



The Daily Iowan

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GOOD MORNING, IOWA CITY!

They say, and they seem to know, that today will be just like yesterday—fair and warm—but not any warmer than yesterday's high of 90.

Truman Picks New Economic Agency Chief

Edwin Nourse Heads Three-Man Council On Full Employment

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Truman expressed belief yesterday that booms and busts can be prevented—and appointed an economist who shares that view, Edwin Griswold Nourse, to head the new advisory council.

"Our country is capable of maintaining an economy free from the evils of both inflation and deflation," Mr. Truman declared in a statement.

"The council will be in a position to present to the nation a clearer and more comprehensive analysis than we have ever had regarding the economic state of the nation and all factors which tend to retard prosperity."

The three-man board, a top government agency, is to study the economy and make reports and recommendations to congress and the president.

After a long search for qualified men who would accept the \$13,000 a year posts, equal in pay to that of cabinet members, Mr. Truman last Thursday announced two of them—Leon Keyserling and John Davidson Clark. The senate banking committee yesterday approved their nominations. Nourse, however, did not accept until 11 a. m. yesterday, pending further study of what would be expected of him.

Headed Economic Institute
Nourse is vice president of the Brookings Institution, a research organization, and has headed its institute of economics since it was established in 1922.

Now 63, he abandoned plans for further study to take the government post because, he said, it is "so important, and it has such potentialities of adding a new factor."

That factor, as he sees it, is intelligent cooperation by management and labor with government.

The first words Nourse said to an interviewer were that "I am an advocate of retention of the private enterprise system." He added, however, that private enterprise must be accommodated "to the broad ends of national welfare."

Capable of Preventing Depression
He made it clear that he classes union executives as well as corporation executives among the "business leaders," and that the job of making private enterprise work is primarily the responsibility of these leaders, with appropriate help from the government.

Asked whether he would predict a depression after the current developing phase of postwar prosperity, he answered by expressing confidence that the situation can be handled so as to avoid a disastrous depression—"I think we are capable of preventing one."

"Would another depression prove a fatal blow to the private enterprise system?"

"The effects would so jeopardize the private enterprise system," he replied, "that it behooves business to make every effort to cooperate with the government to see that we do stabilize in every way possible."

Taught at Iowa State
Nourse considers himself an independent in politics and has not been affiliated with any party.

In fact, he remarked that he has had few chances to vote because of his shifts from the Wharton School of Finance, the University of Arkansas and the Iowa State College, where he taught economics, and his long residence in the District of Columbia.

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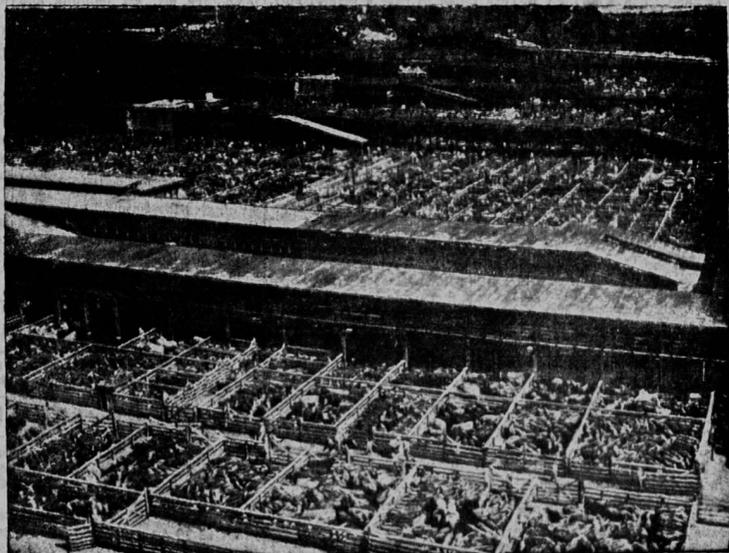
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CATTELMEN STAMPEDE TO MARKET



MIDWESTERN CATTELMEN swamped Kansas City stockyards yesterday in an attempt to sell their livestock before the ceiling goes back on meat Aug. 20. Yesterday's runs totaled 28,000 head, only 2,000 less than the record of Oct. 8, 1945. One load of steers brought the record price of \$26.50 a hundredweight, \$1.75 over the World War I top and \$1 above that set a week ago.

(AP WIREPHOTO)

Iowa City Expects \$18,000 As Result of Gas Tax Decision

Iowa City is expected to receive approximately \$18,000 for street maintenance as its share of the \$5,000,000 fund made available yesterday by a state supreme court ruling that Iowa's fourth cent of gasoline tax is constitutional.

Mayor Wilber J. Teeters, in making the estimate, said: "I understand Iowa City will

receive about \$1 for each inhabitant as its share."

The supreme court ruling upheld a like decision by District Judge Harold B. Evans Dec. 7, 1945.

The law provides that the amount collected from the one-cent tax be divided between Iowa counties and cities for use in construction, repair and maintenance of roads and streets.

An estimate of the amount which Johnson county will receive is not available, but assuming equal areas for each of Iowa's 99 counties, it should be about \$30,000.

The constitutionality of the bill which became law July 4, 1945, was challenged before both the district and the supreme court by L. V. Carlton, Iowa City realtor, on the grounds it contained more than one subject and because the title was altered after it had passed the house and senate.

The supreme court maintained, in its decision, that all parts of the bill were connected and related and therefore proper. Further, the changed title was defined as within the law.

The plaintiff has the right to ask the court to rehear the case within 30 days. D. C. Nolan, one of Carlton's attorneys, said last night a decision on a rehearing request will not be made until the court's opinion has been studied.

The money will not be paid until the decision on the case is made. (See GAS TAX, Page 5)

OPA Authorizes Immediate Increase in Clothing Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—OPA manufacturers for increase in labor and materials costs through June 30. The previous cut-off date on these increases had been August 18, 1945.

The full extra ten percent increase authorized for men's and boys' shirts may be charged only when this would not raise prices over certain maximums established by OPA.

In general these retail maximums are about \$1.84 on men's dress shirts, \$1.04 on one type of boys' shirts and \$1.35 on another type.

OPA said the general 11 percent increase will raise retail ceilings on a shirt now selling for \$2.50, for example, to about \$2.80.

OPA said yesterday's increases result from an overall boost in the price of cotton textiles which went into effect last March.

Housing Legislation Stalled in Committee

WASHINGTON (AP)—Long-range housing legislation for which President Truman made a special appeal, fell by the wayside yesterday as congress kept its sights set for Friday adjournment.

Administration leaders virtually abandoned hope for the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing measure, still tied up in the house banking committee. A majority of the committee insisted on full public hearings, and these could not be concluded in time.

The bill, approved by the senate, is one of several tag ends of legislation before a congress with eye on its first prolonged vacation since before the war.

Matters still pending before congress include:

1. Final action on the GI terminal leave pay bill, now awaiting agreement of a conference committee on the question of cash or bond payments to soldiers, on an appropriation of \$2,431,708,000 to finance it.

2. Senate approval of legislation freezing social security taxes for a year at the present rate of one percent. The house has passed the bill.

3. Senate action on President Truman's expected early appointments for a domestic atomic control commission.

4. The anti-poll tax bill, passed by the house but facing an almost certain southern filibuster in the senate.

Senate Okays 3-Man Price Decontrol Board

WASHINGTON (AP)—Without discussion and with fewer than a score of members on the floor, the senate confirmed yesterday President Truman's nominations to the three member OPA price decontrol board.

They are: Roy L. Thompson, president of the Federal Land bank of New Orleans.

Daniel W. Bell, former treasury undersecretary and now connected with the American Security and Trusts company of Washington.

George H. Mead of Dayton, Ohio, chairman of the Mead corporation, a pulp and paper company, also a member of the advisory board of war mobilization and reconversion.

The senate banking committee approved the nominations earlier in the day.

The first major assignment of the board will be to decide by Aug. 20 if meats, dairy products, grains, cottonseed, soybeans and hundreds of products made from them should be placed under price controls by that date.

Should the board make no decision, ceilings automatically will be put back on the items.

Before it makes any ruling on the affected commodities, it must hold public hearings to obtain the views both of consumers and industries involved.

Wide jurisdiction also is possessed by the board over decontrolling of all other commodities. If it deems it desirable, it can also restore ceiling on any item.

War Profits Group Authorized to Probe Federal Tax Returns

WASHINGTON (AP)—The senate war profits investigating committee got power yesterday from President Truman to look into federal tax returns.

This specific authority had been sought by Chairman Mead (D., N. Y.) of the senate committee, who explained that the committee wished to check the returns of some persons involved in the investigation of the Garsons munition combine.

The committee's power to review tax returns will be subject to certain conditions.

Under a stipulation set forth by the secretary of the treasury, and agreed to by the president, the committee's discussion of any individual's tax return must be done in executive session, a treasury spokesman explained.

The president's action in granting the committee access to records of the bureau of internal revenue came a few hours after Comptroller General Lindsay Warren had denounced the government's wartime spending practices.

He cited "fraternization" between army officers and contractors and contract loopholes as among the things which cost the nation "untold millions."

"From my seat, it has looked as if everybody and his brother were out to get the government during the lush war years," he said.

Upon conclusion of his testimony, the group recessed until today when Representative Coffee (D., Wash.) will be called for a sworn explanation of a \$2,500 check which he has acknowledged receiving in 1942 from a defense contractor. He has explained it was a campaign contribution.

Evatt Lashes Domination By Big Four Governments At Peace Conference

Britain, U.S. Merge Zones in Germany

Expect France to Join, Soviet Union to Reject Economic Proposal

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States and Britain took the first steps yesterday toward economic merger of their zones in Germany, and officials here look for France to join in the plan later.

However, the officials expect Russia to reject the proposal, with the result that eastern and western Germany may be more or less permanently split.

The British decision to accept "in principle" the United States proposal for economic merger was announced by the state department here and by British Minister of State Philip Noel-Baker in the house of commons.

While Noel-Baker said France "had not agreed to come in" there was an air of confidence here that she would do so later.

The door was being held open for Russia also, but there was not much hope that she would give up the exclusive control which she has thus far exercised over eastern Germany.

Following the state department announcement, Maj. Gen. John H. Hilldring, assistant secretary of state in charge of occupied territories, said that the more unity the four zones of Germany can achieve the less will be the cost to the taxpayers of the occupying nations.

Even complete economic unification of the country would not mean immediate self-sufficiency, however, Hilldring said.

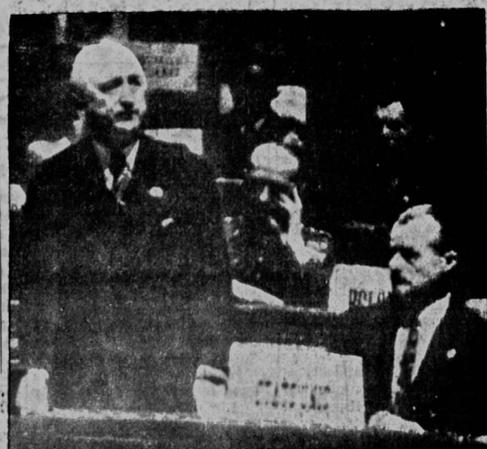
From Hilldring came word that American and British occupation authorities at Berlin have already started negotiations for actually putting into effect the economic unity their governments have agreed upon.

The British decision was announced by the state department as Secretary Byrnes met with the representatives of 20 other nations in Paris in the first peace conference of World War II.

On another aspect of the division of Europe, American officials were studying the proposal put forward by General Charles De Gaulle yesterday that France and Britain join an alliance and seek the leadership of Europe to balance the United States and Russia as the world's two greatest powers.

Initial reaction was that the United States probably would not oppose any developments along that line so long as they were within the United Nations charter.

But possibly most significance was seen in the steady drift away from the idea that the United States and other western powers can work as a team with Russia in the over-all organization of world peace. There appears to be an increasing trend toward recognition of at least two separate spheres, possibly more.



JAMES F. BYRNES, United States secretary of state, addressed 1,500 delegates to the 21-nation peace conference in Luxembourg palace in Paris yesterday. Seated at right is Jefferson Caffery, United States ambassador to France. (AP WIREPHOTO)

Asks Stronger Voice For Smaller Nations

Byrnes to Address Vital First Meeting Of Rules Committee

By LYNN HEINZLERING

PARIS (AP)—The European peace conference was jolted before it was an hour old yesterday with an attack against major power domination and a demand that the smaller allied nations have a stronger voice in the final formulation of world peace.

The applause for Premier Georges Bidault of France, who opened the historic conference at 4:14 p. m. (French time) with a plea for a world of reason and peace, had scarcely died in the red plush chamber of ancient Luxembourg palace when Australia's fiery minister of external affairs, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, was on his feet and hammering his fist on behalf of the small nations.

"Just As Much Right"

"The 17 invited governments have just as much right to participate in the final making of the peace as the Big Four themselves," Evatt shouted, banging his fist on the table. "I don't want there to be any mistake about that."

Evatt's outburst came during a discussion on formation of the rules committee. The committee will decide how the conference is to be conducted and what vote will be necessary to make recommendations to the Big Four on the treaties to be offered Germany's former satellites—Italy, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland.

It was clear that Evatt was referring to the possibility that the rules committee, consisting of the leading delegates of all 21 nations, might decide that a two-thirds majority would be necessary to make a recommendation to the Big Four.

Under such a rule, six negative votes could block action by the conference. Russia and states friendly to her would be able to keep a controlling hand on the conference.

Obviously considering the crucial importance of the rules committee, United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes will represent the United States personally on the body when it meets this morning, an American source said last night.

Bidault Speaks
Pointing out that the conferences after the first World War did not prevent, the outbreak of a still deadlier conflict less than 25 years later, Bidault said: "It is too easy to judge the men or the policies responsible for these solutions—the judgment belongs to history."

"But let me say," Bidault added, "that whatever were the mistakes and weaknesses, the profound cause of the failure was that two great powers who had taken a decided part in the conquest of arms remained on the sidelines during the solution of the peace."

Obviously referring to the United States and the Soviet Union, Bidault said that situation no longer existed and that all democratic nations now were taking a hand in the peace.

Meanwhile, an American source disclosed that Byrnes will be the first speaker today at the first session of the rules committee, where he will demand that all deliberations of the conference and its commissions be "wide open" to the press, and that the widest publicity be encouraged.

One controversy was settled before the conference opened. The deputy foreign ministers, meeting yesterday morning, decided to release the texts of the proposed treaties with the Balkan states, Italy and Finland.

It was too early last night to say just what turn the conference might take. But with all delegations invited to speak their minds and with some of them being of a strong mind on extremely controversial subjects surprises were to be expected.

4 Marines Killed, 11 Wounded In Battle With Chinese Reds

PEIPING, Tuesday (AP)—The Peiping marine corps searched today for United States marines missing on a north China battlefield where at least four were killed and 11 wounded in a four-hour pitched battle with Chinese Communists.

Four of the wounded were in a critical condition at the marine hospital at Peiping. Marine sources said the number missing had not been determined.

Several Communist soldiers were believed killed in the surprise assault on a marine truck convoy en route from Tientsin to Peiping.

Troops ambushed a marine patrol Monday near Yangtsun, about 20 miles east of Peiping.

The leathernecks fought against heavy odds for four hours before they were able to escape to Peiping.

Marine officers refused information on the Communist attack, which followed by 16 days the kidnaping of seven marines by a Communist band in eastern Hopei province. The seven were released unharmed five days ago.

When survivors of the ambush reached Peiping, a patrol was dispatched to Yangtsun. At the same time, a larger patrol left Tientsin.

Four bodies found on the battlefield were brought to Peiping. Darkness prevented a thorough search. Other survivors may have escaped and hidden in the vicinity.

New York City Police Search for Explosives In British Consulate

NEW YORK (AP)—The 100 employees of the British consulate remained calmly at work in the 25-story Cunard building yesterday as police searched through it in a fruitless search for a bomb an anonymous call had said would explode "within 28 minutes."

The consulate telephone operator, Miss Gertrude Salt, told police she received a call from a smooth-voiced man at 8:15 a. m. (CST).

Police searched the building from basement to tower, inspecting packages carried by all persons entering and leaving before acting Police Capt. Thomas Hammill concluded no bomb had been planned and announced it was "just another one of those telephone calls."

Japanese Battleship Sinks From Effects Of Atomic Bombing

BIKINI, Tuesday (AP)—The Japanese Battleship Nagato, mortally wounded by the underwater atomic bomb explosion July 25, sank during the night.

The Nagato, third capital ship to succumb to the blast, remained so dangerously radioactive to the end that no one could approach within 100 feet of her. The other capital ships sunk were the Battleship Arkansas and the Carrier Saratoga.

Lookouts aboard the U.S.S. Mt. McKinley missed the Nagato at dawn, when checking the target array from a distance of three miles. She was sighted last at dusk Monday night, careening heavily to starboard.

Atomic test officials had planned to tow the Japanese vessel to sea for destruction so as to clear the Bikini anchorage.

Some smaller worthless vessels are eventually to be sunk in the lagoon. Ships that can move under their own power will go to Pearl Harbor as soon as their test instruments can be removed.

Vice Adm. W.H.P. Blandy, commander of the atomic task force, said the Carrier Independence, which was burned and violently battered by the July 1 aerial blast, would go to Pearl Harbor. He said her crew wanted to take her all the way to the United States on her own power, just to show how much their ship could take and still function.

Seabees already were at work preparing for the third atomic bombing test, the deep explosion scheduled for some time next year, although there has been no official word from Washington that this experiment actually will be carried out. Some experts have indicated that authorities have not fully made up their minds concerning it.

TWO DIE IN TRUCK CRASH



THE TIRES ON A semi-trailer stock truck still smolder after a collision involving it and two automobiles in which two persons were killed late Sunday night near Sioux City. (AP WIREPHOTO)



EDWIN G. NOURSE

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TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1946

Democracy Must Fight Selfish Interests

America walks a narrow catwalk above a churning torrent. With dictators and chaos to either side, it will be well for Americans to stop and think a moment, take tight hold of the flimsy railings, and gather courage for the steps that will lead us to the safety of a new democracy.

Some of our concepts are outworn, dated, expensive, slow. We need a democracy that is bold but cautious, daring but calculative. Most of all, it must be dynamic and flexible enough to meet changing conditions forcefully.

We maintain that America is moving toward a new freedom. It will be found in democracy that does not harp blindly on traditional concepts or close its eyes to misinterpretation and deliberate warping of those concepts as it does now, but will give us as individuals more basic economic security and greater social progress. In so doing, it will give us greater freedom.

But the way is a narrow and dangerous one. On the one side lies fascism—on the other, collectivism by way of anarchy or communism.

Which way America? The answer lies with every one of us and our active interest in America, freedom, and the progress toward this new concept, a new democracy which guarantees the rights this country was founded on.

Regardless of the names we give such a democracy, it is there ahead of us. It will be difficult, it will be dynamic, and it will only come as a result of our studied efforts to bring it about.

The weaknesses of our present system are on every hand. More and more there is a call for stronger government to step in and control the economic system. More and more there is a cry to elevate the masses of unprivileged people. Greater hue and cry is raised against our short-sightedness, our bigotry, our paradoxical eras of equality, our misrepresentation in the legislatures and our nationalistic feeling.

On the other hand, more bitter battles are fought to retain the status quo by those called reactionary, or unprogressive. But their great clamor reflects a noisy minority, and therein lies the greatest danger to our progress.

Too often, big business is caught lobbying for legislation that is good only for big business.

By the very fact that these men are the most economically successful in our country, they should realize that there is more at stake for them now than profits for the next few years. Surely they can realize the end that success in their lobbies leads us to. Surely they know the history of Germany as well as the rest of us.

Most certainly they can see the danger of entering into government, either to protect themselves or to control governmental actions against their opposition (and we believe they do both). They ask for fascism, unwittingly perhaps, but nonetheless truly. As business and government enter the same fields of activity, there is an unmistakable tendency to merge. Merger means treading on the toes of one or the other. We can see no other end result than that one or the other tends to dominate, to control, to dictate. And when such dictatorial powers come on the scene, the winner needs an administrator, a leader, a dictator.

In order to preserve his power, the dictator finds that he cannot be benevolent as he had planned, he cannot recognize his promises, he must resort to some forceful action, suppression, absolute power stemming from one man.

It is diametrically opposed to all we believe in, and yet it is an ever-present possibility even here in America.

The danger on the other side is just as reprehensible, though perhaps less likely to come about for economic reasons.

The other side is in direct reaction to the forces we have described above. Labor power is growing in America. It is more powerful than it has ever been.

Worse than the power it displays, it has come to represent greater financial resources to be turned to its own ends.

It is good to have labor unions; it is necessary. In most cases they have been ably managed. Let us not be led to think that they have "direct lines to Moscow" or that they are dominated by men who want to overthrow our government.

But whether the leaders of this movement realize it or not, they tend to state more extremely their demands and purposes, as a means of bringing the middle ground of compromise a little more toward their way of thinking.

Labor unions are responsible for many reforms without which we would be well on the backroad to economic ruin, dark ages, or feudalism. But that is not to say that all labor unions act wisely or with restraint. It does not mean that all labor leaders are fair and honest, any more than we would suggest that all business men are criminals. Both things are beside the point.

The whole point is that the power of both groups is growing rapidly: Our national economy is their football. The game is being played by two powerful teams, cunning, wily teams.

It is too early in the game to say which team will be the winner of this fateful contest; but it is not too soon to tell that one or the other will tend to control. Government will be the winner's weapon.

Government is not a thing apart, nor should it be, but it must be enough separated from both forces to act according to the will of a machine-free, active, intelligent electorate, electing men who will represent them honestly, without prejudice.

It is not labor nor management, lobbies nor legislators, that we directly condemn; it is the growth of power, the power of selfish interests.

Democracy will be powerless to fight these forces if they are allowed to grow. Democracy can—and must—fight them now.

President Truman can do a great service to the American people by vetoing this private profit legislation; and by doing so, he can help erase the blot left by his attempted appointment of Ed Pauley, champion of the quitclaim measure.

In England the candy ration has been increased. This makes the postwar world just a little bit sweeter.



Focal Points

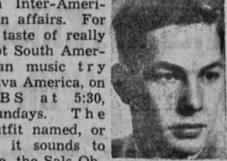
By YOKE

Good morning—to be followed three times a week by the reflections of an appreciator of the radio, stage, screen and the vicious circle called life. In order to avoid recurrences of opinion from now on, let it be explained that I am no expert on any of the above mentioned topics, but that I "listen good."

So it's going to be a column of opinion—my opinion. That's all the introduction you're going to get.

You read from the sophisticated that this summer's radio fare is terrible. Perhaps so, but they're listening just the same, and much of it is enjoyable. Recently we've been exposed to SUI's conference on Inter-American affairs.

For a taste of really hot South American music try Viva America, on CBS at 5:30, Sundays. The outfit named, or so it sounds to me, the Sals O-Verteiga quintet, sends me even more than Cugat or any of his contemporaries. For sheer rhythm that can't be beat—sort of a Spike Jones—source of z border. CBS is putting this out over their highly vaunted "Network of the Americas," and they do a good production job on it. Good chance too, to try out your rumba and samba, all part of the Good Neighbor policy. But pull the blinds down, your good neighbors might not understand.



YOKE

The second Bikini bombcast went off far better than the first; even this one had its humorous side, however. It did seem like the boys were showing off a bit before the bomb went off. Something like this: "This is Watson Kilo speaking from the television room—we switch you now to the flag bridge." "This is the flag bridge, we switch you now to the radar tower." "This is the radar tower, we switch you now to the headquarters of Admiral Goldbraid."—and so on. They just wanted to show how fast they could work switches. I'll bet the unions were proud of their engineers that day.

As for the blast it just sounded like a heck-of-a-breeze to me. The metronome used in the first show was much more effective. All in all, the whole broadcast was wrapped-up in a really professional manner. Hope you noticed—the fine quality, expert switching, perfect timing, complete coverage.

Radio quote if the week was a general's statement in response to the query, "Do you think the blast was a success?" He said: "Yes, it was a success." Which left the announcer holding the hot microphone as if it were part of the bomb.

The story behind the better quality of the July 24th broadcast is that the network biggies jacked the navy up higher than the bomb cloud because, they claimed, the best possible equipment hadn't been used for the first cast. You noticed then, that the best quality came from Kwajalein and W. W. Chapman. He was using the facilities that the nets had wanted to use. The navy insisted that other equipment of lower power be used to send the broadcast from the spot, over 4,000 miles of water to Frisco. All of which only meant that the navy was going to have to show 'em on the second broadcast. I guess they did.

The boys around the WSUI newroom were feeling kitchinish just before the bombcast, and wanted to work up an advance story to be sent on the AP wire. Advance accounts of anything are always marked as such, so that there is no doubt whether or not

you should put them on the air before a specified time.

It would have read something like this:

(ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 3:35 CST — GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE BROADCAST.)

BIKINI ATOLL — JULY 25 (AP)—Bang!

(END ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 3:35 CST — GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE BROADCAST.)

This week will give the local audiences a chance to observe the "well-turned business" of B. Iden Payne. The way they defined it to me, business is the gesturing, moving around and incidental monkey business by the actors designed to point up punch lines.

In Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," we have a good chance to watch Payne's interpretation of business. Of course, in Shakespeare's comedies, the gestures and business are half the fun. Watch for Payne's direction of the comedy. Those of you who missed "Midsummer Night's Dream" two years ago, missed the best burlesque ever put on the SUI stage. The clown scenes in the "Dream" were some of the funniest sequences I've witnessed.

It's an opportunity also to see Shakespeare done in the more traditional manner. Payne is a member of the old school, as compared to Broadway's Shakespearean director, Margaret Webster, but a master in his own right and very entertaining.

Missed you at First-Nighter, hope you'll be there sometime this week.

Music and a Musician

By PHILIP GRELEY CLAPP

Tomorrow evening's performance of the Verdi "Manzoni Requiem" by the University chorus, symphony orchestra, and soloists under the direction of Thompson Stone is an important occasion in two respects—the reputation here of an outstandingly beautiful and impressive work and the perhaps final appearance here, at least for some time, of Dr. Thompson as guest conductor.

Many musical settings of the sung portions of the liturgical "Requiem" (the Catholic Mass for the Dead) exist, of which the finest are those of Mozart, Berlioz, Verdi, and Gabriel Faure; these must be added the "Requiem" of Brahms, which employs not the liturgical text but a text selected from the Scriptures. Such elaborate choral or orchestral settings are not primarily designed for church use during the celebration of the sacrament of the Mass, but rather for separate performance on a ceremonial occasion or even at a dignified public concert. Such non-liturgical settings serve as epic expressions of the thought and feeling of the text rather than the expounding of any doctrine; among the settings mentioned those of Verdi and Berlioz are the most dramatic in presentation, while those of Brahms and Verdi are perhaps the most profound. In view of so early a performance after the close of the recent war the suggestion has been made that this presentation be officially dedicated to those who have fallen in battle or in line of duty in this struggle; but the composition dedicates itself alike to universal humanity and particularly to all who have lived and died nobly for humanity, and any official dedication—except Verdi's selection of the Italian patriot, Manzoni, to embody what is noblest in humanity—would be superfluous, though individuals will inevitably and rightly in their own thought and feeling dedicate their experience in hearing a noble Requiem to the memory of those whom they have lost in

Letters to the Editor:

The Iowan Readers Forum

Deplores Discrimination Against Negroes in U.S.

TO THE EDITOR:
The Daily Iowan is to be commended for its two fine editorials on "Discrimination in Army Now Official" and "The Klan and Its Threat to Us," published Wednesday July 24th, and Sunday July 28th, respectively.

An obvious conclusion can be drawn from these two editorials. The Klan in all its nationwide manifestations represents such a threat to a large number of Negro veterans that they are seeking security by re-enlisting in the army. The economical, social, and political conditions that exist must be so poor that many Negro ex-GI's (and even many white ex-GI's) prefer the army to civilian life.

I am sure that to these men the army is not a paradise on wheels. To the contrary, except to those few (relatively speaking) 30-year men, the army meant an existence under an autocracy, a life in which there was no redress of grievances, a life of uncertainty. And to the Negro soldier, it meant an existence of legalized discrimination. Indeed, it was a long uphill struggle for the Negro soldiers to get into combat outfits rather than the service forces. Even in his country's fight against its enemies, the Negro soldier was forced to take an undemocratic backseat!

Why then are these veterans returning to that life? The answer lies, I believe, in the relative protection the United States army uniform offers them. In the army they have an Uncle Sam even if he is tough; in civilian life they have "states' rights," for all that that is worth! Witness the case of Isaac Woodard Jr., who, while in uniform but recently discharged, was beaten unconscious by a policeman and had his eyes punched out by the end of that policeman's billy, in Aiken, South Carolina. The important thing is that the beating did not start until the officer (I use this word tongue-in-cheek) ascertained that Mr. Woodard had been discharged. Gone was the protection the army could offer this Negro veteran of 15 months' service in the south Pacific.

The murder of four Negroes in Georgia, as pointed out in your editorial, was a more recent threat against the security and well-being of the Negroes. Preceding that was the murder of two Negroes in Columbia, Tenn., by a white mob and the subsequent all-white jury trial of members of the Negro community rather than the trial of the murderers. And not all activity takes place in the south. Here in the north, Negro homes in Chicago were burned, and in Freeport, Long Island (adjacent to New York City) two Negro servicemen in uniform were murdered by a policeman who was subsequently

praised for his action by officials of the community!

Where then has the United States failed in its obligations to its people? First, congress has failed to pass a federal anti-lynching bill. Secondly, congress has failed to pass a federal anti-poll tax bill. For several years now, Representative Marcantonio (American Labor party, N. Y.) has struggled to get his anti-poll tax bill pass the house only to have it killed in the senate.

Thirdly, and more recently, congress has failed to establish a permanent fair employment practices commission (FEPC). This means that the discriminatory practices that existed against minorities prior to our war production years are in vogue again. The Negroes, last to be given skilled and well-paying jobs, are the first to be fired. It is interesting to note that many CIO unions have revised their seniority clauses in contracts so that Negro workers will be kept on the job, even though they have less seniority due to their being hired last.

How can this intolerable situation be overcome? All that congress has failed to do (points 1 to 3 above) must be brought to the attention of our representatives and they must be forced to act for the protection of our people. And the best time for this forcing will be in the November elections. Congress cannot ignore the threat to the security of the people.

And perhaps the best place to start is right here in Iowa City—let us stop the discrimination against Negroes in local barber shops.

LEW GLEEKMAN

Georgia Lynching Makes Good Show

TO THE EDITOR:

In the multiple lynching of four Negroes, America has just witnessed another pageantry of barbarism, staged this time by a group of nefariously frustrated Georgia whites. Now that the play is over the United States government and its 130 million citizens will retire to their daily, routine tasks and rest passively to one of the most dastardly crimes of the century.

There is a new aspect to this year's pageantry—the lynching of two Negro women. This provides the double-feature angle which is so popular in our movies. Indeed, it is the good old American custom to create bigger and better lynchings year after year.

Americans have become so passive to the great out-of-door lynching shows that they now take them for granted. They sit by complacently anticipating the next elaborate lynch-murder, wondering in which back yard of the 48 states it will occur next. The main incentive in arousing national interest in this spectacle is that the public does not know when or where the next lynching will be staged. Nor do some of them care so long as the southern barbarians put on a good act.

The participants of a lynch-mob are very good showmen. They all believe in the stage rule that the SHOW MUST GO ON, regardless who the victim is just as long as he or she is a Negro. The Americans who gloat over the prospects of the next performance by lynchers should, by this time, have no trouble recognizing the public gestures indicating that a Negro's life will be in jeopardy. The mobsters always give a full dress rehearsal prior to a series of killings.

The Klans, the Bilbos, Rankins and Talmadges all act as promotion managers who manufacture sensational publicity forecasting that a great demonstration is in the offing. Their results are so miraculous that they can all but predict the hour and date of the next lynch scene.

The blame for this recent quadruple, diabolical killing can almost be placed on the heads of this heinous triumvirate, these rebel race haters—Bilbo, Rankin and Talmadge. These three pre-historic politicians belong to that class of dinosaurs long extinct. Nothing they can do or say can properly fit in a civilized country. They are as unfit and unadapted to live in a democracy as it would be for the dinosaur to live in a subway of a metropolis.

ERNST WHITAKER

RFC Extended A Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The senate passed and sent to the White House yesterday legislation extending the life of the reconstruction finance corporation to June 30, 1947.

An amendment authorized an RFC loan of up to \$75,000,000 to the Philippine Republic at two percent interest.

but we refuse to think of our affectionate farewell to him as final, and insist that so successful a man, even if he has to discover the means of being in two places at once, will return to us again and again.

OFFICIAL DAILY BULLETIN

Items in the UNIVERSITY CALENDAR are scheduled in the President's Office, Old Capitol. Items for the GENERAL NOTICES are deposited with the campus editor of The Daily Iowan or may be placed in the box provided for their deposit in the office of The Daily Iowan. GENERAL NOTICES must be at The Daily Iowan by 1:30 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. XXII No. 265 Tuesday, July 30, 1946

| UNIVERSITY CALENDAR | |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, July 30 | Second summer exhibit of contemporary art, art building and Iowa Union. |
| 8 p. m. University play: "The Taming of the Shrew," university theatre. | |
| Wednesday, July 31 | Second summer exhibit of contemporary art, art building and Iowa Union. |
| 8 p. m. Concert by university chorus and symphony orchestra in Iowa Union lounge. | |
| 8 p. m. University play: "The Taming of the Shrew," university theatre. | |
| Thursday, Aug. 1 | 8 p. m. University play: "The Taming of the Shrew," university theatre. |
| Friday, Aug. 2 | 8 p. m. Summer Session lecture: "The Chinese Puzzle," university theatre. |
| (For information regarding dates beyond this schedule, see reservations in the office of the President, Old Capitol.) | |

GENERAL NOTICES

Bring guests and asked to make reservations as soon as possible.

NEWMAN CLUB
Regular meeting, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m. at the Catholic student center. A social hour will follow the general discussion.

CLERICAL POSITIONS
Anyone interested in a full-time clerical position at the university is urged to apply at the office of nonacademic personnel, room 201, old dental building, at once. There are openings now for stenographers and typists, and there will be many other vacancies in September.

PHI DELTA KAPPA LUNCHEON
The last luncheon of the summer series will be held Thursday in the River room of Iowa Union. The speaker for this meeting is B. Iden Payne, visiting lecturer and formerly director, Stratford-on-Avon Festival company, Shakespeare Memorial theatre in England. Members are invited to attend.

WOMEN
If you are interested in assisting with the stamp activities this weekend, please call at room 1, Old Capitol, or phone Ext. 274.

MEN
If you are interested in full time employment from Aug. 8 to Sept. 21 please call at room 1, Old Capitol.

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|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| WSUI (910) | WHO (1040) |
| WMT (600) | KXEL (1540) |
| 8 a. m. WSUI Morn. Chap. | 11:45 a. m. WSUI Farm P. |
| 8:30 a. m. WSUI News | 12:15 p. m. WSUI Lunch Hour |
| 8:45 a. m. WSUI St. John | 12:30 p. m. WSUI News |
| 8:55 a. m. KXEL True Story | 12:30 p. m. WSUI News |
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| 1:45 p. m. WSUI Prog. Cal. | 12:30 p. m. WSUI News |
| 2 p. m. WSUI Prog. Cal. | 12:30 p. m. WSUI News |
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| 2:45 p. m. WSUI Prog. Cal. | 12:30 p. m. WSUI News |
| 3 p. m. WSUI Prog. Cal. | 12:30 p. m. WSUI News |
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| 4 p. m. WSUI Prog. Cal. | 12:30 p. m. WSUI News |
| 4:15 p. m. WSUI Prog. Cal. | 12:30 p. m. WSUI News |
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Student Workers to Join Union

To Receive Basic Wage Of \$1 an Hour

A basic wage of one dollar an hour will be paid for unskilled labor on the construction of the 680 barracks-apartments for married veterans, and student laborers will be required to join a union, Robert J. Ballantyne, director of university student employment, said yesterday.

Laborers to Pay Fee

In the union for unskilled laborers, the student workers will have to pay the initiation fee and the regular monthly dues.

Ballantyne has taken more than 111 names of men who wish to work on the project. Most of the applicants will work as unskilled laborers.

He will turn the names of the workers over to the local U. S. employment office and give a similar list to the two labor unions.

The carpenters' union will hold their next meeting Monday, when acceptance of new members will be considered. Men who qualify to become members of this union will be notified to attend the meeting.

Need Carpenters
There has been no indication about how many of the unskilled workers will be hired, but R. D. Sharp, project manager of Metcalf-Hamilton Construction company, said that he would use all the carpenters he could get.

Work on the 25 quonset huts now under construction and on the trailers at Riverside village has been slowed by lack of skilled carpenters.

Most of the student workers will not qualify as skilled carpenters, and will not be available until Aug. 8. Foundation work for the barracks project will be started next week, before the barracks arrive.

The first area to be constructed will be that on Finkbine golf course, where 143 barracks will be erected.

Among Iowa Citizens

Margery Mirsky arrived here Sunday evening from San Pedro, Calif., to visit her grandmother, Mrs. M. Faltzman, 503 S. Van Buren street, and other relatives. Miss Mirsky will visit here for the next two or three weeks.

Visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Murphy, route 5, are Mrs. Frank Pasterino and grandson of New York City, who arrived here Thursday. They will spend a month in Iowa City and will also visit in Cedar Falls.

Mrs. Martha Decalvoo of Guatemala City, Guatemala, who has been visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Hulse, 821 7th avenue, will leave by plane for Guatemala City Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hart, 730 E. Burlington street, left yesterday for a three-week vacation at Boulder Beach, Park Rapids, Minn. They were accompanied by Keith Parizek, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Parizek, 915 E. Fairchild street.

Mrs. George A. Dornin, Youngstown, Ohio, is visiting her sister and husband, Prof. and Mrs. Robert B. Gibson, and mother, Mrs. Robert Tail, at 1029 E. Court street. Mrs. Dornin will leave for Baltimore, Md., Thursday. She will reside in Iowa City after Sept. 1 at the home of Mrs. Graham Bradley, 305 S. Summit street.

Prof. and Mrs. Gibson recently returned from a ten-day vacation at Cass Lake, Minn.

May Coldren is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Curtis Dey, 507 N. Clinton street.

Mrs. Ralph Fletcher of Bliss, Idaho, has been the guest of Mrs. Muriel Ward, 706 E. College street. Mrs. Fletcher is the former Lillian Pilean of the Mad Hatters Tea room.

State Society Receives Book on Iowa Lakes
A copy of "White Men Follow After," a book dealing with the Iowa lake region, by Harriet F. Elston, has been received by the State Historical society.

Recently published by the Athens Press of Iowa City, the book is printed in emulation of a newspaper column, 3 columns to the page.
Miss Elston has written many articles for Iowa newspapers about Iowa history and geography.

Returning to SUI After 3 Years—

Larry Barrett Plans New Band

—To Use Style Developed in Army

By BOB THOMPSON



LARRY BARRETT

Larry Barrett, characterized by Downbeat magazine as "one of the most promising arranger-musicians in America," is back on the campus with plans for a new 17 piece band.

Barrett needs no introduction to those who were on the campus before May, 1943. For the benefit of latecomers, Barrett then had a smaller combination that was recognized as one of the leading Iowa dance bands.

Besides playing for the Beaux Arts ball every year, Barrett and his band played for many other university parties, fraternity and sorority clambakes, and outside dates at other colleges throughout Iowa and at Danceland in Cedar Rapids.

B. A. in '43
Christened Lawrence Eugene, Barrett hails from Chicago and is now registered as a graduate student, having graduated with a B. A. degree in the spring of 1943, just before his entry into the army.

He spent three years in the army special service, first as manager-arranger with a band led by Bud Freeman, formerly with Tommy Dorsey, Benny Goodman and Eddie Condon. Later he became leader of the same orchestra.

GI's in the Alaska-Aleutians theatre probably remember him well, for he spent 27 months touring installations there with an all-soldier show that included bandsmen who had worked with such leaders as Ray McKinley, Joe Venuti, Ozzie Nelson, Ina Ray Hutton and Johnnie Long.

Yesterday we awakened Barrett in the midst of a perfectly good nap to learn of his plans for the new band.

He rubbed his tousled head and admitted he planned to organize a 17-piece combination. "About 20 guys want to audition with me now," he explained, "and there will probably be more later."

Use Original Style
"We'll use an original style developed since 1943, while I was in the army," he went on, "but we'll retain some of the characteristics of the original band. We'll feature six saxophones and seven brass, with the accent on the six-man sax section."

Many of the "ride men" from Barrett's original band will be back with him this fall, among them Tommy Thompson, A2 of Sioux City, an alto sax man, who has been approached by Teddy Powell and Dean Hudson.

Kenny Schneider, M3 of Des Moines, will return as pianist, Ray Parker, G of Sioux City, and Francis and Ed Wilcox, both ex-servicemen from Des Moines, will hold down feature spots in the brass section.

Barrett is still sweating out a couple of bandsmen not yet released from service or undecided about coming to school. Ronnie Diehl from Cedar Rapids, who worked for a short time with Woody Herman, may be back, pending his decision on offers from George Auld and Billy Butterfield.

Vocal Quartet
Top vocalist with the new organization will be Bobby Cotter, who sang with Barrett before the war and has aired several short programs over WSUI. Grant Eastman, formerly with Horace Heidt, Russ Jones and Larry himself will team with Bobby to form a vocal quartet.

Loud in his praise of Miss Cotter, Barrett declared that she "compares favorably with top talent outside the campus." He also had a good word for college instrumental combinations.

"Although they may not be as good individually as professional musicians," he explained, "they can often form a band that compares with big name bands. Hard work, sincerity and enthusiasm count a lot in any band."

Prof. J. I. Routh of the biochemistry department was unanimously elected president of the group as a part of the reorganization which the retiring president, Prof. L. A. Ware, recommended last week.

With the passage by the house of representatives of the McMahon bill for atomic energy domestic control, the Scientists have eliminated one of the goals of the organization. Prof. C. J. Lapp of the physics department discussed the recent correspondence of the group with Rep. Thomas E. Martin.

Last week they sent a letter to the congressman objecting to some amendments which the house military affairs committee, of which Martin is a member, put on the senate version of the bill. They objected in particular to the amendment which would put military men on control commissions.

Professor Lapp said that Martin wrote back "rather boasting of the fact that he introduced the amendment in the committee" putting the military men on the commission.

After Professor Routh took the chair at the meeting, Mehl, attending as official representative for the World Affairs Forum, outlined a plan for the cooperation of his group and the Eastern Iowa Scientists.

He suggested that the aims of these two groups were similar, and named the AVC and the League of Women Voters as two other local organizations which might cooperate.

W. Marocco Accepts Position at Kansas U.

W. Thomas Marocco, violin instructor in the music department, has accepted a position as associate professor at the University of Kansas. He will begin his new duties in September.

Marocco received his training at the Royal Conservatory of Music in Naples, Italy, and at the Eastman School of Music at the University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., where he received both B.M. and M.M. degrees. He also studied at the New School of Music in New York City, under Rafael Bronstein.

He has taught at the Maritime Academy of Music at Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and at Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y.

An active member of the American Musicological Society and the Mediaeval Academy of America, Marocco is well known in European and American musicological circles through the publication of his dissertation, "Fourteenth Century Italian Caccia."

Professor Marocco and his family will leave for Lawrence, Kans., as soon as housing conditions permit.

Ceremony Unites Velma Fanning, George Lawrence

United in marriage Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock were Velma Fanning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Fanning of Gilmore City, and George Lawrence, son of Mrs. Ella Lawrence of Marion.

The wedding ceremonies took place in the parlor of Wesley foundation, with the Rev. V. V. Goff officiating.

The bride, who carried a white Bible on gardenias, wore a white two-piece street length dress complemented by a veil held in place with carnations. The bride's attendant, Joyce Abbott of Mason City, chose a yellow street length dress and carried a bouquet of Picardy gladioli.

John Graham of Cedar Rapids was best man.

Mrs. Lawrence attended Cornell college at Mt. Vernon and is now a cadet nurse at University hospitals. Mr. Lawrence is a graduate of Coe college at Cedar Rapids and is employed at Collins Radio company there.

PAYNE LECTURE

All students and townspeople expecting to attend the last "coffee hour" lecture on "Why Shakespeare?" to be delivered by B. Iden Payne, guest director in the university theatre this summer, are requested to sign at the Iowa Union desk before 5 p. m. today.

The lecture will be delivered Wednesday at 4 p. m. in the Union library. After his lecture, Payne will conduct a discussion and question period. Refreshments will be served.

Prof. J. A. Eldridge of the physics department pointed out that cooperation toward the same end — international control of atomic energy — between groups with varied backgrounds would diversify the material available to all groups.

"The subjects related to the atomic bomb — peacetime use of atomic energy, social implications of it, Russia—are not particularly scientific," he said. "We must have an excuse to talk of these things."

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"Although they may not be as good individually as professional musicians," he explained, "they can often form a band that compares with big name bands. Hard work, sincerity and enthusiasm count a lot in any band."

Prof. Paul Engle of the English department, in introducing Farrell, compared him to Tolstoy, in that they both write "in a big way."

Farrell set the scene by stating that Tolstoy was primarily a moralist and teacher; and that "War and Peace" is a moral panorama; a story in a society of elish aristocrats who felt that it was Russia's job to save Europe from Napoleon, the "Hydra of revolution."

He pointed out that Tolstoy himself is represented in two characters: young Prince Andrei, and Pierre, whom Farrell calls the most significant character in the book.

Each of the characters of the aristocracy, except one, falls in some way as victim of a moral consequence. The exception is the girl Natasha. She represents humanity, not society. Consequences in her existence are derived not from society but from within herself.

Her motives are simple and sincere, as the child she is. Farrell compared her with Emilia in "Vanity Fair." Thackeray laughed at Emilia and her simplicity. Tolstoy laughs with Natasha.

Farrell sketched the process through which Natasha became mature: her nature was changed by her simple and natural forbidden love affair with Prince Andrei, her laughter gone.

Pierre, whom Natasha finally marries, was interpreted as an above-average member of the young aristocracy. In spite of a lively existence and a variety of contacts, Pierre is dissatisfied with it all.

He lives through the normal existence of his class, finally begins to see his moral code. He rejects his aristocratic existence, and gets the inner peace he has been seeking.

Tolstoy presents Napoleon as a comic character, said Farrell. As he expressed it, "Tolstoy and Napoleon are like two bears in one den—one bear too many."

Officers may return to active duty and serve in the overseas theater of their preference, whenever possible.

Officers commissioned in the army can become eligible for the duty, if otherwise qualified, by applying for and accepting reserve or national guard.

All applications should be made to the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

The plan is the army's initial move to build an interim organization that will remain in effect until the permanent post war status of the army is attained.

Iowa City Girls Learn Useful Trades at Camp



THESE ENTHUSIASTIC CAMPERS have made their own loom and many useful articles from it. In fact, they even spent two nights here in the cabin in the background which is furnished with home-made utilities. Left to right they are Marlene Lewis, Ramonda Seeber, Joyce Kelly and Patsy Crawford.

Farrell Talks On Tolstoy

Says 'War and Peace' All-Sided Portrayal Of 19th Century

Leo Tolstoy in "War and Peace" presented to the world an all-sided picture of 19th century Russia," said James T. Farrell in an interpretation of the novel to a capacity audience in the senate chamber of Old Capitol last night.

Farrell, noted American writer, is currently a guest observer on the university campus. He is now writing a critical analysis of Tolstoy and his works.

Prof. Paul Engle of the English department, in introducing Farrell, compared him to Tolstoy, in that they both write "in a big way."

Farrell set the scene by stating that Tolstoy was primarily a moralist and teacher; and that "War and Peace" is a moral panorama; a story in a society of elish aristocrats who felt that it was Russia's job to save Europe from Napoleon, the "Hydra of revolution."

He pointed out that Tolstoy himself is represented in two characters: young Prince Andrei, and Pierre, whom Farrell calls the most significant character in the book.

Each of the characters of the aristocracy, except one, falls in some way as victim of a moral consequence. The exception is the girl Natasha. She represents humanity, not society. Consequences in her existence are derived not from society but from within herself.

Her motives are simple and sincere, as the child she is. Farrell compared her with Emilia in "Vanity Fair." Thackeray laughed at Emilia and her simplicity. Tolstoy laughs with Natasha.

Farrell sketched the process through which Natasha became mature: her nature was changed by her simple and natural forbidden love affair with Prince Andrei, her laughter gone.

Pierre, whom Natasha finally marries, was interpreted as an above-average member of the young aristocracy. In spite of a lively existence and a variety of contacts, Pierre is dissatisfied with it all.

He lives through the normal existence of his class, finally begins to see his moral code. He rejects his aristocratic existence, and gets the inner peace he has been seeking.

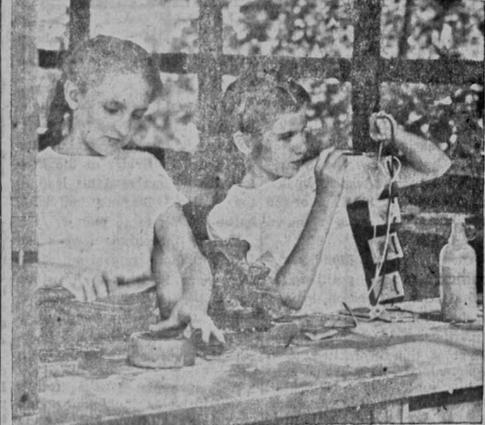
Tolstoy presents Napoleon as a comic character, said Farrell. As he expressed it, "Tolstoy and Napoleon are like two bears in one den—one bear too many."

Officers may return to active duty and serve in the overseas theater of their preference, whenever possible.

Officers commissioned in the army can become eligible for the duty, if otherwise qualified, by applying for and accepting reserve or national guard.

All applications should be made to the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

The plan is the army's initial move to build an interim organization that will remain in effect until the permanent post war status of the army is attained.



BUSY AT WORK on an ash tray and wooden belt during the handcraft period at Camp Cardinal during Girl Scout week are Jean Montgomery, 1116 Muscatine avenue, and Shirley Taylor, 1855 Muscatine avenue. Jean's ash tray is made of a wooden block base with a round copper piece shaped to fit the form. Shirley's belt is of wooden blocks painted, varnished and held together by shoe laces.

Throughout the book, Farrell pointed out, there is an overtone of moral denunciation of Napoleon.

The Russian author presents the concepts of freedom and necessity as united. Man feels freedom or a desire for it, is restrained by necessity.

Farrell said that Tolstoy shows war as a senseless brutal necessity, the story of the life of humanity; peace as an inner moral freedom and consciousness.

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Children to Present 3rd Music Recital Tomorrow Morning

In the third performance of the 1945-46 children's series, 14 children who have been summer session students in the music department, will give a recital tomorrow morning at 10:30 in the north music hall.

Shirley Shimon will play the clarinet in LeClair-Waln's "Scherzo"; Bethany Miller the piano in Bach's aria, "Bist du beir mir"; Darlene Cohenour the clarinet in Bergson's scene and air from "Louis di Montfort"; Alan Moore the piano in W. F. Bach's "Piece in A Major," and Esther Miller the clarinet in the adagio from Mozart's "Clarinet Concerto."

Randall Boldt will play the flute in Gluck's "Gavotte"; Mary Colony the clarinet in Langenus' "Chrysalis"; Barbara Lewis the piano in Granados' "Spanish Dance"; Patricia Thomas the clarinet in Langenus' "Scale Waltz," and Annette Trachsel the flute in the "Dance of the Reed Flutes" from Tschaikowsky's "Nutcracker Suite."

Charles Keislar will play the clarinet in the first movement from Weber's "Concerto Number 1"; Mary Ann Secrest the piano in Mozart's "Sonata in C"; Grace Sarvis the oboe in Schumann's "Three Romances," and Susan Winter the flute in Brun's "Romance."

The recital will be open to the general public. There will be no admission charge.

Union to Remain Open During Special Session

Iowa Union will be open to the public and students during the special four-weeks summer session. Dr. Earl E. Harper, Union director announced yesterday.

All facilities of the Union will be available from Thursday, Aug. 8 to Thursday, Sept. 5, dates of the duration of the session.

Jack Johnson to Speak To Sigma Delta Chi

Prof. Jack T. Johnson of the political science department will speak at a meeting of Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalism fraternity, tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. at the D/L grill, Harvey Ingham, A4 of Iowa City, president, said yesterday.

Plans for the next semester's activities will be discussed at the meeting, the last of the summer session.

Starts Tuesday — July 30th
Continues Until August 18th

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Leahy Will Attend Centennial Stamp Ceremony

To Appear On Program

Gov. Robert D. Blue To Get 1st Stamps At Saturday Event

Admiral William D. Leahy of the United States Navy will arrive in Iowa City from Washington, D. C., Friday to participate in the celebration of the issuance of Iowa's Centennial stamp Saturday.

Postmaster Walter J. Barrow received word about the admiral's visit yesterday from Joseph E. Lawler, 3rd assistant postmaster

WASHINGTON (AP) — A measure authorizing the treasury to coin 50-cent pieces in commemoration of Iowa's 100th anniversary as a state was passed by the senate today and sent to the White House.

In okaying the bill, the senate banking and currency committee noted that the century mark constituted "a span of years longer than most governments on earth have survived."

general. Barrow has made reservations at Hotel Jefferson for Admiral Leahy.

A native of Hampton, Iowa, and present chief of staff to President Truman, Admiral Leahy will be introduced at the 11 a. m. ceremony Saturday when Gov. Robert D. Blue receives the first sheet of Centennial stamps.

Leahy will be presented in the portion of the ceremony reserved for the introduction of notables, said Robert Gage, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce who is arranging the program.

The half-hour program will be broadcast over WSUI, WMT, and a nationwide hookup.

Postmaster Barrow announced yesterday that he expected the total number of requests received for first day cachets bearing the Centennial stamp to total over 200,000. About 495 different cities in the United States were represented in yesterday's yield of requests.

Robert D. Schnurr, assistant cashier philatelic agent from Washington, D. C., began directing work on the Centennial stamp first day covers yesterday at the local post office. Cancellation of the stamps will not start until special cancellation ink is received. Twenty men are now working on the processing of the cachets.

A. J. Rummells, postal clerk at the general mail window at the post office says that "one out of every three people that come to the window ask how they can get special first day covers."

"Over fifty different designs of first day covers will be sold at the Community building," Gage said, referring to the special work-rooms and exhibition to be set up for dealers and collectors in that building. These covers will be from all over the United States.

Gage has made sixteen reservations of space in this building for dealers, and also made reservations of hotel rooms for them.

Leahy retired from active duty in 1939 after two years as chief of naval operations. He was gov-

ernor of Puerto Rico from 1939 to 1940.

From 1940 to 1942, he was United States ambassador to France.

The other major commands held by Leahy during his long naval career included Commander of battleships, battle force, from 1935 to 1936; Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, 1933 to 1935, and Commander of Destroyers, Scouting force, during the years 1931 to 1933.

Leahy was commissioned an ensign upon his graduation from Annapolis in 1899. He has served in the Spanish-American war, the Philippine Insurrection, and the Boxer Rebellion. He was a commander in World War I.

Admiral Leahy has held the post of chief of staff to the President of the United States since being recalled to active duty in 1942, serving both the late Franklin D. Roosevelt and President Harry S. Truman.

During the war he was a member of the joint Allied chiefs of staff.

The admiral has received an honorary degree as Doctor of Letters from Cornell college, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, the University of Puerto Rico and the University of Wisconsin. He also holds an honorary degree from the naval war college.

Elks to Hold Derby Wednesday, Aug. 7

The fourth annual Elks Spinach derby will be held in Iowa City Wednesday, August 7.

Two first prizes are to be bestowed upon winners of the derby. Fifty dollars in war bonds for vegetable displays with the title of Master Gardener is also included. Harold Vestermark and Irving Borts are the only lodge members now holding the Master Gardener title.

Expert Gardener will go to the five winners of second place.

Other awards in the spinach derby will include 10 specialty items as well as a Specialty Gardener title for each of these.

Each winner of a gardener title will receive an appropriate medal. One entrant will receive a booby prize in addition to five prizes given for humorous displays.

Lodge members' wives and Elks ladies will be eligible for five prizes listed for flower bowl displays.

Three Drivers Pay Fines for Speeding

Three drivers paid \$17.50 fines for weekend speeding in police court yesterday. They were William L. Rohner and Chester W. Dunham, both of Iowa City, and Cecil H. Hamilton, Mt. Pleasant. Overtime parking fines of \$1 were paid by B. Dill, John Kinney, Mrs. Carroll Hutchinson, Robert Clute and J. Cilek.

Frank Miles to Speak Tonight at 8 O'Clock

Frank Miles, Democratic candidate for governor, will speak on "Winning the Peace," at 8 p. m. tonight in the Community building. The public is invited to attend.

The Johnson county chapter of the American Veterans committee is sponsoring tonight's speech.

Payne, Two Forsythes Make—

SUI's 'Shrew' Sure-Fire



A TRIED AND TRUE dramatic-comedy situation involving a boot produces mixed reactions of concern and consternation on the part of Henderson and Dorothea Forsythe. The Lunt and Fontanne of the university dramatic arts department, the Forsythes appear in the lead roles of Petruchio and Katharina in the production of Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," which opened at the university theatre last night.

If you've been bothered lately with final exam worries, OPA nerves and Bikini jitters—then it's high-time you consulted the old laugh specialist, Christopher Sly.

You'll find him on tap this week over at the University theater with a sure-fire entertainment recipe. His principal ingredients, mixed publicly for the first time last evening, are "The Taming of the Shrew," a comedy by William Shakespeare, and a pair of Forsythes named Henderson and Dorothea.

To the above-named components, the Sly doctor has added, for good measure, an excellent supporting cast and a dash of clever directing. The whole business adds up to two-and-a-half delightful, carefree hours with the last of the current summer productions.

It's too bad that one of those radio quiz-masters hasn't had the chance to ask Forsythe (husband) that old one about whether or not he's stopped beating his wife. Because, if last night's performance can be taken as a criterion, Mr. F. would waste no time in delivering a negative reply. And what's more, he'd doubtless punctuate his answer with the whip he carries to keep his wife in line.

Let it be said here that there are times when such treatment is quite, in order. For Mrs. F. is no prize package. As a matter of fact, she's sort of an Elizabethan virago, given to all sorts of nagging, tormenting and scolding.

In order that there'll be no libel suit, I hasten to add that it's all make-believe. For the Forsythes this week are really Petruchio and Katharina, two turbulent characters that mistake the courtship-marriage routine for one of Mike Jacobs' old-time Madison Square Garden clambakes. Need-

less to say, a good-time is had by the theatre audience, which joins the fun with everything but hot-dogs and pop bottles.

More about this fellow Sly. Even though you're thoroughly familiar with "The Taming of the Shrew" as it's usually played, the chances are that you've never been too impressed with Christopher and his shenanigans. That's because you've never seen B. Iden Payne, who has directed the entire dramatic series here this summer, add his talents to the role.

With his performance as the chronic alcoholic featured in the play's "Induction," Mr. Payne serves to give the whole show a certain buoyancy in the spots where it's most needed. His acting throughout the evening helped greatly to keep things moving and supplement the fine jobs turned in by just about everyone concerned.

Julien Benjamin very capably portrays Baptista, the harassed father whose job it is to marry off his shrewish daughter, Katharina, before he can turn his more charming offspring, Bianca, over to one of many suitors. As Bianca (Barbara Stanton) adds enough sweetness and light to the flirtatious part to convince all and sundry that she might possibly head down the middle aisle, providing the right man comes along.

He turns up, sure enough, in the person of Lucentio, played by John Highlander, a romantic gentleman who resorts to all sorts

Infantile Paralysis Rise

DES MOINES (AP)—Three infantile paralysis cases were reported here during the week end, the city health department said yesterday.

The new cases brought to 22 the number of Des Moines residents affected thus far this year.

Three deaths have been recorded from the disease this year.

Derby Winner 'Didn't Expect to Win'

*** But He Didn't 'Miss Many Tricks' ***

Norman E. Smith, modest 15-year-old Iowa City Soap Box Derby champion, said yesterday afternoon "I didn't expect to win," but after talking the race over about 30 minutes it was evident that Norman didn't "miss any tricks."

Norman had the valuable experience gained from two brothers who raced in the derby in 1940 and 1941. They were able to help him profit by their mistakes.

"The wheels are the most important thing," Norman said, "and I used a mixture of oil and graphite to save the bearings and help them wear right."

He ran his wheels with a motor rigged up in the Smith basement Saturday. Sunday, just before the race began, Norman cleaned the bearings and oiled them with fine oil.

Weight is a very important factor in races where gravity is the only force of propulsion, and Norman figured the total weight—his own plus the weight of the car—very close to the limit of 250 pounds set by derby regulations. In fact, Norman had to saw out part of the floorboard in his racer to get the total weight down to 250 pounds.

Another very important consideration in the race was wind resistance. Norman used smooth oilcloth covering over a well-shaped racer body, and put a coating of wax on the oilcloth.

"I smeared graphite over the wax and the tape on the car to cut down wind resistance a little more," he said, and this demonstrates just how many of the tricks he didn't miss.

Norman said no damage to his

car had occurred in the five heats he won in Sunday's race, and he does not expect to practice between now and August 18. On that date he will race in Akron, Ohio, for the national championship.

Nail Motors, Inc. will provide Norman with the trip to the national contest. His parents have not decided if they will accompany him. His father, Harold A. Smith, is assistant administrator of the University hospital.

This was Norman's first and last chance to race in the derby. Because he was too young in 1941, and he will be too old to enter next year.

Norman revealed one of the traits the race intends to develop in boys when he said:

"The other boys in the race were really good sports, and I sure hope somebody about my age will be allowed to make the trip with me."

Accident Causes \$80 Damage to Two Cars

Forty dollars damage to each car was caused in an accident involving vehicles driven by Kenneth A. Anderson, West Branch, and Ralph W. Ingersoll of Cedar Rapids, at 11 o'clock Saturday night in the 1100 block on Dubuque street.

Mary Ann Secrest, West Branch, passenger in the Anderson car, received a cut on her knee.

New York delegates were not authorized by their state convention to sign the Declaration of Independence until five days after the historic signing on July 4, 1776.

Social Action Group Plans Local Campaign

Social Action group plans for a fall education campaign against "racial discrimination" in local barber shops" were announced yesterday by Arthur Lambert, A. of Iowa City, president.

"The continuance of this unlawful situation is due to the ignorance of it's presence by the majority of the community," Lambert said. "For this reason the group will sponsor a program of education."

"Plans include public meetings at which films on tolerance will be shown and the circulation of petitions to gain the actual vocal support of the public. Articles on race equality and prejudice will be published in leaflets and newspapers in a further attempt to bring this problem before Iowa City," he said.

According to Lambert, work is in progress to enlist the aid of local organizations and campus groups.

The next meeting of the group will be Wednesday, August 7.

Firemen Answer Calls Of Rubbish, Roof Fires During Past Two Days

Firemen were called Sunday night and yesterday morning to extinguish two minor fires.

A rubbish fire under a paper chute in the rear of the Maidrite Sandwich shop, 15 E. Washington street, at 9:50 Sunday evening, was put out without damage. Firemen were forced to break down the rear door to gain entry to the building.

Sparks from the chimney caused a small roof fire at the Velma Homewood residence, 214 Madison street, at 10:10 yesterday morning.

L.S./M.F.T. L.S./M.F.T. L.S./M.F.T.



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A Dog's Best Friend Is Man



A BOSTON TERRIER safe under his arm, Elian D. Nour climbs back up Stone mountain after he and Walter Ashe climbed several hundred feet down the cliff side of the mountain to rescue the dog. Aided by a 200 foot rope, the two men climbed in relays down the 1,000 foot high cliff to rescue the dog from a crevice where he had fallen last Friday, but was not noticed until Sunday. The rescue was watched by a large crowd of spectators. Stone mountain is in Georgia. (AP WIREPHOTO)

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