

NEW YORK (AP) — Michigan Gov. George Romney came out a favorite for the 1968 Republican presidential nomination in a poll of some of the nation's governors, the Columbia Broadcasting System reported yesterday.

None of the Republican governors who replied to the poll mentioned Richard Nixon, Barry Goldwater or Pennsylvania Gov. William Scranton as the most likely GOP choice.

Seven Democratic governors, however, thought Nixon was most likely.

Sixteen Republicans and 27 Democrats replied to the poll.

On the Democratic side only 16 of the 27 Democratic governors who answered said they thought Johnson — Humphrey the most likely ticket.

Among the Republicans, nine thought Johnson-Humphrey most likely for their opponents, one thought the Democrats would nominate Sen.

Other possibilities mentioned by Republican governors included three for Gov. Mark Hatfield of Oregon, two for Sen. Jacob K. Javits (D-N.Y.), and one each for Gov. John A. Love of Colorado and Gov. John A. Volpe of Massachusetts.

The Weather
Full U.S. Weather Bureau Report
Cloudy
(Details Page 2)

THE PONTIAC PRESS

Independence
Day Edition

VOL. 124 — NO. 126

★★★★★

PONTIAC, MICHIGAN, MONDAY, JULY 4, 1966 — 36 PAGES

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
ASSOCIATED PRESS

10¢

U. S. Marks
4th of July

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — With fireworks, parades and patriotic speeches, the United States celebrated the 190th anniversary of independence today.

The nation's observance centered on Independence Hall where Undersecretary of State George W. Ball was the scheduled speaker.

Despite soaring temperatures — the mercury reached 104 degrees here yesterday — a spokesman for the National Park Service said he expected one of the largest crowds of the year to visit Independence Hall where the Declaration of Independence was adopted July 4, 1776.

Because Ball is a spokesman for the administration and its position in Vietnam, demonstrators, both for and against, said they would appear today.

Across the nation, Americans had their choice of a day of fun in the sun, on the beaches or in the mountains, or participation in patriotic ceremonies.

VEEP GOES MOTORING

In Minnesota, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey said he would drive from his home town of Waverly in his 1931 Model A Ford to nearby Delano to appear in a July 4th parade.

At Winston-Salem, N.C., the Independence Day celebration featured Treasury Secretary Henry H. Fowler as speaker.

The festivities there centered in Salem, the old portion of the city.

Salem claims that its July 4th celebration in 1783 was the first official celebration in the United States.

Early Morning Rain Gives Some Relief
to Area in Two-Week-Old Heat Wave

Auto Death Toll
Climbs to 391
Across Nation

Multifatal Crashes
Swell Total; 127 Die
in Water Accidents

By The Associated Press
A two-car crash in Arizona snuffed out 10 lives and two Arkansas accidents killed 11 other persons as the grim July 4 holiday weekend auto death toll mounted today.

The auto toll stood at 391 on the last day of the 78-hour holiday.

Boating accidents killed 25 others and 102 persons drowned.

The National Safety Council estimated that by the time the count ends at midnight (Pontiac time) today, between 510 and 610 persons will die in traffic. The count began 6 p.m. (Pontiac time) Friday.

Two cars collided head on 30 miles west of Tucson Sunday and all the occupants were killed. Police said all of the dead were Indians from Arizona.

ARKANSAS CRASHES

That was the worst single accident. But Arkansas police reported two separate crashes within five hours Sunday which killed 11 others.

The first, a three-car pileup near Blytheville, killed six. Five hours later, a head-on crash near Benton killed five.

The Safety Council predicted yesterday that "if traffic deaths continue at their present rate, it will exceed not only last year's Fourth of July, but possibly the Labor Day weekend of 1965."

The Labor Day weekend set a record for any summer holiday — 575 persons killed in traffic.

HEAT A FACTOR

The July 4, 1965 weekend saw 551 die. A four-day July 4 observance in 1963 resulted in 557 deaths.

Record heat forced millions of Americans to take to their cars in search of relief along cool beaches and in shady forests.

New York City recorded a record 103 Sunday: Harrisburg, Pa., had 107 and Allentown 106; Atlantic City, N.J., posted 104 and Windsor Locks, Conn., 102 as radiators and — and — boiled.

The Safety Council said motorists would drive 9.5 billion miles during the holiday weekend.

L'I' ONES



"I think we should elect a treasurer who doesn't like candy."



DEADLY GUARD RAIL — A man tentatively identified as Albert Arthur Ehrlich, 62, of Houston, Tex., died yesterday and an unidentified 12-year-old was critically injured after his car veered into a guard rail on a rain-slicked Houston freeway.

The guard rail pierced the car grille, scraped past the engine and through the fire wall, then shot up the steering column, over the seat and out the back window.

Fishing Boat Is Hit,
1 Killed; Man Held

A Waterford Township man whose inboard cruiser allegedly ran into an anchored fishing boat on Oakland Lake and killed a Pontiac man late last night was arraigned early today on a manslaughter charge.

Harold Ions, 52, of 4489 Parrell was arrested by Oakland County Sheriff's deputies Gregory Putman and Gerald Reeves

at his Oakland Lake home shortly after the accident.

Killed in the collision was Walter Balaskey, 30, of 174 Florence, who suffered head and internal injuries, deputies said. An autopsy was to be held today.

Ions demanded examination on the manslaughter charge when arraigned before West Bloomfield Township Justice Christian Powell and was ordered held at the Oakland County Jail in \$1,000 bond.

Powell set a preliminary hearing for Friday.

WITHIN 50 FEET

Witnesses told deputies Ions was cruising at a "reasonable speed" in his boat until, they said, he got within 50 feet of the outboard runabout containing Balaskey, his wife, and in-laws Mr. and Mrs. Alvin West of 4675 First, Independence Township.

Then, according to two men

Boys, 14, Drowns
While Swimming
in Brandon Twp.

A 14-year-old Brandon Township boy drowned shortly after 3 p.m. yesterday while swimming with a companion at Bald Eagle Lake in Brandon Township.

Dead is Jerry Miller of 2200 Seymour Lake, whose body was recovered by Oakland County Sheriff's divers about two hours after the accident.

Deputies said the youth was with a 15-year-old friend when he went under in eight feet of water about 20 feet from shore.

Oakland Drowning
Toll in '66
15
Last Year to Date 15

The rejection killed the plans of developer Joseph Dressner to build 250 units, 100 in the immediate future and the rest later when sewer facilities in the area are enlarged.

The property is adjacent to the Herrington Elementary School, and north of the Herrington Hills Subdivision on Featherstone near Opdyke.

Although the planning commission is only an advisory group, it is uncommon for the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Mercury Hits
100 Degrees at
3 P.M. Sunday

Cold Air Mass Crosses
Midwest, With Storms
and Funnel Clouds

Yesterday's Temperatures
6 a.m. 76
8 a.m. 82
10 a.m. 94
Noon 98
3 p.m. 100

Rain may have ruined holiday outings today, but it brought to the Pontiac area the first break in a heat wave which began 14 days ago.

The temperature registered 72 degrees when the rain came about 7:30 a.m.

For area residents, who sweltered in record-breaking 100-degree heat yesterday, it was a welcome relief. The temperatures reached the 100-degree mark at 3 p.m. yesterday, topping the predicted 97 degrees.

Saturday's temperatures reached 98 degrees, setting a record for that date. The previous high this year was 96 on June 24. Saturday's low was 69 degrees while temperatures yesterday dropped to 78 degrees.

The more comfortable temperatures came with a mass of cold air which surged across the northern Midwest today, causing (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Boat Shatters;
Famed Driver
Killed in Race

DETROIT (AP) — Veteran Chuck Thompson was killed yesterday when his 7,800-pound hydroplane flew apart on the Detroit River during the Gold Cup race.

It was the second speedboat tragedy in two weeks. Three

Related Story,
Page C-1

drivers were killed June 19 in the President's Cup race at Washington, D.C.

Thompson's boat disintegrated moments after he crossed the starting line at more than 100 miles an hour in what for him was a third heat.

A Coast Guard helicopter swiftly dipped down and plucked the 54-year-old Detroit-er from the water. Physicians applied mouth-to-mouth resuscitation as he was driven to Detroit's Receiving Hospital. It was in vain.

Gold Cup officials canceled the meet but then decided to resume the race today.

Thompson, one of speedboat racing's most popular figures, had won every major hydroplane racing crown except the Gold Cup in a racing career which extended back to 1933.

In Today's
Press

Wins in Bolivia
Former armed forces
chief now president —
PAGE A-2.

7 Games Behind

Detroit Tigers drop
doubleheader — PAGE C-1.

Astrosky

Bridge

Crossword Puzzle

Editorials

Obituaries

Sports

Theaters

TV-Radio Programs

Wilson, Earl

Women's Pages B-1-B-3



Pontiac Press Photo by Edward R. Mohr

SUN, SUN, GO AWAY—This isn't a science fiction sea monster. Under the long dark tresses is the pretty face of Carol Pitt, 15, of 900 Candlestick, Bloomfield Township, taking a cool dip in an area lake to escape the blistering heat.

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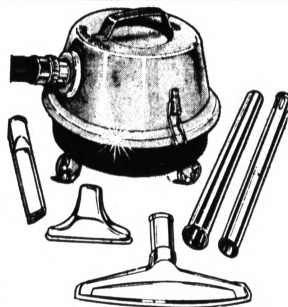
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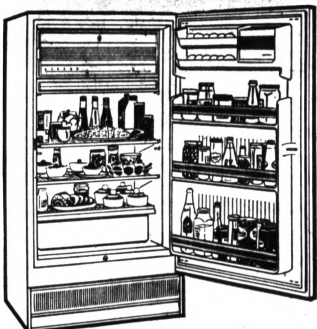
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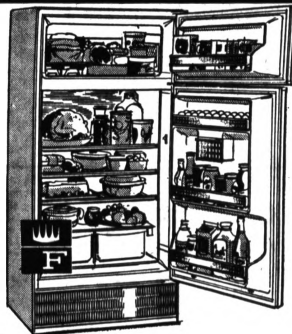
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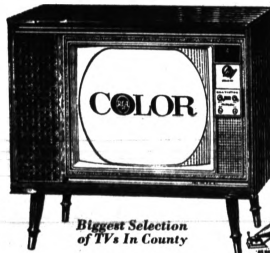
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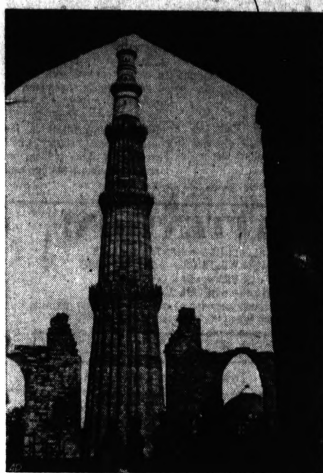
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MONUMENT IN DELHI — The Qutb Minar Monument in India dates from about 1200. The tilting structure was constructed about the same time as the Leaning Tower of Pisa.

India's Own Leaning Tower Draws Thousands of Tourists

NEW DELHI (AP) — India has its Leaning Tower—Qutb Minar Monument.

Qutb Minar — it's pronounced koo'th mee'nahr — doesn't tilt as much from perpendicular as the Leaning Tower of Pisa, but it does have a definite list.

Thousands of tourists — both Indian and foreign — come to see the 238-foot monument, a nearby "good luck" iron pillar, other surrounding ancient structures and the lovely gardens.

Little has been recorded about the monument's tilt, but it is agreed that the fault was not improved by an earthquake in the 1800s which shook off the top two stories.

In a small arena nearby is a large iron pillar some 15 feet tall.

SUPERSTITION

The prevailing superstition is that anyone who can back to the pillar and lock his arms around it shall have good luck in the years ahead.

The pillar, according to In-

dian scientists, is 99.75 per cent pure iron. Yet, for some reason, though exposed to the elements, it never rusts.

It bears an inscription credited to the 4th Century.

Qutb Minar is 59 feet taller than the Tower in Pisa and is approximately the same age. Pisa's tower was built in 1174, while Qutb Minar dates from about the year 1200.

"TOWER OF VICTORY"

It was started by Mohammad Ghori, a Moslem conqueror as a "Tower of Victory" on a site now in the southwestern outskirts of New Delhi.

The tower was completed by Kutub-un-lin, one of Ghori's favorite slaves, who became sultan of Delhi on Ghori's death.

Qutb is the spelling now used, although it originally was Kutub.

Law Moves In to Safeguard Water Animals

By Science Service
WASHINGTON — The law is closing in to protect all those frogs, oysters, crabs and lobsters pulled illegally from ponds, bays and oceans.

Even that tough ugly alligator will be helped before he disappears forever from the world, victim of greedy people who desire his sturdy mottled hide for purses and shoes.

These and other wildlife creatures may be given greater protection by a request sent Congress by the Department of the Interior. This would extend enforcement of already existing criminal statutes covering offenses against wildlife to halt people from transporting any wild animal killed or captured in violation of state, Federal or foreign law.

2nd Kiwi Hatched at Australian Zoo

SYDNEY — A second kiwi has been hatched at Taronga Park Zoo, Sydney.

Keepers saw it for the first time when it emerged from a burrow with the parent birds and the chick hatched earlier this year.

The chicks are the first kiwis hatched in captivity outside New Zealand.

The zoo's honorary director, Sir Edward Hallstrom, said that the hatchings would arouse great interest among zoologists. He thinks there may be another egg in the burrow ready for hatching.

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Historic Manila Faces Big Job in Battling Crime Element

MANILA — Manila, the sprawling, historic Philippine seaport, is trying to live down its reputation as the toughest town in the East.

Judging by events of recent weeks, it is going to be a big job.

The once elegant Spanish fortress city, reduced almost to rubble during World War II, celebrated its 355th birthday late in June and, as far as the government is concerned, the city's underworld has never had it so good.

A series of well-planned hold-ups by gangs armed with machine guns and carbines, coupled with an increase in the incidence of attacks on tourists, has made the citizens jittery, the tourist board nervous and President Ferdinand Marcos angry.

At a top level conference with police and government leaders, the president of six months ordered high-powered rifles issued.

Hardly a week goes by without reports of gunfights, murders, stabbings, robberies and other assorted crimes of violence.

CENSORSHIP

In an effort to tone down some of the bloodthirsty movies which glorify crime and violence, President Marcos, 48, has directed the censorship board to be stricter in cutting movies for public showing.

It is the shootings and the Filipino obsession with guns and violence that alarms the authorities, particularly the tourist board, which feels the country's reputation for lawlessness is bad for business.

To the tourist, Manila gives the initial impression of being a frontier town in the worst Wild West tradition.

Citizens openly walk the streets with the butt of a 38 showing at their belts. And the gun is not for show. The man

Men are looking at rich areas of the sea to explore and exploit much to their forefathers looked at new uninhabited lands to discover and settle.

In this watery world where fish and undersea crops can be harvested, oil and chemicals can be extracted, areas can be mined, and men might set up new undersea communities to live, boundaries are becoming vitally necessary.

The past, present and future of laws governing the seas and their resources were discussed by lawyers and advisers from Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Evanston at a conference on "Exploring the Ocean," sponsored by the Marine Technology Society.

Today, international maritime law recognizes five zones of ocean space: 1) inland waters, which include rivers, harbors and bays; 2) territorial seas, which lie in a belt around the continents; 3) the continental shelf, which extends into the oceans as far as 12 miles; 4) the continental shelves, which are the underwater extensions of the continents to an undetermined depth and 5) the high seas, the deep areas that presumably start where the continental shelves leave off.

HARD TO DEFINE

Each one of these zones is complicated to define, and has been under constant discussion for years, even centuries.

The inland or internal waters, governed by the adjacent coastal state, even though exact boundaries of low tide line "or water line" are much disputed, are as rights to islands ringing these waters.

Territorial seas extend 3, 6, 12 or even more miles into the sea, according to different nations.

The gently sloping continental shelves were not technologically exploited until recently, pointed out Dr. William Griffin, Temple University School of Law, Philadelphia.

LEGAL RIGHTS

Development of techniques for exploiting this submerged land has brought up urgent questions of legal rights.

In only 16 years, the legal concept of this area has grown from its first claim of right in 1942 to its confirmation by the Convention on the Continental Shelf in 1958.

Two years ago, the United States legally acquired basic rights on new territory larger in size than any territorial acquisition since the Louisiana Purchase, said Capt. Alban Weber, university counsel at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Such opinions, the Kremlin leaders contend, often amount to undisguised criticism of the Communist system itself.

This does not mean that Russia is on the brink of an anti-Communist revolution.

But it is increasingly clear that everything that has happened since Nikita Khrushchev's fall indicates that his successors are desperately trying to control new forces in their dictatorship.

Though only partly liberated, the new forces are already sweeping before them the old Marxist-Leninist dogmas.

It is no longer writers, artists and rebellious young intellectuals who are also pressing for the emancipation of the individual.

Dr. Albert Parry indicates in his new book, "The New Class Divided," the shift in public opinion in Communist countries across established political and ideological lines.

wearing it is usually not afraid to use it.

SHOOTING BOY

Only last week, at a traditional water festival in a Manila suburb where the locals take good natural delight in splashing passerby with water, a passenger on a bus whipped out his revolver and shot a boy who splashed him.

A few days earlier, Manila's Mayor Antonio Villegas dis-

armed a man in the city's busiest shopping street.

The man had already let off one shot at some "enemies" and was preparing to fire a second when the mayor grabbed him.

The proliferation of weapons has also worried a group of congressmen. They fear two feuding members of the legislature may decide to shoot it out.

The feuding lawmakers, one a senator, the other a congress-

man, are reported to have threatened to kill each other.

Both maintain a large retinue of armed bodyguards who accompany them even into the legislative halls.

Gunshops in downtown Manila sell almost every kind of weapon on a gunman could want, from target pistols to high velocity automatic rifles.

Machine guns are available, too, if you know where to shop.

Leather shops do a brisk trade in custom-made "quick-draw" shoulder holsters.

GUNS CHECKED

Because so many people carry guns, restaurants and night clubs display signs at the entrance asking patrons to check the guns at the door.

Even so, night club shootings are common enough to be accepted as part of night life.

All this might seem exciting to the tourists, except that tourists are considered fair game for armed pickpockets, purse snatchers, holdup men and touts of every description.

Even the British ambassador was attacked in the street by a gang last year.

JUDO EXPERT

But the ambassador is a judo expert and sent the bouncers packing with some deft chops.

The reputation that it is unsafe to walk the streets of Manila at night has spread to many countries, and despite counter-publicity from the government extolling the true character and friendliness of Filipinos, the reputation grows.

Last month, a shipload of Australian tourists called at Manila for two days.

Most of the passengers, many of them elderly, refused to land after the shipping company warned them of the dangers that lurk on shore.

This kind of publicity is very worrying to the tourist officials who can envisage Formosa, Thailand, Hong Kong and Malaysia grabbing off the tourist dollars.

Last year, only 84,000 of the estimated 400,000 tourists to Asia stopped off in the Philippines — a less than hoped for share of the booming tourist trade in Asia.

By Science Service

WASHINGTON — The question of which nation or state owns which body of water — and more important, the minerals, chemicals and life within it — is turning into a vital international concern in today's crowded world.

Men are looking at rich areas of the sea to explore and exploit much to their forefathers looked at new uninhabited lands to discover and settle.

In this watery world where fish and undersea crops can be harvested, oil and chemicals can be extracted, areas can be mined, and men might set up new undersea communities to live, boundaries are becoming vitally necessary.

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Dr. Albert Parry indicates in his new book, "The New Class Divided," the shift in public opinion in Communist countries across established political and ideological lines.

It also cuts across economic and professional groups.

RIGID CONTROL

Scientists and engineers, economists and military experts are increasingly chafing under rigid government control.

Like the writers and artists, they are increasingly coming into conflict with their Communist rulers.

According to Dr. Parry, a quiet mutiny, led by the scientific-technical elite, is even shaping up within the ruling bureaucracy.

"Desperately, pressed by the demands of this increasingly complex technological age," Parry writes, "the Communist

party reaches out for scientists, engineers and other specialists. It pampers them, cajoles them, draws them into its ranks, and more and more depends on them."

TIMES GONE

Gone are the times when the secret police could and did arrest and murder them as easily as it used and flattered them.

Now, as the Communist hierarchy runs their tightfisted ship of state, they invite the scientists and engineers to share the wheel."

But how long will the technicians agree to help run the state while they remain subject to the tight control of the party bureaucrats?

It is surely symptomatic of the new spirit in the dictatorship that Pyotr Kapitsa and Andrei Sakharov, Russia's leading physicists, and the eminent chemist Igor Tamm, a Nobel prize winner, are beginning to play the role of a "loyal opposition."

UNPRECEDENTED

It was certainly significant and unprecedented — that they were among other intellectuals who recently petitioned party boss Leonid Brezhnev not to restore the repressive measures rampant under Stalin's tyrannical rule.

Milovan Djilas, once a leading Yugoslav Communist, exposed almost a decade ago the structure of privilege and self-

perpetuating power being maintained "classless society."

Djilas, who is now languishing in President Tito's prison, revealed, among other things, the emergence of a new class of Red exploiters which is disguised by Communist phraseology.

Now, in "The New Class Divided," Parry, a noted American authority on communism and professor of Russian at Colgate University, carries Djilas' investigation a significant step further.

He shows in his richly documented book that within the Russian "new class" itself, there exists a growing rift which will ultimately influence the course of Russian history.

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LEGAL RIGHTS

Development of techniques for exploiting this submerged land has brought up urgent questions of legal rights.

In only 16 years, the legal concept of this area has grown from its first claim of right in 1942 to its confirmation by the Convention on the Continental Shelf in 1958.

Two years ago, the United States legally acquired basic rights on new territory larger in size than any territorial acquisition since the Louisiana Purchase, said Capt. Alban Weber, university counsel at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Such opinions, the Kremlin leaders contend, often amount to undisguised criticism of the Communist system itself.

This does not mean that Russia is on the brink of an anti-Communist revolution.

But it is increasingly clear that everything that has happened since Nikita Khrushchev's fall indicates that his successors are desperately trying to control new forces in their dictatorship.

Though only partly liberated, the new forces are already sweeping before them the old Marxist-Leninist dogmas.

It is no longer writers, artists and rebellious young intellectuals who are also pressing for the emancipation of the individual.

Dr. Albert Parry indicates in his new book, "The New Class Divided," the shift in public opinion in Communist countries across established political and ideological lines.

It also cuts across economic and professional groups.

RIGID CONTROL

Scientists and engineers, economists and military experts are increasingly chafing under rigid government control.

Like the writers and artists, they are increasingly coming into conflict with their Communist rulers.

According to Dr. Parry, a quiet mutiny, led by the scientific-technical elite, is even shaping up within the ruling bureaucracy.

"Desperately, pressed by the demands of this increasingly complex technological age," Parry writes, "the Communist

party reaches out for scientists, engineers and other specialists. It pampers them, cajoles them, draws them into its ranks, and more and more depends on them."

TIMES GONE

Gone are the times when the secret police could and did arrest and murder them as easily as it used and flattered them.

Now, as the Communist hierarchy runs their tightfisted ship of state, they invite the scientists and engineers to share the wheel."

But how long will the technicians agree to help run the state while they remain subject to the tight control of the party bureaucrats?

It is surely symptomatic of the new spirit in the dictatorship that Pyotr Kapitsa and Andrei Sakharov, Russia's leading physicists, and the eminent chemist Igor Tamm, a Nobel prize winner, are beginning to play the role of a "loyal opposition."

UNPRECEDENTED

It was certainly significant and unprecedented — that they were among other intellectuals who recently petitioned party boss Leonid Brezhnev not to restore the repressive measures rampant under Stalin's tyrannical rule.

Milovan Djilas, once a leading Yugoslav Communist, exposed almost a decade ago the structure of privilege and self-

perpetuating power being maintained "classless society."

Djilas, who is now languishing in President Tito's prison, revealed, among other things, the emergence of a new class of Red exploiters which is disguised by Communist phraseology.

Now, in "The New Class Divided," Parry, a noted American authority on communism and professor of Russian at Colgate University, carries Djilas' investigation a significant step further.

He shows in his richly documented book that within the Russian "new class" itself, there exists a growing rift which will ultimately influence the course of Russian history.

By Science Service

WASHINGTON — The question of which nation or state owns which body of water — and more important, the minerals, chemicals and life within it — is turning into a vital international concern in today's crowded world.

Men are looking at rich areas of the sea to explore and exploit much to their forefathers looked at new uninhabited lands to discover and settle.

In this watery world where fish and undersea crops can be harvested, oil and chemicals can be extracted, areas can be mined, and men might set up new undersea communities to live, boundaries are becoming vitally necessary.

The past, present and future of laws governing the seas and their resources were discussed by lawyers and advisers from Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Evanston at a conference on "Exploring the Ocean," sponsored by the Marine Technology Society.

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