of Pediatrics in the Statler Hilton Hotel.

The first live-virus measles vaccine was developed by Dr. John F. Enders, of Harvard. This vaccine has been tested on 10,000 children in this country and abroad and found highly effective.

It was also found to cause fever over 103 degrees Fahrenheit in about 30 per cent of the

BACTERIA REVIVED THOUGH EONS OLD

650-Million-Year-Old Germs Were Sealed in Deposit of Salt, Doctor Says

ORGANISMS ARE TESTED

Another Researcher Tells of 2-Billion-Year-Old Fossil Found at Lake Superior

By ROBERT K. PLUMB

Bacteria have been brought back to life after 650,000,000 years in a salt deposit deep underground in Siberia, a German physician reported here yesterday.

The revived bacteria are not like known species, Dr. Heinz Dombrowski told a New York Academy of Sciences conference. Other scientists at the session urged caution in accepting the results until verification could be made by other laboratories. However, the bacteria appear to represent the oldest germs known to man.

Another paper reported the discovery of two-billion-year-old fossil organisms that resemble jellyfish and hydra. The earliest previously known animal fossil was from a creature that lived about 500,000,000 years ago.

The bacteria were described by Dr. Dombrowski, an internist of the University of Geisen, Bad Nauheim, Germany. Actually, he said, the Siberian bacteria were the oldest of a small group of salt-encrusted bacteria that he had revived. Five hundred million-year-old bacteria were revived from a Silurian salt deposit near Myers, N. Y., 320,000,000-year-old bacteria were revived from a Devonian salt deposit in Saskatchewan, and 180,000,000-year-old bacteria were revived from a German salt deposit.

In Denatured State

For the years they were preserved, the bacteria remained in a dehydrated and denatured state, sealed inside rock salt. They were removed from the salt and are now proliferating rapidly on agar plates, Dr. Dombrowski said.

Tests were made of the physiological functioning of the revived bacteria, he said. These suggested, he said, that the organisms did not feed upon the same carbohydrates that were used by comparable bacteria today. Others in the audience at the Henry Hudson Hotel suggested that the carbohydrates used by bacteria today did not exist at the time the older bacteria were laid down.

Dr. Dombrowski said that he had injected the bacteria into mice and that the creatures died of a generalized bacterial infection in twelve hours. He has not yet tested the effectiveness of modern antibiotics against the bacteria and he has not attempted to study them by contemporary immunological techniques.

The Precambrian rock salt in which the Siberian bacteria were found is about 3,400 feet below the surface near Irkutsk.

Two-billion-year-old fossil organisms that might be called "animals" were described by Dr. Elso S. Barghoorn, Professor of Biology at Harvard University. The organisms were found in a flinty iron deposit on the north shore of Lake Superior in Ontario by Dr. Stanley A. Tyler of the University

The Other News

International

Britain issues warning on Rhodesia to U. N. Page 3
Soviet finishes work on Karakum Canal. Page 4

Quotation of the Day

"Now, America today is just as strong as it needs to be. America is the strongest nation in the world, and she will never be defeated or damaged seriously by anyone from the outside. Only Americans, only Americans can hurt us."—Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower

Summary and Index

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1962

Bridge 'Addict'

ways liked science," Barry said in an "but I can't remember special that interest." A bridge since he learned to age of 10, he par in weekly duplicate tournaments with his partner.

is a registered accountant and a super the Post Office.

mother teaches a de class of intellec children at Public 9, Brooklyn.

s the captain of the High Math Team and chief of the school's Science magazine. For s he has attended Co University's Saturday Honors Program for g high school stu ere he is currently do in group theory, alysis and computer ing.

mmmer he attended the Science Foundation Institute at Cooper where his brother is mechanical engineer year Barry won an mention in the na Westinghouse Science earch with a project in hematics.

nt. Opens Bond Drive

INGTON, May 1 President Kennedy to ed his fellow citizens to at least one extra United avings bond during the y days. The President statement opening the e freedom savings bond arking the twenty-first ary of the Series E

mary and Index

ESDAY, MAY 2, 1962

Events of the Day

be allowed to require a resumption of work for eighty days without going to court. [1:8.]

One of the steel industry's elder statesmen—Clarence B. Randall—told the United States Chamber of Commerce that the public has developed a "plague on both your houses" attitude toward steel management and labor. He warned that the steel industry was "so weighted with the public interest" that the people might "let it be controlled like a public utility." [1:7.]

President Kennedy's relations with the American Medical Association were less than harmonious. He and seven A. M. A. leaders discussed the best way to finance old-age medical care, but both sides agreed later that neither had made the slightest dent in the other's views. [17:1.] Mr. Kennedy signed a bill authorizing \$32,000,000 for expanded educational television. [1:7.]

The biggest crowd in the history of Abilene, Kan., turned out to greet a native son, former President Eisenhower, who went there for the dedication of the Eisenhower Library. In a speech, he deplored what he considered a decline in American concepts of beauty, morality and decency. He singled out modern art and the twist dance craze for special scorn. [1:4-7; Text, Page 40.]

Metropolitan

Mayor Wagner called at the White House to give President Kennedy a list of suggested Democratic nominees for New York's fall election. For the Senate, the Mayor was said to have mentioned Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Under Secretary of the United Nations, and Edward R. Murrow, United States information chief. His suggested gubernatorial candidates were—as expected—City Council President Screvane, Deputy Mayor Cavanagh and former Postmaster General Farley. [1:6.]

At the Mayor's request, Governor Rockefeller vetoed three bills that would have added \$15,500,000 a year to city pension costs by increasing benefits to teachers, firemen and policemen. [1:5.]

To solve the New York's area's rail commuter problems, the Tri-State Transportation Committee proposed five demonstration projects, including more express service on the New York Central's Harlem Division and some New Haven Railroad commuter runs to Astoria, Queens, instead of Grand Central Station. [1:3-4.]

two inmates in a "cage" had no privacy.

Dr. Barth said he was dismayed that religious forces of the United States had been silent on prison conditions and said that, in his opinion, the billions of dollars being spent on moon shots might be better expended on the welfare of prisoners.

"The jails in Switzerland are a paradise to what I saw here," he commented.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of Christian Herald magazine, interposed that "perhaps you saw one of the worst of our prisons." He added that such dismal conditions were not typical of the newer prisons in this country.

Dr. Barth volunteered his comments on the prison situation after answering other questions ranging from nuclear testing to Mozart, his favorite composer.

Decries Nuclear Tests

On the resumption of nuclear tests he said:

"It's terrible. I don't like them whether they are Russian or American."

Reminded that the Rev. Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, another eminent Protestant theologian, once described Barthian theology as irrelevant and irresponsible, the Swiss churchman grinned and said:

"I don't like to speak about it. He was my old friend who doesn't like me anymore. I don't teach irresponsibility. I try to teach man's responsibility to God."

Dr. Barth said he was not competent to discuss the forthcoming Vatican Council of the Roman Catholic Church because he was neither the Pope nor a "prophet."

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It was also found to cause fever over 103 degrees Fahrenheit in about 30 per cent of the

vaccinated children, however, and a mild rash in 50 per cent. Simultaneous administration of gamma globulin a naturally occurring "immunity factor" reduced these reactions, but the limited availability and the expense of this substance called for efforts to improve the vaccine.

For that reason, a "further attenuated" measles vaccine was developed by Dr. Anthon J. F. Schwarz of the Pitman-Moore Company in Indianapolis.

Dr. Krugman's study compared the two live vaccines. He found that the Schwarz vaccine produced essentially the same immunity response as the Enders serums and that rash and fever were reduced to "insignificant levels" by the administration of small doses of gamma globulin.

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Quotation of the Day

"Now, America today is just as strong as it needs to be. America is the strongest nation in the world, and she will never be defeated or damaged seriously by anyone from the outside. Only Americans, only Americans can ever hurt us."—Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower pleading for a higher American morality at the dedication of the Eisenhower Library in Abilene, Kan. [1:5.]

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The jelly-like "animals" were found as true three-dimensional fossils, he emphasized. Details have been reported earlier. Dr. Barghoorn emphasized that the objects had not been definitely identified as animals: they might be tiny plants.

However, they appear to push back to 2,000,000,000 years the time over which life has existed on earth. The earliest previously known animal fossils are some 500,000,000 years old.

Lawyer Appointed As First Examiner Of Nassau Funds

Special to The New York Times.
MINEOLA, L.I., May 1—Milton Lipson, a lawyer and former Secret Service agent, was appointed Commissioner of Accounts for Nassau County today by County Executive Eugene H. Nickerson.

The position is provided for in the county Charter, but it has never before been filled. It is not subject to confirmation by the county Board of Supervisors.

However, the Republican-controlled board will be asked on May 14 to authorize the transfer of \$50,000 from the contingency fund to pay Mr. Lipson a salary of \$15,000 a year and \$35,000 to hire a staff of two lawyers, an accountant and two secretaries.

Mr. Lipson has the power "to examine the financial and other records of the Controller and Treasurer and to make such other examinations as he may deem to be for the best interest of counties, of the accounts, methods and activities of each department, institution, office or agency of the county and of the towns and special districts without exception."

These powers will enable Mr. Lipson to investigate offices supervised by elected Republican officials.