

More Basketball Fixes . . .

THE spreading expose of college basketball "fixes" is approaching the proportions of the sensational world series baseball scandal of a generation ago. In a sense it is more serious and uglier, for it involves

young men seeking education and character development; young stars of college athletics, supposed to exemplify the highest ideals of honorable sportsmanship.

Investigations in New York and elsewhere are beginning to indicate that basketball contests in the East and the North have been honeycombed with skulduggery—gamblers and racketeers bribing players to throw games or to hold their scoring down below designated figures.

This sort of crime on the part of the gamblers—corrupting the morals of youth with tempting payoffs—deserves the severest punishment. They are the ones primarily to blame; but the student-players are guilty, too—guilty of a gross betrayal of their alma maters. They know better and deserve little sympathy, though the effect on their lives of the disgrace of exposure may prove worse punishment than the racketeers themselves will suffer.

The progressive discovery of more and more basketball riggings raises the question: how many more players in how many more schools, not yet found out, have been selling out to the fixers? And how long has it all been going on? It is gratifying to know that no evidence of such knavery has been found in our section of the country.

If there has been a nation-wide trend toward rigging basketball matches (this is the easiest kind of popular game to fix)—if the gamblers have been trying to develop it into a new sort of syndicate racket—let us hope that the disposition of the cases being exposed will set an example and raise a warning that will cause other players to resist the temptation of bribery, and thus nip the evil in the bud. Basketball is too fine a game to be killed by corruption.—The Houston Post.

At the very moment Malik was preparing his answer for the Quakers, Russia was involved in a renewed propaganda campaign against Yugoslavia.

It was evident that Malik was using double-talk to mislead un-thinking people about Russia's real intentions.

Warren R. Austin, Chief U. S. delegate to the United Nations, was not kidding, however, when he said that if Yugoslavia is attacked by Russia, the United Nations will go to the rescue.

Apparently, Mr. Malik's peace talks have little "fooling" effects upon Mr. Austin.

Our New Weapons Have Bigger 'Bang'

More Tests Set for Atomic Weapons

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—(AP)—The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) is planning "much more frequent tests" of its weapons in the future.

This was announced yesterday at a news conference in connection with AEC's tenth semi-annual report to Congress. The report was made public today.

Bigger "Bang" At the conference it was also disclosed that the United States has developed some weapons that have a bigger "bang"—that is, greater "energy release"—than others. The commission said that was one of the reasons why some weapons have been tested in Nevada.

"One of the considerations (in choosing testing grounds) is hurting somebody," AEC Chairman Gordon Dean told reporters. "When they get very large (in energy-releasing capacity) we take them away from people."

The commission did not make it clear whether the weapons differed in actual physical size. AEC Dean answered: "You're in the field of intelligence there and almost anything I say gets us into trouble."

Breed Atomic Fuel The commission announced at the news conference completion of an experimental device with which it hopes to determine whether it will be actually possible to "breed" or create new atomic fuel at a rate faster than operating fuel is consumed. First operation of the "breeder" is scheduled to take place in about two or three weeks.

There was no mention in the report to Congress of how things are going on the projected hydrogen bomb. There has been speculation that some primitive form of the H-bomb may have been tested during recent explosions of A-bombs at Eniwetok proving grounds, but the commission has never gone beyond its statement that those tests included experiments "contributing to thermo nuclear weapons research," which means research on hydrogen bombs.

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U. S. War on Polio - 1951

Polio Penicillin Sought By American Researchers

(Editor's note: This is the second in a series of stories by Associated Press Science Editor Howard M. Blankenslee on the fight the United States is waging against the dread disease of polio.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—(AP)—A penicillin for polio is one of this year's research hopes in the annual epidemic now threatening.

The new one won't be named penicillin, if discovered, but it will

U. N. Negotiators Set Hard Schedule

UN ADVANCE Headquarters, Korea, Aug. 1.—(AP)—The Kaesong armistice talks last only a little over an hour each day. But the delegates and their staffs work a rugged schedule—from dawn to midnight.

Hours of preparatory work are required for each session.

The day starts for the five United Nations delegates and their aides when reveille sounds at 6:15 a. m., U. N. headquarters said today in publishing their daily time table.

Staff Meetings Aside from the talks themselves, the most important events on the daily program are staff meetings between the negotiators and their assistants.

The first such session is held immediately after breakfast. Then the group discusses the papers prepared the night before for possible delivery during the day's conference with the Communists.

Most of the statements made by Vice Adm. C. Turner Joy, the chief U. N. delegate, are read from typed sheets prepared only after long and careful study.

A few minutes before boarding the helicopters, the five delegates have a final top-level huddle. During the usual noon recess at Kaesong, the delegates talk with their staff officers at the nearby "U. N. House" on the progress of the morning session.

Review Day's Events Immediately after returning here in the afternoon, the delegates and staff review and evaluate the day's events. After dinner they meet again to plan the next day's program, including discussion of the papers that will cram the delegates' brief cases when they return to Kaesong in the morning.

A large part of every day is consumed in traveling to and from Kaesong and this advance camp. No one in the U. N. side spends the night in the Red-held city.

The five delegates and some members of their staff travel by helicopter—a 15 to 20 minute hop over the hills. The air strip here borders the heavily guarded tent city where the delegates live. But at Kaesong the landing field is (See NEGOTIATORS, Page 4)

Production and distribution of American-made radioactive isotopes—the atomic program's first definite contribution to peaceful application of the atom's power—have been increased.

New applications for the materials in industrial, agricultural and medical fields were found.

These included studies designed to determine exactly how a cow produces milk; a new remote-control technique for measuring the water content of snowfall on mountain slopes; and a new method for testing the efficiency of rust-preventives.

In outlining the results of treating certain diseases with radioactive materials during the ten year period, 1940-1950, AEC said that in more than 1,000 cases of leukemia, in which red blood cells are over-produced, "life may not have been prolonged . . . but the comfort of many patients was greatly improved."

Capt. White Assumes B&F Duties at BAFB

Capt. Allen S. White, Valaparaíso, Ind., reported to Bryan Air Force Base today and has been assigned Budget and Fiscal Officer, it was announced by Col. James C. McGehee, BAFB commanding officer.

Capt. White came to Bryan from Headquarters, Air Training Command, Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, where he has been budget and fiscal officer for the past three years.

High Prices May Get 'Too Low' On Farms

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—(AP)—Weakening markets point to the possibility that the government soon may be working harder at keeping farm prices from going "too low" than at keeping them from going "too high."

Recent price declines have carried several commodities down to or below levels at which the government is committed to support them. Developments indicate that several others may drop to support levels by harvest time.

CCC Prepared The Agriculture Department's \$6,750,000 Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) is fully prepared to step in to prevent excessive price set backs. It operates through the department's far flung system of farmer committees. Farm commodities whose prices probably will have to be support-

ed in some degree before the summer is over include wheat, cotton, oats, barley and peanuts.

Wheat already is selling below the support rate of 90 per cent of parity. Parity is standard for measuring farm prices, declared by law to be equally fair to farmers and those who buy their products. Price ceilings may not be placed on any farm products selling below the parity level.

Cotton Prices Down Cotton prices have turned down rather sharply since the Office of Price Stabilization (OPS) slapped on a ceiling at 45 cents a pound last winter. New crop cotton is being sold for future delivery at less than 33 cents a pound, or only slightly more than a cent above the support rate.

The price of oats is only about five cents a bushel above the support rate. Peanuts are bringing only about 10.8 cents a pound compared with the average support rate of 11.5 cents. Barley is selling at around \$1.15 a bushel compared with the support rate of \$1.11.

Only relatively few farm products have claimed above minimum price ceiling levels since price control authority was set up last year. They include beef cattle, veal calves, sheep, lambs, cotton, wool, rice and soy beans. Rice and soy beans have since dropped below those levels.

Beef At Ceiling Prices Beef cattle are selling at ceiling prices now, but agricultural officials believe the price will drop below those levels in the Fall when marketing of cattle and hogs normally increase.

Favorable crop prospects coupled with the possibility of peace in Korea are the major factors in recent declines in farm prices, officials said. Those prices, as a whole, have dropped six per cent from a record set last February.

The Agriculture Department supports most farm prices by means of loans to farmers. Instead of selling his product in the open market, the farmer may put it in storage and obtain a government loan on it at the support rate.

Takes Commodity From Circulation When the farmer does this, he in effect takes the commodity out of circulation, thus reducing the mar-

ket supply. Often this causes the price of the commodity to go up, or at least stabilize at the support rate.

The department has about \$2,000,000,000 invested in farm products produced in previous years and stored under price support programs. They are mostly grain, tobacco, flaxseed and dried beans. Fifteen months ago, the department had more than \$4,000,000,000 tied up in farm commodities. Since that time it has sold many of them to meet heavy demands under the defense program.

Largest Iranian Plant Closes; Awaits Talks

ABADAN, Iran, Aug. 1.—(AP)—The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's Abadan refinery, the world's largest, shut down yesterday to await outcome of new negotiations between Britain and Iran.

The talks are to be held in Tehran after American negotiator W. Averell Harriman clears away what he called one or two minor preliminaries.

On his return to Tehran from a weekend visit to London, Harriman was optimistic. He had got Britain's somewhat skeptical agreement to send a cabinet mission headed by Richard Stokes, Lord Privy Seal, as he made the decision to talk with Britons.

The conferees are expected to try for reconciliation on a basis of British recognition that Iran owns the oil production and installations of the AIOC under Iran's oil nationalization act, but they should continue to be run with British know-how and salesmanship.

The partnership before nationalization had been on a basis of royalties for Iran from the British-controlled company.

When a decision is reached, it will take a month to bring the Abadan plant back to full production, its British manager said.

British technicians and Iranian employees are overhauling and cleaning equipment.

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The Battalion Lawrence Sullivan Ross, Founder of Aggie Traditions "Soldier, Statesman, Knightly Gentleman"

The Battalion, official newspaper of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, is published five times a week during the regular school year. During the summer terms, The Battalion is published four times a week, and during examination and vacation periods, twice a week. Days of publication are Monday through Friday for the regular school year, Tuesday through Friday during the summer terms, and Tuesday and Thursday during vacation and examination periods. Subscription rates \$6.00 per year or \$5.00 per month. Advertising rates furnished on request.

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