

MISUSE DRUG ON THOUSANDS

Only 3 Fled Other Large Jails — 14 at Polk

4 COUNTIES PUT STRESS ON SECURITY

Bug Cellblocks With Listening Devices

By Stephen Seplow

While 14 prisoners (excluding six trustees) have escaped Polk County Sheriff Wilbur Hildreth's jail since August, 1962, a total of only three have managed in the same time to get out of four other large-county jails in the state.

All of those hack-sawed their way out of the Linn County Jail at Cedar Rapids in one break in January, 1965. They were returned in 6½ hours.

Since then, said Linn County Sheriff Walter H. Grant, the jail cellblocks have been "bugged" with listening devices so "jailers can hear a man snoring in the middle of the night." Any sawing is easily detected, he said.

Even with this precaution (one also taken by the Woodbury County jail in Sioux City), Grant said, tight security follows each prisoner from admittance to release.

A man entering the Linn County Jail, which was built around the turn of the century, is stripped to the skin. All natural body openings are checked for hidden tools or narcotics. All of his clothes, except for shoes and socks, are stored away and he is issued a jail uniform.

The footwear is carefully scrutinized and then returned. Grant said, "It is impossible for a prisoner to sneak something in in his socks."

[Dwain Sholar, one of two men who escaped the Polk County Jail last Thursday evening, told authorities the other escapee, Lyle Kelley, smuggled blades into the jail in his sock, even after a search by a federal marshal.

[Sholar and Kelley, both federal prisoners, were recaptured before their absence was noticed by Polk County jailers.]

No Food, Cigarettes

Once in jail, Grant continued, a prisoner is not allowed any food from the outside. All cigarette packages brought by friends are opened and inspected. All tobacco delivered for pipes is removed from the cans and given to the prisoner in wax paper.

And no one is permitted any secondhand magazines or newspapers. Such material must be mailed by the publisher. "There may be a code in them otherwise," Grant said.

[During a tour of the Polk jail Wednesday afternoon, reporters saw old magazines and paperback books in many cells.

[Jail rules also permit prisoners to have apples, oranges, candy bars, cigarettes and tobacco brought by relatives or friends.

[While the reporters were in the jail office, Jailer Robert Slycord checked and passed

JAIL—Continued on Page Four

INSIDE THE REGISTER

No Fight, Says Terrell

ERNE TERRELL refuses to sign new contract for title fight with Cassius Clay Page 1-S

CHAIRMAN OF THE Joint Chiefs of Staff says it is too soon to say the Viet Nam war has turned in our favor. Page 5

Senate Cuts Tax-Rise Bill By \$1 Billion

By Clark Mollenhoff (Of The Register's Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Wednesday approved President Johnson's tax bill after its effectiveness as a tax measure was sharply reduced. The vote was 79 to 9.

Two amendments cut about \$1.1 billion in potential revenue from the bill, which is intended to provide fresh funds for the Viet Nam war.

For the second day, Democratic leaders failed to hold the line on what had been considered an easy task for Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Dem., Mont.) and Senator Russell Long (Dem., La.), majority whip.

The administration bill was designed to boost tax revenue by \$6 billion. On Tuesday, the Senate amended the bill to provide social security benefits for all persons over 70, which will cost an estimated \$760 million.

Then Wednesday, the Senate voted to keep the present 3 percent excise tax on residential telephone service instead of restoring it to 10 percent as proposed by the administration. This eliminated an estimated \$437 million in annual revenue.

The telephone-tax amendment, which was sponsored by Senator Vance Hartke (Dem., Ind.), was adopted by a vote of 47 to 41. Some senators argued that a tax increase on such an essential service as telephone calls was senseless at a time when the administration was permitting excise taxes to be ended on a wide range of luxury items.

Hartke's amendment involved only residential telephone service. The tax on long-distance and business service would go back to 10 percent as Mr. Johnson had proposed for all telephone service.

Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Rep., Ia.) and Senator Jack Miller (Rep., Ia.) were among the nine voting against the tax bill on its final passage. Hickenlooper and Miller voted for Hartke's amendment on the telephone excise tax.

The administration's bill passed the House in its original form and the two pieces of legislation now go to a House-Senate Conference Committee.

Senator George Smathers (Dem., Fla.), one of the administration leaders, said he believed that the conferees will wipe out the Senate amendments that are not favored by the administration.

The House-Senate conferees are expected to drop the amendment which would bring all persons over 70 years of age under social security. The amendment, would provide benefits of \$44 a month to all persons over

500,000 Birds At Forney's Lake

THURMAN, IA. (AP)—The Iowa Conservation Commission said Wednesday that about half a million migratory waterfowl are in the area of Forney's Lake near here.

This is the largest concentration in the world, the commission said.

James Shipley, fish and game conservation officer for Fremont and Page Counties, estimated 150,000 blue and snow geese and 350,000 ducks are in the area of 1,069-acre Forney's Lake.

The commission said the birds should be leaving within 10 days. This year's northward migration apparently started a little earlier than usual.

'WASHINGTON, THIS IS SPAIN. THE AMBASSADOR WENT SWIMMING AND DISPELLED ALL FEARS OF RADIATION. BUT NOW EVERYBODY IS AFRAID OF PNEUMONIA'



Police Continue to Ask: How, Why Did Nervig Die?

By David Eastman
Donald Amos Nervig disappeared about 9 p. m. Dec. 14. His body was found Jan. 26 in a wooded gully about four miles north of Des Moines, just off N. W. Sixth drive (Sixth avenue extended).

Dr. Leo Luka, Polk County medical examiner, said death was caused by a skull fracture, the result of a blow on the back of the head with a heavy instrument.

An analysis of Nervig's stomach and blood indicated no traces of alcohol or food, Dr. Luka said. This indicated Nervig was alive for at least 10 to 12 hours after he was last seen.

A money bag containing \$305 in cash and checks was found beside the road near where Nervig's body was found. Found in his billfold was \$7.

The last person known to have seen Nervig was Ronald Leroy Kyger, 26, of 2930 Tiffin ave., who told police he left Nervig on his hands and knees on the shoulder of Second avenue near the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. plant just north of the city limits.

Police determined that Kyger and Nervig had met for the first time earlier that night.

Only Clues
These are the facts which investigators have to work with in trying to solve the murder of the 52-year-old co-owner of the Nervig & Avila Speedometer and Electrical service, 814 Center st.

The questions they have to answer before they come up with the solution are numerous. How did Nervig's body get to the creek bed?

The body was found about four miles from where Kyger said he let Nervig out. Both men had been drinking heavily. Nervig was seen staggering at Chuck's Pizza House, 3610 Sixth ave., about 9 p. m., Sheriff Wilbur T. Hildreth said.

Nervig was known to have a heart condition, and was

not able to walk far because of arthritis.

The temperature at the time of his disappearance was 32 degrees, and it dropped the rest of that Tuesday evening and stayed below the freezing mark all day Wednesday.

A five-strand barbed wire fence is between the road and the gully. Dr. Luka said there

TEAR GAS ENDS NEGRO MARCH

HERTFORD, N. C. (AP)—Police used tear gas Wednesday night to break up a melee between about 200 Negroes and 50 North Carolina law officers after demonstrators refused to disband a civil rights march.

Police arrested 30 persons including a woman, and were ordering them into prison buses when the melee began about 10 p. m.

The Negroes refused to break up the march and return to their homes, police said, and firemen with three trucks and hoses already hosed down the crowd.

Part of the crowd took refuge behind houses in the area and began throwing frying pans, bricks and all other available objects. Three highway patrolmen were hit, but not seriously injured.

In the midst of the battle, helmeted highway patrolmen with long night sticks, fired the tear gas which broke up the fight.

The demonstration was called by civil rights leader Golden Frinks of Edenton to protest "the power structure's refusal to conduct good faith negotiations."

The Negroes were demanding a 14-point plan, including the hiring of Negro policemen, deputy sheriffs and store clerks.

After Negroes gave notice of the proposed march, a contingent of 31 highway patrolmen, eight game protectors, five Hertford policemen, a deputy sheriff and two state Bureau of Investigation agents were on duty in the small eastern North Carolina town.

FREIGHTER FOR CUBA

BILBOA, SPAIN (AP)—The 13,000-ton freighter Imia, built here for Cuba was launched Wednesday.

FIND NEGRO LOSSES HIGH IN VIET NAM

Pentagon Sees No Discrimination

About 200 Viet Cong launch a heavy attack on a U. S. Special Forces camp containing an estimated 12 Americans and 300 Montagnards: PAGE 5.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AP)—Defense Department figures show that proportionately more Negroes have died in Viet Nam than other U. S. military personnel, but officials Wednesday denied there is any discrimination in battle area assignments. If the figures show anything, a Pentagon spokesman said, "it is the valor of the Negro in combat."

The Defense Department called upon the services to conduct a one-time survey of Negro participation in Viet Nam, because of what it termed "many requests." Previously available records did not break down enlistment by race.

Some Congressmen have raised questions about whether Negroes are discriminated against on the battlefield. And some civil rights leaders have protested that Negroes are forced to fight a war with which they are not in sympathy.

Share Dangers

General Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said last month that Negroes and whites share the dangers proportionately in front line fighting.

During secret hearings on \$12.3 billion of emergency Viet Nam funds, Senator Richard B. Russell (Dem., Ga.) said some Negro constituents had complained that Negroes were being assigned "in disproportionate numbers to the most dangerous areas in Viet Nam."

Wheeler denied this.

Russell then asked: "You haven't heard of any of them being selected to make

NEGROES—

Continued on Page Four

Stock Market In Strong Rally

NEW YORK, N. Y. (AP)—The stock market pulled out of a four-week slump Wednesday with a strong rally.

Brokers described the advance as a technical rally with the market coming back from an oversold condition.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials bounced up 9.88 points to 929.84.

(Details on Market Page)

Potomac Fever

Res. U. S. Pat. Off.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President says unemployment is the lowest in 12 years. Of course—at these prices, who can afford not to work?

He says we must act boldly to combat the shortage of manpower. Already he's having trouble finding people to carry on the fight against unemployment.

Somebody blew the top off of the Nelson monument, a symbol of the days when Britain had a stranglehold on Ireland. Times change—now it's the Dubliners who have a half Nelson.

Senate Republicans vote to give everybody over 70 a pension—including Senate Republicans over 70 who hope they'll never need it if they vote to give it to everybody else.

Shriver says his staff is the same size as a B-52 squadron. It's just that in the poverty war you have more trouble getting off the ground.

Doug Sanders is still mad because the P. G. A. disqualified him. Who wouldn't be? He forgot to sign his scorecard, but from the fuss you'd think he'd burned it.

—Jack Wilson

3 to 1 Odds Against Duty In Viet Nam

By Vera Glaser (North American Newspaper Alliance)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The stepped-up demand for manpower in Viet Nam has barracks-room bookies posting new odds on draftees.

The chance that a young American inducted into the Army in March will be shipped out to Viet Nam by late summer is one in five.

His chance of getting Viet Nam duty some time during his two-year hitch is one in three.

Roughly 20 per cent of the men now being inducted will move to the front after eight weeks of basic combat training and eight or nine weeks of advanced individual training.

These odds were estimated by Army personnel experts who maintain records on what becomes of the men "delivered" by the Selective Service System. "Educated guesses," subject to strategy changes, was the way they described the odds.

Chances of Injury

Once in Viet Nam, what chance does a U. S. fighting man have of coming home safe and sound? His chance of being wounded is one in 30.

One out of 119 men is killed or dies of what is described as "non-hostile" deaths.

One out of almost 2,000 is listed as missing or detained.

These estimates were derived by setting current casualty figures against a rough total of 350,000 troops who have at one time or another served in South Viet Nam. The Pentagon recently announced 215,000 as the number currently assigned there, with 20,000 programmed for future shipment.

Before induction, however, a young man faces easier odds. Draft registrants stand a 45 to 50 per cent chance of rejection on physical, mental or moral grounds.

Register 30 Million

Selective Service Director Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey now has 30 million men registered. He is responsible also for classifying, selecting and delivering them. Delivery, he said, is being done at a rate of 50,000 men a month.

Selective Service and Pentagon officials say the proportion of conscientious objectors now is no larger than during the Korean War and World War II, running in all instances less than one per cent.

Most conscientious objectors, they say, do not resist military service or danger. They simply insist on duties, such as medical service, not requiring them to kill.

REVEAL HOW HUMAN TESTS WENT WRONG

Find Scars on Eyes In Experiments

By David Hoffman (Des Moines Register-New York Herald Tribune News Service)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A startling medical story involving several leading drug houses, thousands of human guinea pigs and a "wonder drug" gone awry in the hands of overzealous physicians was told Wednesday in a House committee room.

Narration was by top officials of the Food and Drug Administration, including its tough new commissioner, Dr. James Goddard, and its medical director, Dr. Joseph Sadusk. Sitting side-by-side, they admitted:

1 That the much-ballyhooed wonder drug, dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO for short), was being distributed "in an uncontrolled manner" for use by unauthorized doctors until Nov. 11, when the FDA, belatedly, called a halt to human testing.

Known for 50 years as an industrial solvent, DMSO in 1964 suddenly was proclaimed as a wonder drug for the treatment of a variety of diseases, including arthritis and headache.

Through some unknown process, it can seep through the skin as if it were a sieve and carry piggy-back into the bloodstream potentially useful drugs.

According to Sadusk, FDA had authorized certain doctors



Dr. James Goddard Tough New Commissioner

to apply the drug to the skin of volunteer patients, but many were injecting it or allowing patients to swallow it contrary to FDA instructions.

2 That Merck, Sharp & Dohme and Wyeth Laboratories, two of seven drug houses authorized to sponsor human tests, were informed as early as September, 1964, that when DMSO was applied to the skin of rabbits and dogs, a kind of scar formed in their eye lenses, impairing vision.

Wyeth, Sadusk testified, did not report this information to the FDA until Nov. 10, 1965, the day the FDA ordered the drug houses to quit testing the drug on patients. Merck had not reported the adverse animal reactions until May 28, 1965. Armed with evidence that DMSO was impairing the eyesight of the animals, the companies nevertheless continued to

DRUGS—

Continued on Page Seven

Culver Forced To Thumb Rides

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA. (AP)—The office of Representative John C. Culver (Dem., Ia.) disclosed Wednesday that Culver thumbed rides last Saturday to attend a meeting in Olweein.

The car scheduled to carry him had broken down on the edge of Cedar Rapids, aides said.

It took him four rides and two hours to cover the 60 miles, and he arrived about 1½ hours late.

HOW DOCTORS TEST NEW DRUG

DRUGS---

Continued from Page One

sponsor human tests for as long as 14 months.

That "Investigators" furnished DMSO by the seven drug houses gave it not to a few hundred patients, as authorized by the FDA, but to several thousand, that in fact the investigating doctors had begun massive human trials when such were not authorized by the agency.

[A report in The New York Times in August had revealed that 20,000 Americans, under scrutiny of about 800 medical scientists, were involved in testing DMSO.]

Next Monday, Dr. Dan Gordon, a Cornell University ophthalmologist, will tell the New York Academy of Sciences that he applied DMSO directly to the eyes of 115 patients for up to 15 months.

Reporting no eye damage whatsoever, Gordon, in a telephone interview Wednesday, said he had been led to believe

\$117,500 DRUG SUIT

NEW YORK, N. Y. (AP)—A retired furniture dealer who claimed he got cataracts from using the drug Mer-29 for anti-cholesterol treatments was awarded \$117,500 Wednesday by a federal court jury.

The jury awarded Sidney Roginski of Wyoming, Pa., \$17,500 in compensatory damages and \$100,000 in punitive damages. Roginski, 65, testified that he suffered cataracts in both eyes.

by Crown-Zellerbach, a paper pulp manufacturer that first proposed medical use of DMSO, that such tests had FDA's blessing.

Sadusk told the Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee of the House:

"As a result of excessive publicity about the value and safety of DMSO and of unwarranted enthusiasm among some physicians... what was approved as a limited study involving the cutaneous application of DMSO to a few patients, rapidly grew to a widespread use of DMSO alone and in combination with a variety of other drugs for the treatment of several diseases.

"This was apparent to our medical officers as early as the late spring of 1965, but immediate action to bring the situation under control was not taken," FDA's medical director said.

All of this happened before Goddard became FDA's chief about seven weeks ago. Nevertheless, he also criticized the drug houses and their doctors:

For disseminating "glowing reports of the speculated value of the drug."

For distributing DMSO to physicians who wanted it to treat patients not enrolled in any experimental test program.

For exporting substantial quantities of DMSO without regard to the law.

And for failing to report the drug was being injected into and

'Go-Go' Goddard: The Man Behind Drug Crackdown

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AP)—The new commissioner of food and drugs is a man of action—"I like to see things get done"—and he is showing it in trying to clean up during his first 90 days in office.

Dr. James L. Goddard took his oath as commissioner on Jan. 18.

With a smile, he says he inherited a lot of long-standing drug cases which have been referred to as "the dead cats in the closet."

In a drive that already has led to many people in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare referring to him as "Go-Go Goddard," he has announced a number of major "clean-up" decisions in less than two months.

So far, these are topped by the sweeping action Tuesday for ultimate removal from the market of all nonprescription antibiotic lozenges and some other antibiotic preparations which may be purchased without prescription and bear claims they are effective against sore throat.

A spokesman said the four orders added up to one of the most sweeping drug removals the agency ever has ordered.

A Physician

Goddard is a physician, the first to head FDA in recent years, and is a career commissioner in the Public Health Service.

His explanation of the antibiotic crackdown:

"This agency some two years ago offered the manufacturers of these antibiotic products an opportunity to come forward within 90 days with presenta-



WIREPHOTO (AP)

Humphrey Baby Sits

Dr. Andrew P. Brimmer waits to be sworn in Wednesday as a member of the Federal Reserve Board while Vice-President Hubert Humphrey holds Brimmer's daughter, Esther, 4. The ceremony was at the White House.

swallowed by patients without FDA authorization.

So flagrant were the abuses, Dr. Goddard said, "We are investigating possible criminal violations" in connection with testing of DMSO.

Human tests of an investigational new drug go through three phases. Phase I involves tests on normal volunteers to determine the drug's impact on the system. Phase II involves tests on sick patients, perhaps as many as 50, to gain preliminary evidence of the drug works. Phase III involves widespread human tests on hundreds or thousands under the supervision of investigators, doctors working with the drug house.

Goddard testified Wednesday that some drugs such as DMSO have managed to slip from Phase II to Phase III before the short-staffed FDA had a chance to review results of Phase I and II testing. He indicated he agreed that long term animal tests should be completed before long-term tests involving many patients are begun.

Under questioning, the FDA officials admitted that drug manufacturers can begin limited human testing as soon as they're certain the FDA has received their application. Yet on the average 2.5 weeks elapse before FDA's medical staff has time to review the company's paperwork.

Dr. Goddard said the DMSO bobble was not typical of FDA's handling of such cases.

"If you set out to conceive all the poor circumstances you could think of, DMSO would be the epitome," he said. "Everything that could go wrong just about went wrong."

DE GAULLE TRIP

PARIS, FRANCE (AP)—President Charles de Gaulle's official visit to the Soviet Union will begin June 20, informed sources reported Wednesday.

Censorship Assailed by 'Moral Issues' Panelists

By Jack Gillard

Censorship received a sound drubbing Wednesday night at the forum series at the West Side Branch Library.

With the exception of one panelist, Mrs. Clarke Priebe, president of the Des Moines Council of the Parent Teacher Association, the five-member panel agreed that there is enough official censorship to go around and no more censorship is needed.

"Soft-Core Pornography"

Donald Kaul, columnist for The Des Moines Register, opened with a tongue-in-cheek demand that, if any sort of official censor were necessary, he'd like to hold the position so he could ban Walt Disney movies, Doris Day movies ("soft-core pornography," he said), A. J. Cronin novels, and the paintings of Walter Keane and Norman Rockwell.

"These things are saturated with a gloom that hides reality," he said. "People who are raised on this sort of thing build illusions that tend to shatter when they come in contact with reality."

Ward McCleary, promotion manager of station WHO, told the audience that if there is censorship in 1966, people will wish "that someone back in 1966 had said, 'Let's give censorship a second thought.'"

Don Halley, assistant director of the Des Moines Art Center, said "there are no censors in the visual arts except the general public and those who commission works of art. With a few rare examples, the arts are free of censorship. Music today is also free of official censors."

Cites Most Dangerous The most dangerous censors, Halley said, are those who censor out of fear.

"They're afraid of ideas," he said. "They're afraid that a person will become contaminated by an idea they don't like."

Ben Gibson, Des Moines attorney and owner of The Book Store, pointed out several unofficial means of censorship in the publishing world.

"The publisher himself is a censor," Gibson said. "He decides which books he'll publish or reject. Libraries are censors and so are book stores in the books they buy."

"Dirty Words"

"There are only so many dirty words, and everyone knows them. Once the shock wave passes, the reader demands something more of the book. He wants a good story or well-developed characterization."

"It's a matter of taste. If the book is no good, it simply doesn't sell."

Mrs. Priebe, who did not defend censorship, said greater "supervision" of paperback books and salacious newspapers and magazines is needed.

She said an attempt to remove these magazines and newspapers from Des Moines newsstands "ran into a brick wall because we don't have a law here with any teeth in it."

She said censorship should begin at home with parents censoring what their children read.

Tell Disagreement

Kaul disagreed. He said he didn't think the publications Mrs. Priebe mentioned did children any harm.

A man in the audience disagreed with Kaul. The man said he liked "The Sound of Music" and regretted that there weren't more movies of the same nature that children could attend.

He also said some censorship should be exercised over art.

"People get sent to the

Struck Head in Digging Out Body

NERVIG ---

Continued from Page One

were marks on Nervig's body which could have been made by the barbs.

During the day, traffic on Sixth avenue is rather heavy, although the street is not a main artery. Hildreth said some persons from Polk City, the John Deere plant at Ankeny and from the residential area near the gully use Sixth avenue rather than more heavily-traveled Second avenue.

When, How?

When was he killed, and when did his body get in the creek bed?

The body was frozen in the ice of the small creek. The man on whose property the body was found, Charley Warner of 7390 N. W. Sixteenth st., said the creek did not freeze over until early in January.

Dr. Luka said the body was there before any of the major snowfalls. Weather bureau records show the Des Moines area had half an inch of snow on Dec. 16, two days after Nervig disappeared, and 1.9 inches on Dec. 24. Both snows melted before January, according to the Weather Bureau.

The body was found in a frozen condition, and took some time to thaw. Dr. Luka said the sub-freezing temperatures in the three days after Nervig's disappearance could have caused the body to freeze to that extent, although there were above-freezing temperatures in the following weeks.

Dr. Luka said his best guess was that Nervig could have lived "only a matter of minutes" after the blow was struck. He said there were rare cases, however, where persons receiving such a severe wound have lived for some time.

He said digestion of the food and bleeding could not have occurred after death, because all body processes stop at death.

Hildreth's investigators, and Des Moines detectives, who were on the case until the body was found, have been unable to locate anyone who saw Nervig after Dec. 14.

What was the weapon?

Dr. Luka said the blow made a circular wound about an inch and a half across, and an inch and a half deep, in Nervig's skull. There was evidence of brain damage, and some bleeding. Blood was found at the place where the body was found, and there were blood stains on Nervig's clothes.

The weapon was a heavy instrument with a protrusion, Dr. Luka said, ruling out a tire iron or a club. Hildreth said he thought it was something which could be swung, such as a hammer or an ax.

No Weapon

Nothing has been found which might be the weapon, Hildreth said.

Deputies raked the area in the gully near where the body was found without finding any further evidence. County road crews have been alerted to look for items along Sixth avenue which may have a connection with the case, but they have found nothing.

What was the motive?

Robbery was ruled out when the money Nervig was carrying



REGISTER PHOTO BY DAVE PENNEY

Uses New G. I. Bill

James Barr, 28, of 1446 E. Virginia ave., was admitted to Veterans Hospital Wednesday as the first patient to qualify under President Johnson's "Cold War" G. I. Bill of Rights passed by Congress last Thursday. The new bill allows a number of veterans who have non-service-connected ailments to be admitted to government hospitals if they testify an inability to pay for private treatment. He served in the Air Force from 1955 to 1959.

ing was found on the shoulder of Sixth avenue, less than 100 feet from where the body was found frozen in the ice.

Dr. Luka said there were no other marks on Nervig's body to indicate he was in a fight, such as bruises or cuts. Nervig was probably unconscious when the blow was struck, he said.

Hildreth said investigators have failed to turn up any other evidence which might form the basis for a motive for his murder.

Although one tipster said Nervig gambled, Hildreth said the only thing investigators turned up was that Nervig was an ardent bridge player, and he did most of his card-playing with his wife.

Hildreth said Nervig was known to drink heavily, and was a former member of Alcoholics Anonymous. He seldom became unruly, however, Hildreth said.

Three Arrests

Des Moines police records show three arrests of Nervig for intoxication, two of those in the 1940s. The latest was about a year ago, when police were called to his home.

At that time, Nervig told police someone had picked his pocket of a large amount of checks, and some one later offered to give them back for \$20. Nervig later dropped the charges, saying it was a mistake, and police closed the case.

Otherwise, Hildreth said, investigators have found he was a small businessman in good financial condition who owned his own home, and was generally a credit to the community.

The investigation of Nervig's disappearance was begun by Mrs. Nervig the day after her husband disappeared. She told police that it was unusual for him not to come home at night.

When she appeared at the police station Dec. 15, police told her to wait a little bit longer, and that maybe her husband would turn up.

She said she called several friends and acquaintances. On Friday, Dec. 17, she was able to tell police that her husband had been in Chuck's Tuesday evening.

Police back-tracked from there, found Nervig had been in the Executive Lounge, 605

Now You Can ...

Throw Away Your Denture Adhesive

New Dental Discovery Ends Need for Pastes and Powders

New York, N. Y. (Special)—After years of research, scientists have discovered an entirely new substance to make false teeth fit beautifully. Denture wearers report such success with this new substance in refitting loose dentures that they no longer need paste and powder adhesives.

This new dental discovery is a soft, pliable plastic that is applied directly to dentures from the tube. User then inserts dentures into mouth and bites down. Instantly, this new substance molds to the exact contours of mouth and gums, holding dentures firmly in place through soothing suction—so powerful that even those with difficult lower can laugh, talk and eat anything with complete confidence. Looseness, slipping, and clicking disappear. Sore spots are quickly relieved. One application lasts weeks, stays soft and pliable in use. Nightly cleansing does not wash it away, yet it is easily removed when desired. It will not harm plates. This substance makes it possible to refit and reline worn dentures at home, saving over \$100 on costly relining work.

This new substance is now available at drugstores under the name Cushion Grip, with a full money-back guarantee. Get Cushion Grip today and end the need for paste and powder adhesives forever!

Reserve Judgment

Nichols Wednesday reserved judgment as to whether an explanation of America's defoliation policy in South Viet Nam has relieved him of his commitment.

"I will think it over," the 46-year-old Nichols said from the Judson Memorial Church, in Greenwich Village, where he was offered sanctuary to begin his fast on Feb. 27.

"But my first reaction is that the State Department statement is an evasion of responsibility—pinning the herbicide issue on the Vietnamese."

Hunger Strike Wins Reply From U. S. on Defoliation

By Tom Lambert

(Des Moines Register-New York Herald Tribune News Service)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Defoliating chemicals have been sprayed on some 20,000 acres of South Vietnamese croplands to deny their harvests to the Communist Viet Cong guerrillas, the State Department said Wednesday.

The sprayed area comprises less than 1/4 of 1 percent of South Viet Nam's food-growing land.

In addition defoliants have been sprayed on guerrilla ambush sites, base areas and trail routes to rob them of their natural foliage cover.

The chemicals have been used only in remote and thinly-populated regions, the department said, adding:

"The herbicides used are non-toxic and not dangerous to man or animal life. The land is not affected for future use."

The department's venture into the hardy-diplomatic field of defoliation came in response to questions about New York Architect Robert D. Nichols.

He has been on a hunger strike for 11 days to protest the administration's seemingly-paradoxical policy of destroying some crops in South

Surprising medical facts about tension indigestion

Tests at a famous medical center show how one special formula beats even prescription-type products in fighting excess stomach acid, immediate cause of tension indigestion. This special formula is not an expensive drug, not difficult to get, but found in

today's TUMS®. Stomach specialists know TUMS is no mere candy mint. In tests, today's TUMS fought stomach acid faster, more completely than even a prescription-type antacid costing six times as much. It is the medicine for tension indigestion. TUMS.

ney has refused to allow any further questioning of Kyger by investigators.

Investigators for some time checked on the activities of a former employee who moved to Arizona shortly after Nervig disappeared. Hildreth said it was determined he had no connection with the case.

Several persons reported to police and the sheriff's office that they saw Nervig following his disappearance at various locations in Highland Park and on the north side. Hildreth said all the reports were cases of mistaken identity.

Hildreth's theory is that Nervig was killed somewhere other than at the gully, and the body was taken there and left. Because no one reported seeing Nervig after 9 p.m. Dec. 14, Hildreth said he thinks the murder took place sometime on the morning of the 15th.

The sheriff said, however, he had no idea of a motive, or where the murder might have taken place.

Another theory which has been talked about among law enforcement officials since the body was found is that Nervig was not murdered.

The theory presumes that Nervig was let out of a car on Sixth avenue, near where the body was found. Nervig then saw a yard light, crawled through the fence, got down into the creek bed, then passed out.

This theory fails to account for the head wound.

Members of the Saylor Township Fire Department chopped Nervig's body out of the ice, and one blow struck the top of Nervig's skull.

Dr. Luka said the fatal wound could not have been made by the firemen, however, and that the brain damage and bleeding would indicate the wound was made while Nervig was still alive.

U. of I. Talk for Mendes-France

IOWA CITY, IA. (AP)—Former French Premier Pierre Mendes-France, who headed the government in 1954-55 at the time of the French withdrawal from Indo-China, will speak at the University of Iowa next Wednesday.

Mendes-France, an outspoken critic of what he terms the "personal government" of French President Charles de Gaulle, is on a lecture tour of the United States.

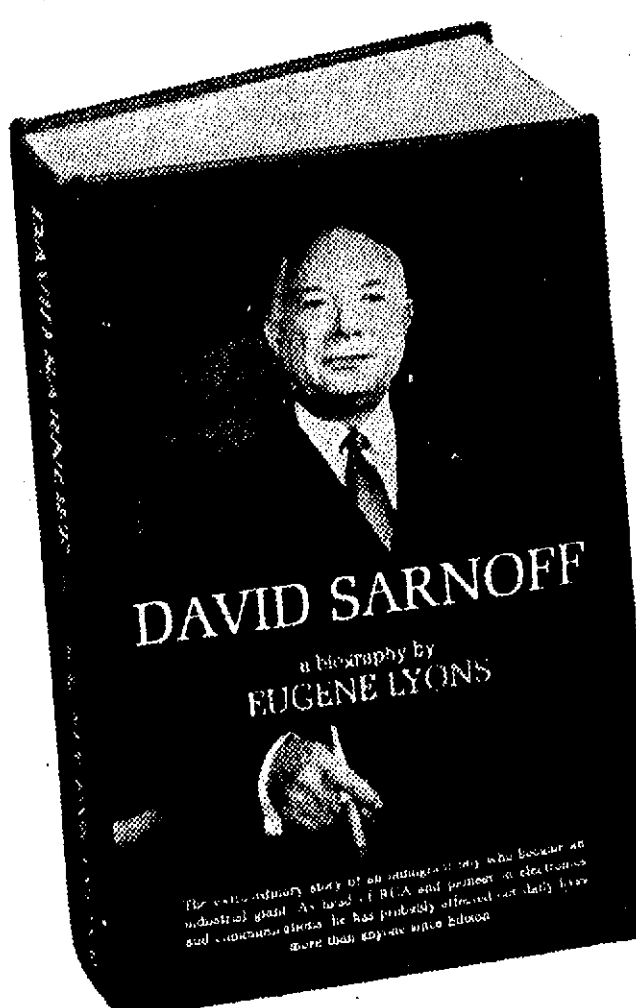
Discuss 'Why Youth Explodes'

"Why Youth Explodes" will be discussed by three physicians on KDFW-TV from 9 to 10 p.m. today.

They are Drs. Sidney L. Sands, Charles Hintz and Paul Temple.

The program is sponsored by the Polk County Medical Society, the test substantiated Kyger's story, and the Department of Adult Education of the Des Moines Public Schools.

The first full-length biography ever written about this extraordinary man who has so profoundly changed our way of life.



Here is the truth about Sarnoff's rise as he battled skeptics to become head of RCA, pioneer of electronic communications, radio and television, and a legend in his own lifetime.

"It should be read by everyone." Saturday Review

"Mr. Lyons has written a new Alger story for the technological age with a scientific sophistication for its hero." John Chamberlain, literary critic, columnist

"An unusual book about an extraordinary man." Dr. Joyce Brothers, psychologist

"In this account of the life and adventures of one of the giants of our time, Mr. Lyons has written a biographical epic—significant as a business romance and exciting as a human story." Lowell Thomas, author and commentator

At all bookstores, \$6.95