

Destroyers to Britain--

**They Win Applause and Draw Criticism
(A Review of the Week's Events)**

A Yankee Horse Trade

The nation was given its biggest jolt since the repeal of the neutrality act this week when President Roosevelt swapped 50 overage United States destroyers to Britain for a string of naval base sites along the Atlantic seaboard.

The deal was not entirely unexpected. There had been numerous hints that it was in the making despite presidential warnings against speculating on the proposition. Additional naval bases for American defense had long been sought in territory held by European powers in this hemisphere. It had been suggested that the United States either buy or take over in lieu of unpaid war debts sites for such purposes.

Britons Overjoyed

While Britons were overjoyed at the trade and were beaming with pleasure, Americans were more reserved in their feelings on the matter, but for the most part the transaction was regarded with approval. It was felt that the value of the bases—two of them outright gifts and the others 99-year-leases—far outweighed the value of the outmoded destroyers which had been withdrawn from service in the 1920's and only recently recommissioned.

The "yankee horse-trade" was thus not the object of criticism. The manner in which the deal was consummated did, however, arouse a storm of protest from several sectors of the political front. It was asserted that the president had committed an act of war. The president's opponents claimed that the deal had been negotiated in secrecy and without the advice and consent of the senate or the people.

Navy Moves Into Action

The navy moved immediately to survey its newly acquired property for bases while the first contingent of American destroyers quietly slipped out of Boston harbor for an unknown destination in Canada and war duty for Britain.

Canada started to negotiate for U. S.

War's Tempo Increases--

Punishment for London

Continuing with ever-increasing tempo the savage raids that have pounded relentlessly the British Isles and metropolitan London, nazi bombers last week dropped countless incendiary bombs and other explosives and caused widespread damage.

Hitler, speaking in the famous Sports-palast in Berlin promised dramatically that Britain would fall under nazi supremacy. British cities would be wiped out, he threatened. The speech was packed with jeering jibes at the futility of British efforts. But Hitler's patience is now at an end. Britain must suffer the consequences.

The Worst Ordeal

No sooner had Hitler finished speaking than hordes of bombers appeared over the British Isles and subjected London to its worst ordeal of the war.

Again all day Friday and Friday night the bombers struck at London and its environs and after a brief lull, the siege was continued again on Saturday.

Deaths, injuries and destruction mounted but no official estimate of the toll was given.

In retaliation, the British nightly raided Berlin but with far fewer planes. The Germans admitted some damage and reported that the effectiveness of the raids was almost negligible in view of the nazi defenses.

New Nazi Defense

Raiders were surprised, nazis reported, by

Other Than War--

Psychologists and Reds

But there were some other things in the nation last week that were talked about other

The Daily Iowan

Published every morning except Monday by Student Publications Incorporated at 126-130 Iowa avenue, Iowa City, Iowa.

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Morty Tonken, Managing Editor

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TELEPHONES

Editorial Office 4192
Society Editor 4193
Business Office 4191

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1940

OFFICIAL DAILY BULLETIN



Items in the UNIVERSITY CALENDAR are scheduled in the Summer Session Office, W-9 East Hall. Items for the GENERAL NOTICES are deposited with the editor of The Daily Iowan or may be placed in the box labeled for general deposit office of THE DAILY IOWAN. GENERAL NOTICES must be at THE DAILY IOWAN by 4:30 p.m. the day preceding first publication; notices will NOT be accepted by telephone, and must be TYPED OR LEGIBLY WRITTEN and SIGNED by a responsible person.

Vol. XII, No. 696

Sunday, September 8, 1940

University

Friday, September 20
9:30 a.m.—Freshman week begins.

9:00 p.m.—Pledge Prom, Iowa Union.

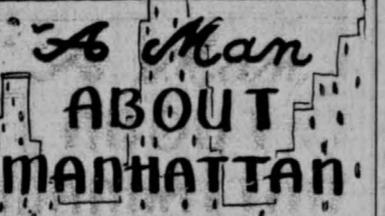
Sunday, September 22
3:30 p.m.—Vesper Service: Address by Dr. E. E. Harper; Fine Arts Campus (Art Auditorium in case of rain).

General Employment

Men and women, students or non-students, inclusive of those having other employment, who may be available for board jobs at any time from the present to Sept. 18, are urged to report to the Employment Bureau (Old Dental building.)

In order that we may retain the maximum number of student jobs during the school year, these openings must be filled now. We urge men and women students, non-students and others available for this work to report at once.

LEE KANN, MANAGER



Russians Pay \$85 To See Ninotchka

BY GEORGE TUCKER

NEW YORK—A story has been going around town about two mysterious Russians who appeared at a small neighborhood theater recently and discovered with dismay that the last showing of Greta Garbo in the Russian drama, "Ninotchka," was just over. They explained to the manager that they were starting back to Russia that very night and were very desirous of seeing the film—so desirous that they ended up by paying \$85 to run the film off again right there on the spot, just for them.

We went around for several days thinking what improbable people those Russians were until, by one of those funny little twists of coincidence, we found ourselves in an almost identical situation.

About a week ago we attended the preview of a new picture. We went over to see the picture because it was "Foreign Correspondent" by Alfred Hitchcock, and we think Hitchcock is one of the best cinema directors in the world.

One of Hitchcock's forte is suspense. How he strings it out is his business, strictly. It's a gift. It's the sort of stuff that ties us up into gnawing knots of curiosity. Well, half way through the film one of the central characters is dramatically unmasked as a spy. Just as this happened we noticed that the clock on the wall said four o'clock (have you got a song to go with that?), and as we had an appointment for that hour that couldn't be broken, we grabbed our bonnet and got out of there.

Had we realized the consequences of this action we would have said fooy about appointments. All the way across town, and all through the appointment, which was with an aviator just back from China and which should have been interesting, we kept thinking about that spy. Was he a spy, we wondered. Or was it simply Hitchcock up to his old tricks. Probably it was Hitchcock up to his old tricks. But the afternoon passed, and the evening came, and midnight waned, and we couldn't get the situation out of our mind. It was like Mark Twain's "Punch, Brothers, punch with care . . ."

"Breakfast didn't taste very good next morning. Neither did lunch. About 2 o'clock we telephoned the United Artists to find out whether, by chance, another preview might be in the wind. "Sure is," said Lynn Farnol, "in an hour." Ten minutes later, hatless and almost breathless, we arrived.

"What about that preview?" we wanted to know. Farnol had gone out.

"It's been cancelled," the man said. "Won't be held until next week."

"Well, what would you have done? We started talking. We explained all, including our tasteless dinners and our sleepless nights. The man said, "Pardon me" and went out, and in a few minutes later he was back again. "If it's the last two reels you want to see we'll run 'em for you," he explained.

We know this sounds silly, but seeing those two reels took all the fatigue and weariness out of our frame; it made everything all right—even the hero, who came out all right in the end. And when the last foot had been shown we got up and walked out of there a new man. That was when we started sympathizing with Russians.

If you see "Foreign Correspondent," see it through. Leaving at the half-way mark isn't worth it.

Calendar

Monday, September 23
1:30 p.m.—Registration begins.

Wednesday, September 25
7:45 a.m.—Registration closes.

Thursday, September 26
7:45 a.m.—Induction ceremony.

8:00 a.m.—Instruction begins.

(For information regarding dates beyond this schedule, see reservations in the Summer Session Office, W-9 East Hall.)

Notices

Library Hours

From Saturday, Aug. 3, through Wednesday, Sept. 25, the reading rooms in Macbride hall and the library annex will be open the following hours:

Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 12 noon; 1 to 5 p.m.; Saturday, 8:30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Special hours for departmental libraries will be posted on the doors.

GRACE VAN WORMER



Movie Making

Undergoes Change

BY EDWARD CHODOROV

HOLLYWOOD—Like "Books That Changed Our Minds," certain motion pictures have extended immeasurably the cinema horizons of my professional generation. Some of these we saw long before we started to work in pictures. Some were foreign-made; a few were popular, others obscure.

A picture like "Last Laugh" was a failure financially in the United States but its sum total influence must be incalculable. No professional who saw "Last Laugh" ever forgot it. Hollow echoes of its simplicity, dynamic continuity, realism and fantasy speak today in many a script and score.

"S. S. Potemkin" opened still another vista. It must be the real foundation for today's documentary-dramatized films. It made other unforgettable contributions: the arbitrary and hair-raising editing of its sprawling scenes; the "naturalness" of its camera work—a quality which we now call newsreel photography; its unpretty human beings with their warts and moles and small-pox scars. I don't say that "Potemkin" did all or any of these first or did them best, but the combination of so many eye-openers in a magnificent film most certainly had an impact that radically changed our minds about movie-making.

"The Birth of a Nation" seems to have had little effect on the present. (Sneers of derision here from old-line producers who tried for years to imitate "Birth.") Perhaps we were too young to regard it as anything but a terrifying spectacle. Curiously enough, Griffith's little-remembered "The White Rose" knocked a lot of us for a loop. It starred the English actor, Ivor Novello, and Mae Marsh, and featured most importantly some potent seed-planting scenes. The beauty of the lush Southern landscapes, the seduction sequence, Miss Marsh's terror at the knowledge of her imminent motherhood seemed the last words on the subjects then. They set up signs which will be followed in that happy future when the fugitives from our obscene censorship, simple love-making and honest labor-pains, come home.

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If you see "Foreign Correspondent," see it through. Leaving at the half-way mark isn't worth it.

"HOT MIKADO"



NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS By PAUL MALLON

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Willkie Mends Party Rupture

WASHINGTON—Mr. Willkie grabbed a telephone after a majority of senators repudiated him on the conscription bill and got to work inside to see that it did not happen again in the house. The republican candidate phoned a house official of his party and learned not much work would be needed. Nationalistic (sometimes mis-called isolationist) sentiment has been much less prevalent in the minority party of the lower house.

Other telephonic contacts have been established to correct the lack of cohesion between the republican office holders voting on questions daily in Washington, and the candidate in Rushville advocating his own views.

G.O.P. GRUMBLERS

Grumbling of republican congressmen against the Willkie type of campaign had grown so loud it could be heard on the outside. A wandering observer who went into republican floor leader Joe Martin's office with the flippant

question: "Why aren't the republican congressmen supporting our candidate?" received the equally pert response (not from Mr. Martin): "Why isn't our candidate supporting the republican congressmen?"

Stemming from Mr. Willkie's original determination to conduct an independent business-type campaign, the lack of cohesion has grown rapidly of late. Only public demonstration was in the senate vote, registering eight republicans for conscription and 10 against. Less obvious but more important was the failure of republican congressmen to pick up with enthusiasm the candidate's attack upon the conscription amendment allowing the government to confiscate non-cooperating manufacturing plants. In an effort to heal this breach also, Willkie called for a copy of a Smith substitute, which may prove satisfactory all around or may be made satisfactory with revisions.

Willkie's opposition to the seizure proposal was made on the logical assumption an aggressive socializing government could use the power against manufacturers who were merely political recalcitrants or whose hair was not the right voting color, without due process of law. This, however, was not made clear and many republican legislators thought it politically unwise to oppose confiscation of unpatriotic businesses, if there are ever to be any such.

It was obviously a misunderstanding due to inadequate intercommunication.

MISSING OPPORTUNITY

Beyond this, the congressional republican politicians are not convinced the Willkie campaign is making satisfactory progress. They have advised him to get out of Rushville and on the stump where he would be able to take the initiative. They thought he completely missed a wide opening when he only mildly condemned Mr. Roosevelt for not taking the public into his confidence on the destroyer deal. Actually Mr. Roosevelt had warned the public through his press conference ten days beforehand not to believe reports that a destroyer-for-bases deal was in the making. He implied the matter of bases was being considered separately from the destroyer transfer. Some candidates would have gotten a downright deception out of that.

The army fighting plane situation is worse than reported. Final figures may shortly show no more than 200 of the first grade combat planes ready to take the air.

Mr. Roosevelt was plainly behind Messrs. Rayburn and Bankhead in moving the draft age limit up to 45. There is reason to believe the president told them in conference he wanted the 31 to 45 year age group added to provide skilled labor for the mechanized part of the army (truck drivers, mechanics, etc.)

POLICE ROUT ANTI-DRAFT RALLY ON CAPITOL STEPS



Washington police are seen in action against some of the 1,500 demonstrators who chose the capitol front steps to stage an anti-conscription rally.

Police forced the crowd to break up.

Gwendolyn Rummells Will Wed Dean C. Floyd This Afternoon At The First Methodist Church

Rev. Edwin E. Voight
Will Perform Single Ring Ceremony at 5

In a setting of palms and can-
delabras at 5 o'clock this after-
noon Gwendolyn Rummells,
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold
J. Rummells, 415 N. Van Buren,
will become the bride of Dean
C. Floyd, son of Dr. and Mrs.
Mark L. Floyd, 1802 E. College,
at the First Methodist church.
The Rev. Edwin E. Voight will
perform the single ring cere-
mony.

A soldier who returns defeated
as a confederate, Calvin Darcy,
finds that there are still things
for which he must fight. He and
his Georgian wife, Lucina, are
vividly seeking to readjust them-
selves to Texas after the war.

Don Floyd, brother of the
groom-to-be, will serve as best
man.

Ushers will be Kharion Rum-
mells and Richard Cambridge of
Iowa City and Harold Craig of
Cedar Rapids.

Bridal Dress

The bride will wear a dress of
white wedding lace over taffeta,
fashioned princess style with a
square neck and three quarter
length sleeves. A row of tiny
buttons down the back of the
wedding dress ends at a low
waist-line which is gathered to
the skirt with a train.

The bride will carry a shower
bouquet of gardenias. A short
train is held in place with a small
gardenia hat. The bride will
wear her mother's tiny diamond
lavalier.

The four attendants will wear
similar dresses of net with lace
bodices in pink, orchid, peach
and aqua blue with tiny veils to
match. Each will carry a colonial
bouquet of vari-colored fall flow-
ers.

The mother of bride-to-be will
be attired in a black ensemble
and hat with matched colored
trim. She will wear a corsage
of white gladiolas.

Mrs. Floyd will wear a navy
blue dress with matching acces-
ories and will also have a white
gladiolas corsage.

Reception to Follow

Following the wedding a re-
ception will be given at the home
of the bride, to which 175 guests
have been invited. Presiding as
hostess in the parlor will be Mrs.
W. W. Weeber, assisted by the
bride's attendants.

For traveling, Miss Rummells
has chosen a complete brown out-
fit with color variation only in a
tan coat. The couple will take
a trip to Chicago and will return
Sept. 15 to their home at
1115 Second Avenue SE in Cedar
Rapids.

Out of town relatives who will
be guests at the reception are
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shannon and
family of Waterloo; Mr. and Mrs.
Hubert Tipton of Newton; Mr.
and Mrs. Gene Borchardt of
Conesville; Mr. and Mrs. J. W.
Rummells and son, Howard, of

WSUI to Present Stirring Drama

Laura Krey presents a stirring
drama of the South in her wise
interpretation of the Texas planter's
life in "And Tell of Time." To-
morrow at 10:30 a.m. radio station
WSUI will begin a daily ser-
ies of readings of Mrs. Krey's out-
standing novel.

The scenes take one to the
Brazos region of Texas in those
difficult and trying times during
the reconstruction period follow-
ing the Civil war.

A soldier who returns defeated
as a confederate, Calvin Darcy,
finds that there are still things
for which he must fight. He and
his Georgian wife, Lucina, are
vividly seeking to readjust them-
selves to Texas after the war.

A Bit Of Back History

Ladies Aid Society Has Many Activities Since Its Founding

The first "Ladies Aid Society"
in the Methodist Church of Amer-
ica was formed to provide a house
for the preachers of the first
Methodist church in New York
City, founded in 1768.

Since that time a great part of
the church financing, social fel-
lowship and spiritual interest of
the church have been the responsi-
bilities of the women of the
"Ladies Aid."

Through the efforts of the aid,
the first Methodist parsonage in
Iowa City was built in the late
1850's east of the church here.

An urgent appeal from the first
missionaries of the Methodist
Episcopal church to India for the
women of America to aid the
women in India led a group of
eight women to organize the first
Women's Missionary society in
1869 in Boston, Mass.

As early as 1873, Iowa City
Methodist women were contribut-
ing to the work of foreign mis-
sionaries.

The Wesleyan Service Guild, an
organization of business and pro-
fessional women, active here since
1927, which supports both home
and foreign service and Pai Yu
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Nichols; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Te-
Strake, Mrs. George Hahn and
Mrs. Warren Baker, all of Mus-
catine; Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Con-
don, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Condon
and family, Mr. and Mrs. Sam
Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Mervin
Brannaman and Mr. and Mrs.
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and family, Mr. and Mrs. Sam
Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Mervin
Brannaman and Mr. and Mrs.
Hoyt Condon, all of Center Point.

In a single ring ceremony at the
First Presbyterian church in Ann
Arbor, Mich., tomorrow, Alice
McCollister, daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. Robert W. McCollister, 702
Falkner, will be married to Dr.
Richard G. Bausch, son of Mr.
and Mrs. T. W. Bausch of Belle-
vue. The Rev. W. T. Lemon,
former pastor of the First Pres-
byterian church here, will officiate
at the 4 o'clock nuptials. Miss
McCollister will wear a black cos-
tume suit with silver fox pockets,
black accessories and matching
corsage. Attending the ceremony
will be the bride's parents and
Dr. and Mrs. John Cooley of Det-
roit, Mich. After a brief wed-
ding trip through Canada, they
will make their home at 7365
Woodrow Wilson avenue, Detroit,
Mich., where Dr. Bausch will re-
sume his duties in the Providence
hospital.

The bride will carry a shower
bouquet of gardenias. A short
train is held in place with a small
gardenia hat. The bride will
wear her mother's tiny diamond
lavalier.

The four attendants will wear
similar dresses of net with lace
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Following the wedding a re-
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Rummells and son, Howard, of



Named Head At Drake U.

Prof. E. L. Callihan Will Take Charge Of Journalism Department

Prof. E. L. Callihan of Ft.
Worth, Tex., who holds an M.A.
degree from the Medill school of
journalism, Northwestern university,
has been appointed to head the
journalism department of Drake
university, according to Dr.
D. W. Morehouse, president.

The appointment fills a vacancy
created by the absence of Prof.
Emery Ruby who is conducting
research work for Time magazine
in New York City. Professor
Callihan has had 15 years experience
in newspaper and publicity work
and journalism teaching.

He received his bachelor of arts
degree from the University of Texas
where he was elected to Sigma
Delta Chi. In his sophomore year
he headed the Texas Student feature
service.

Sports Editor

Following his graduation, Professor
Callihan was sports editor of the
Sherman Daily Democrat, Sherman,
Tex., for two years and later feature
writer for the Dallas Journal, Dallas, Tex.

For the past seven years, he
has served as director of publications
and publicity and instructor in
journalism in W. C. Stribling and
Arlington Heights high schools, Ft. Worth, Tex. He had also taught evening classes for
Professor Ridings, head of the
journalism department of Texas
Christian university.

His feature stories and articles
have been syndicated nationally
and he is at present engaged in
completing a book. He has edited
a county paper in Texas and has just completed his fourth
year as editor of the Ft. Worth
Teachers' bulletin.

Among Iowa City People

Kathryn Gunnette, 512 N. Gilbert
and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Willie of
Oxford are spending several
weeks in Casper, Wyo., visiting
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Willies. They
will return through the Black Hills
of South Dakota.

Dr. and Mrs. Bruce Brown and
daughter, Marilyn, of Marshalltown
are spending the week end with
Dr. Brown's brother, T. T. Brown,
220 Richards.

Mrs. J. A. Swisher and daugh-
ters, Esther and Helen, 710 Kirk-
wood, Grace Jean Hicks, 807 Rider,
and Jeanne Bowlin, 331 S. Johnson,
were Cedar Rapids visitors
Friday afternoon.

Cathryn and Beverly Irwin,
daughters of Dr. and Mrs. R. L.
Irwin, 509 Oakland, returned Friday
from Sioux City, where they
have spent a month's vacation
visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. A. Craig Baird, 200 Fer-
son, returned home Friday from
Des Moines, where she attended the
two-day encampment of the
Knights of Pythias and the Pythian
Sisters.

George Devine of Des Moines is
spending the week end with his
parents, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn D.
Devine, 1154 E. Court.

Mrs. J. T. Williamson of Ma-
con, Mo., is spending several
weeks in the home of her daughter,
Mrs. C. G. Sample, 649 S. Governor.

Betty Keyser, 128 Fairchild, left
yesterday for Des Moines, where
she will take part in rushing ac-
tivities.

New Iowa City residents are the
Walter E. Murray family at 927
E. College. Mr. and Mrs. Murray
and their eight children moved
here Thursday from Ft. Dodge.
One daughter, Mary Eileen, will
enter the University of Iowa this
fall as a sophomore.

Their escorts were Charles Put-
nam, Gene Hubbard, Gene Hogan,
Harold Ash, George Devine, Arlo
Rogers, Bob White, Virgil Parker,
Virgil Amelon, Neil Jones, Joe
Hamilton, Bob Buckley, Elias
Hughes, Don Neider and William
Hayek, Jr.

PASTIME

25c TO 5:30 THEN 30c

TODAY/WEDNESDAY

Her Latest and Greatest

Deanna DURBIN

"It's A Date"

Plus Wayne Morris—
Margaret Lindsay
"Double Alibi"
A Real Thriller Killer

DOORS OPEN 1:15—35c to 5:30

ENGLEBERT

RIGHT NOW

"Ends Monday"

What a Riot of Romance
Ribbing, Rhythm and Radio

● Added Featurette ●

In Glorious Color

"THE FLAG SPEAKS"

—A Cast of 400—

—Latest News—

● Laugh-cry Romance! ●

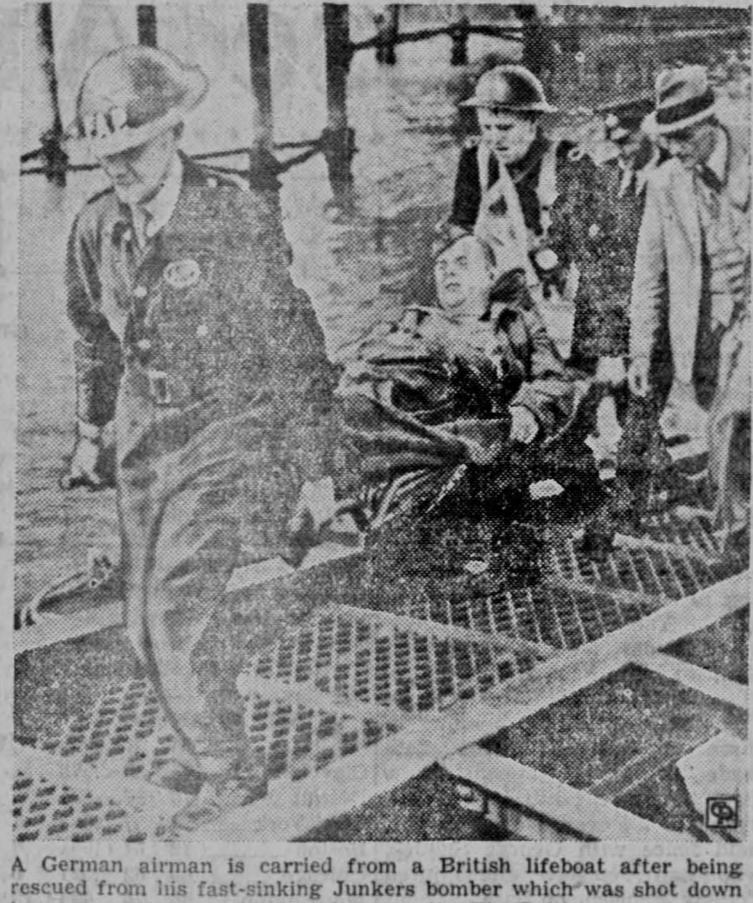
CURTAIN CALL

with BARBARA READ

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Poetry Group Plans Session

Mrs. Bion Hunter Will Be Chairman Of Tea Tomorrow

Mrs. Bion Hunter, R.F.D. 6, is
chairman of the "Lyric" tea which
will be the first meeting of the
poetry department of the Iowa
City Woman's club. The group
will open the season's activities
in their clubroom tomorrow at 2:30 p.m.

Louis Untermeyer's "Doorways
to Poetry" will be reviewed by
Mrs. Sadie Seagrave, and several
members of the choral speaking
choir will give lyric choral readings.

It Won't Take Long to Build a Large Army Here—

Within 15 Days After Draft Bill Becomes Law 11,000,000 Can Be Registered

By W. B. RAGSDALE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Within fifteen days after the conscription bill is signed into law, the war department can register the eleven million men between 21 and 31.

Just as their dads were in 1917, the young men of 1940 will be summoned to the voting places to give their names and enough facts for draft boards to determine which of them should be called first to military service.

The job can be done quickly if only those between 21 and 31 are registered. It will take longer if the age limits are broader.

Long ago the plans were worked out for such an eventuality. The framework for a draft organization was laid upon the pattern of the skeptics when nations began to be a little less clamorous with their talk of peace and disarmament.

The first broad scale and wholly

successful use of the draft in America was in the World war. Though used in the Civil war, by both the confederate and the union governments, the men were gummed up by bounties and cash exemptions.

In the World war, the war department registered 24,000,000 men. It classified 17,000,000 and inducted about 3,000,000 of these into service.

After that war, congress gave the war department general staff the job of planning an organization to mobilize men for an emergency.

Fourteen years ago, the joint army and navy selective service committee was created. Since 1926, it has been piecing together the machinery with which to provide the men in an emergency.

Originally, the committee had two members from the navy, one from the marine corps, one from the bureau of navigation and two from the army. Four others have

since been added, one a reserve officer, one a national guard officer, and two industrial advisors.

The first work of the committee in 1926 was the development of conscription policies. Next it proceeded to detailed plans and regulations to put those policies into effect if they became law. Finally, it moved to the permanent assignment of 95 officers who could stay with the job and be ready to do the work when the time came. Reserve officers were chosen chiefly for this job because their place of residence is permanent. Regular officers move into and out of Washington on four year periods of duty.

So far as the machinery for operating the law goes, the bill before congress is identical with the plans that have been laid through the years. It is little different from that used in the World war save that it gives more consideration to the needs of the navy and the ma-

rine corps.

Moving a step further into the problem, the committee had already set up plans for national guard headquarters and has accumulated and begun to train men to do the work of the draft.

Through the cooperation of individuals out in the states, adjutant generals began in the early thirties to create a skeleton organization. In every state, local board areas now are already set up on the map and plans are ready for the operation of the system.

So far, the training has not been taken down into the local areas; but in each state capital is a nucleus of men assigned to the work who have been drilled in it.

In 1936, the men assigned to personal work began to get to-

gether each year in four regional conferences. From 100 to 110 officers—army, navy and marine corps reserves and regulars—would meet for fourteen days of serious study of the plans.

An educational system has been established. In addition to the regional conferences, the men have been taught through the army drill and the summer training periods—plus a correspondence course which has handled from 6,000 to 7,000 lessons a year.

The national headquarters will make policies, set quotas, levy calls, furnish funds, supervise and maintain contacts with other government agencies in Washington. It will work closely with other agencies to see that nothing it does interrupts the flow of mate-

rial into defense purposes.

The state headquarters will take the funds and mobilize 700,000 men and women to help make the registration. Quite a few of them will come out of the ordinary election set-ups—and the registrations itself will be done in the polling places.

It will take 200,000 persons to help administer the system. Another 20,000 will be used for board members. Upward of 6,000 doctors will examine the men chosen—and another 6,000 or 7,000 attorneys will be needed for appeal agencies. In addition to these will be several hundred thousand clerks and stenographers to handle the registrations and fill out the cards for the registrants—proof that they have registered.

Two ways of handling the registration have been considered. One would be to allow a week for the job. Another would have it done in one day, as in the World war.

Congression has been used several times in American history, though not on a nation-wide scale until the Civil war, and never before in a peace time mobilization for military training.

Such conscription as was used during the revolution was by the colonies, themselves. Congress had no power of command and such aid as General George Washington got from the colonies had to come voluntarily.

But in August, 1776, New York put through a law requiring that "every man between sixteen and fifty years of age should be borne on the militia rolls, provided with uniform arms and so far accustomed to the use of them that the total strength of the country might be called forth" (See DRAFT DETAILS, page 6)

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GRACE HINRICHES, Asst. Mgr.

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City Public Schools to Open Tomorrow for 1940-41 Term

3 University Schools Plan To Open Later

Supt. Iver A. Opstad Announces Schedules For Kindergarten

School bells will ring again tomorrow morning for all Iowa City children enrolled in the public schools as well as for St. Mary's school children as the 1940-41 term opens.

Students in Iowa City high school registered during the past week at the high school building and pupils in all local grade schools will register tomorrow with the opening of school.

St. Patrick's school opened last Thursday morning. Registration for St. Mary's school was last Friday.

Beginning tomorrow all Iowa City schools will again be in session except University high school and University Elementary school and the University of Iowa.

Open Later

In the three university schools, the high school will open on Sept. 16, elementary school on Sept. 23 and university classes on Sept. 26.

Freshman week at the university this year will begin on Sept. 20, it has been announced.

Supt. Iver A. Opstad yesterday announced schedules for kindergarten classes in the Iowa City public schools. Kindergarten children at Henry Sabin, Roosevelt, Horace Mann and Longfellow will report at 9 a.m. tomorrow. Those attending Kirkwood school will report at 1:30 p.m. and second semester kindergarten pupils at 1:30 p.m. tomorrow.

Kindergarten pupils in the Lincoln school district will be sent to the Roosevelt school, he said, with transportation being furnished for these children. He asked that any parents who had not already done so should call the superintendent's office and report children who will require transportation to Roosevelt school from the Lincoln district.

New Instructors

Following is the roster of new instructors at Iowa City schools:

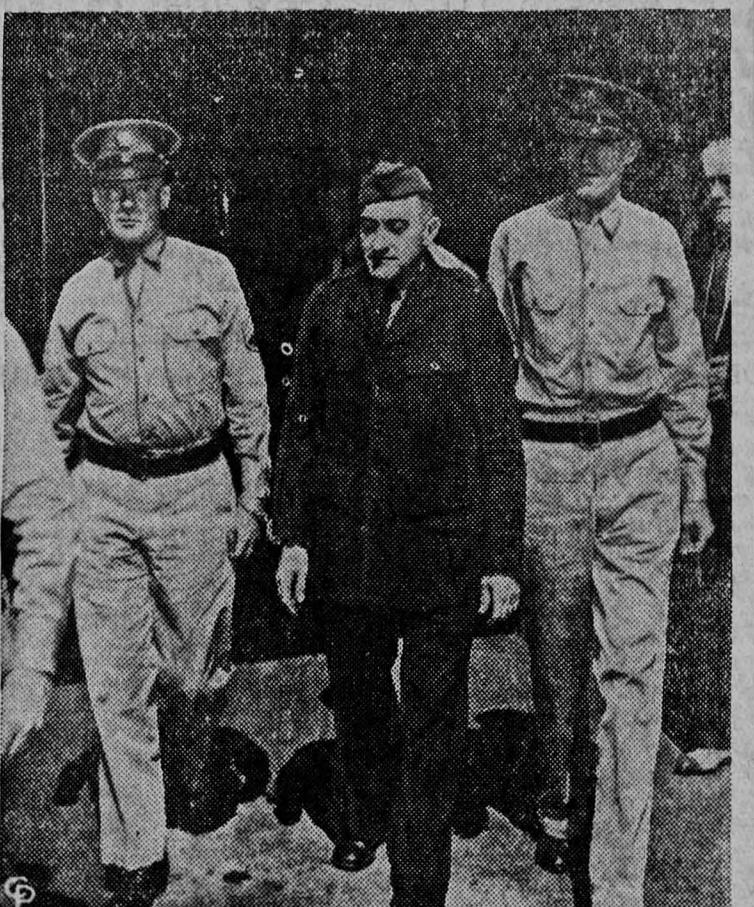
Ruth Adair, instructor in the junior high school and art supervisor for the grades; R. D. Sellborn, industrial arts in Iowa City high school; Helen Shideler and Eldon Obrecht, string music, senior and junior high schools and grade schools; Evelyn Sturtz, physical education in the junior and senior high schools; Ruth B. Colins, primary, Longfellow.

Erma Johnson, kindergarten, Longfellow; Lucille Wilken, primary, Longfellow; Olive J. Gjerstad, intermediate, Longfellow; Hazel Wagner, opportunity room, Longfellow; Dorothy M. Hardin, intermediate, Horace Mann; Irene Wingert, kindergarten, Henry Sabin.

Kathryn F. Goettle, intermediate, Lincoln; Ruth E. Yocom, kindergarten, Roosevelt; Nan Edwards, primary, Roosevelt; Aleta J. Malmerg, librarian, senior high school.

Byrdine Reece, who last year substituted as home economics teacher for Doris Hittle, has been given a contract. Mitchell Carter, who taught two classes last year and had charge of the library part time, will replace M. B. Street as an instructor of history in the senior high school. Street is the new junior high school principal.

BERGDOLL SEEKS FREEDOM AGAIN



Grover Cleveland Bergdollar, World War draft dodger No. 1, is pictured above with his guards leaving New York federal court after a hearing on his new plea for freedom. Bergdollar contends he should be released under an executive order issued by President Wilson in 1920 limiting sentence of draft dodgers to 18 months. Bergdollar is serving a five-year term for draft dodging and two years on a charge of desertion and escape. He is confined at Governor's Island, New York.

Conscription--

(Continued From Page 1)

draft until after they have stood for reelection in November.

In any event, the amendment permits the war department to go ahead with the registration of those who are liable for service.

In the meanwhile, it directs that the president issue an immediate call for volunteers, and if the total of such enlistments in 60 days is less than 400,000 permits the conscription of enough men to bring the total of recruits to that figure.

Thus, if the provision is retained finally and the bill is passed, all men within the age limits which are finally agreed upon will be required to register at a time and place to be designated. They will be classified as to physical condition, special skills, dependents and the like, and later the eligibles will be chosen by lot, for 12 months training or service anywhere within the western hemisphere, or in the Philippine islands.

First Plan

Until the Fish amendment bobbed up to complicate the program the war department had planned to draft about 400,000 before Jan. 1, and another increment of the same size on April 1.

Its program provides that there-after there are to be half yearly calls of the same size until upon the expiration of the act in 1945, the nation will have a trained army of 4,000,000 men, the number which Gen. George C. Marshall, the army chief of staff not long ago said was needed for the defense of the western hemisphere.

After a year's training, the conscripts are to be allocated to reserve components, liable to a call to duty for ten years thereafter.

The final day of debate brought several important decisions, including the adoption of an amendment empowering the president to "conscription industry", as it was frequently put in the discussion.

This would apply to instances in which manufacturers hold out for unduly high prices and profits, on defense orders, or refuse to fill such orders before fulfilling private or foreign contracts. Then one approved by the senate, with the exception that the latter provided condemnation of the plants, with the government taking ownership.

Before taking up the question of "drafting" industry, the house approved amendments:

(1) Declaring it to be the sense of congress that no communist or member of the German-American bund should be hired to replace men called up for military training.

(2) Authorizing negotiations and any mutually agreeable settlement between a conscript and his creditors over property being bought on the installment plan. It was explained that in some states property, such as an automobile, being purchased on installments could not legally be repossessed without going into court. The amendment would permit a conscript in such states to make an agreement with his creditor and save himself court costs.

(3) Authorizing the federal courts to assess back wages against employers who illegally refused to reinstate conscripts at the conclusion of their period of training.

Changed Votes

This amendment was adopted by a standing vote of 211 to 31, and later reaffirmed by a roll call ballot of 330 to 83. Its backers contended it was needed to keep some recalcitrant contractors from impeding the defense program, and its foes argued that it would lead to fascism and dictatorship.

The day's real moment of tension, however, came with the roll call on the Fish amendment. It had been adopted originally by a vote of 185 to 155, and the membership realized that the final decision by roll call would be close.

A dead hush pervaded the chamber as the names were called. Those who kept tally of the progress of the voting, saw the lead see-saw back and forth with neither side ever holding an advantage of more than a few votes.

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When the call of the roll had been completed, the chamber waited tensely while a little group of members who had not

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been present voted.

To Take Charge Of Two Estates

An executrix and an administratrix to two estates were named in district court here yesterday by Judge James P. Gaffney.

Nellie N. Gongwer was named executrix without bond for the estate of L. G. Gongwer when the will was admitted to probate yesterday. Gongwer died in Iowa City on Aug. 24.

Gertrude Ann Cerny was appointed administratrix of the Leo William Cerny estate. Bond was set at \$2,000.

Succeeds King Carol

The former Romanian army chief, Gen. Ion Antonescu, above, has succeeded King Carol as Romania's political and military top man. He assumed the dictatorial job after Carol's capitulation. Antonescu is a fervent supporter of the Nazi doctrines.

Our Home Town

THIS EASY AGE

BY CHARLES BECKMAN

Sometimes we

fail to

appreciate the

benefits

which our

high

age has

surrounded

us. We tend

to take

for granted

the

conveniences

of modern

life. We

fail to

realize

the hardships

of previous

generations

knew.

Just consider—in those

strenuous times

men who drove cars

actually had to

reach out their arms

almost to the dash

in order to touch

the gear-shift lever,

instead of flicking

it into place with a finger.

Or consider the woman

who had to change

the water herself,

instead of locking

the whole of the family wash

into a machine,

taking a switch

and an iron, finding

all washers rinsed, stained, bled,

dried and ready to iron.

There was a time when the hot water tank had to be heated

in the old wood stove instead of by

electricity. Milk came out of the cow

and vegetables out of the ground,

instead of both coming out of the

grocery store.

It must have been a hard life the

old-timers lived. Only a few could

have survived such privations!

Next week Mr. Beckman of the

Bockman Funeral Home will com-

ment on Constitution Day.

Raids--

(Continued From Page 1)

raid of hundreds of planes which itself broke through the city's inner defenses.

Nearly four hours later, as midnight passed, they were pounding on with undiminished ferocity.

At that time—12:14 a.m., the doors of the Associated Press building, just two blocks from the Thames and a mile from Charing Cross—shivered under the detonation of a bomb.

The raiders were concentrating not on one but several districts. Fire apparatus in many an area was fighting separate blazes.

A bomb fell directly in front of a crowded London bus, injuring many passengers.

The heavy guns of inner London, as well as the aircraft batteries ringing the city, were in roaring action.

One instance of the rapidity of action of the German incendiaries was observed by an Associated Press staff man on the roof of its office. Ducking his head a moment at the scream of a down-rushing bomb, he raised it instantly to see that a blaze had started on the opposite bank of the Thames.

The damage to London's industrial area and vital municipal services, it was indicated, was the heaviest of any so far admitted.

Despite the resistance of British fighters and anti-aircraft guns, a joint air and home security ministries communiqué acknowledged, some German raiders sifted through to the East London industrial area.

"As a result of these attacks," the communiqué disclosed, "fires were caused among industrial targets in this area. Damage was done to the lighting and other public services and some dislocation of communications was caused."

Admit Fires

Although it gave no details, the communiqué acknowledged attacks also on London's huge waterfront and admitted that fires had been sown at industrial plants along the north shore of the Thames Estuary.

There was no immediate estimate of casualties.

Today's raids, the air ministry said, had cost the Germans 21 planes—16 of them bombers—up to 8 p.m. It admitted five British fighters were missing.

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Equipment, not training, is the biggest problem. Most officers say there is not enough now to permit a major counter-blow against the Germans this fall.

"There's no use saying everything is lovely because it damn well isn't," observed a lieutenant-general recently. "We can hold this country from now till king

MICHAEL AGAIN RULES OVER A SHRUNKEN ROMANIA



Ex-King Carol and King Michael

King Michael, for the second time in his youthful life, finds himself monarch of Romania following the abdication of his father, King Carol. However, the Romania which Michael "ruled" when he was five years old was larger and more powerful than

the present Romania which has been stripped of much