

GI PAY TO GET PRIORITY

Plan Early Senate Vote On Tax Cut

House Republicans 'Certain' of Overriding Veto by President

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sponsors of the \$4-billion income tax reduction bill aimed for a senate vote today or Monday after abandoning hope for a decision last night.

The house has passed the bill. Senator Morse (R-Ore) tossed in eight amendments to the measure and explained them in a speech which lasted several hours.

The big, unanswered question remains: Will the senate sustain the veto which President Truman has promised on the tax bill? The senate roll call on passage of the bill will clarify the prospect.

A two-third majority in both houses is necessary to make the bill law over the president's objections. House Republicans say that an overriding majority is certain in that body, citing the 302 to 112 vote by which the bill passed last Tuesday.

Rep. Vursell (R-Ill) told the house today that President Truman, in saying he would veto the bill, struck "a dangerous blow at our constructional government."

He said the president put the White House in the position of a powerful lobby seeking to influence congress.

Both Senators Millikin and Wherry (R-Neb), the "whip" who rounds up the Republican votes, agreed that a final senate vote could not come before today or Monday in view of the amendments offered by Senators Morse, McClellan (D-Ark) and Revercomb (R-Va.).

Senator McClellan by yesterday afternoon had lined up 23 co-sponsors for an amendment which would permit husbands and wives in all states to split their income for tax purposes. This procedure, now legal in only 12 states, lowers the family's total tax in most instances.

Five Killed in Prison Break

BRUNSWICK, GA. (AP)—Five Negro convicts were shot to death with shotguns and rifles and eight others wounded, two critically, yesterday when they attempted to scale a 12-foot wire fence enclosing their prison camp near here.

Warden W.G. Worthy said five prison guards and police officers, who had been called to the camp to quell a disturbance, opened fire on 27 convicts as they raced toward the fence.

One of the Negroes, shot as he climbed the fence, tumbled dead on the other side. When the shooting ended, five Negroes lay dead and eight were wounded. Fourteen prisoners came back with their hands up and surrendered, the warden said.

None of the Negroes was armed with knives or firearms, the warden said, but several carried short iron bars and sticks.

Liberals Confused Says VFW Chief

DES MOINES, (AP)—The difference between liberalism and communism must be made clear to the American people, Mark Kinsey, of Kansas City, Mo., national director of Americanism of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, said in an interview here yesterday.

"Many democratic liberals are confused," said Kinsey, "and are unwittingly drawn into the Communist element. Most people in this country don't really know what Communism is."

Kinsey defined communism as an organized attempt to destroy the liberties of the American form of government.

He emphasized that liberals who believe in the American form of government should not be persecuted.

Bronx Hippo Bored; Record Age 'Old Stuff'

NEW YORK (AP)—Pete, the patriarch of the Bronx zoo, shook his bay window and blinked sleepily yesterday, apparently not at all impressed by an official zoo pronouncement that he had come of age as the oldest hippopotamus in captivity.

Ponderous Pete will be 44-years-old on Sunday. Zoo officials did some rapid thumbing through records and decided he was at least two and a half years older than any other hippo internee.

The Daily Iowan

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Portrait of a 'Liberal' Cousins Poses His Optimism

By JACK O'BRIEN

"Then I guess I'm a Communist." . . . Norman Cousins confessed in an interview yesterday, but (relax) that is only "if a Communist is one who believes there is still a fertile area for exploring peace and that we can still avert another war."

And, he added, "If a liberal is one who believes we haven't yet applied our morality and intelligence to the job of averting another war . . . then I'm a liberal."

Like most healthy liberals, Cousins is proud of his label. When his interviewer referred to him as a liberal, he said, "That's the most flattering thing I've ever heard . . . but it's a difficult job to be a liberal these days."

Cousins seems like the sort of eager and intelligent person who is up to the job and ready to tackle it. He is something rare indeed these days. A young and surprisingly unharried editor of one of America's foremost literary magazines, he is, more surprising, a liberal who has a definite idea of what the term is supposed to mean.

His definition is as literary as one would expect of the editor of the Saturday Review of Literature. It is, he says, "a combination of mind and heart, involving morality more than politics."

It demands "humility, a sense of humor, a willingness to listen and to learn." There must be fixed-objectives always, he says, but never dogma and "you don't cram what you believe down someone else's throat."

Cousins, impresses a reader of SRL as a personification of his editorial page. He lives with his dream of world government and when he talks about it, which he does willingly, easily and with conviction, it's a revelation as to why his editorial page is the liveliest segment of his magazine (aside from the "personal" column).

To a campus of more confused liberals, Cousins provides the



NORMAN COUSINS

"... Then I'm a Communist."

balming word that it's possible to be a liberal "without believing Russia has the only answer to the world's problems," and yet, without falling in with the rampant "high-octane campaign against all thought."

He refers to a "new liberalism" that goes beyond the common man ("who is certainly not common") philosophy; that is independent, "not tied to some government 2,000 . . . or 6,000 (Mr. Cousins remembered where he was) miles away, and is beyond nationalism—believing not in an AMERICAN center."

(See COUSINS POSES on Page 5)

The U.S. Today— Nation In The News

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A MANHUNT swung from the Mexican border to Nevada yesterday as authorities continued their search for Morley V. King, King, a 46-year-old restaurant operator, is sought in connection with the trunk-murder of his Turkish-born wife.

A NEW SMASHUP for the atom was revealed by University of California researchers. The results, achieved by hurling 200,000,000-volt bullets at atoms of arsenic, opened the way for the production of 100 new radioactive elements for scientific research.

A HOUSE LABOR subcommittee postponed for 60 days further hearings in its investigation of the AFL musicians union, headed by James C. Petrillo. Petrillo has been asked to appear again before the committee Sept. 15.

EXPENDITURES of a cool \$13,342,000,000 for government use in the fiscal year, which began July 1, were agreed on by congressional committees. This sum includes just over \$4,000,000,000 for an "effective fighting navy." The federal farm program and atomic energy commission also came in for cuts.

THE SLAVERY TRIAL in San Diego brought a statement from Mrs. Wesley Ingalls that her Negro maid, Dora Jones, "was just one of us." She testified that Dora, whom the government charges was enslaved for more than 40 years, was paid only once since 1907.

THE WEATHER TODAY

Partly cloudy and warmer today in Eastern Iowa. High will be around 90, low 65.

No Senate Pay; Bill Not Enacted

WASHINGTON (AP)—The disbursing officer of the United States senate used cards printed in red ink yesterday to spread the bad news that the ghost isn't likely to walk next Tuesday.

"The legislative branch appropriation bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1947, not having been enacted, there are no funds available for senate salaries," the notice said.

"Therefore, the July 15 payday is postponed until further notice."

Ask Revision Of Labor Law

WASHINGTON (AP)—Legislation to repeal a controversial provision of the new Taft-Hartley labor act which prohibits political expenditures by unions was introduced yesterday by Senators Aiken (R-Vt.) and Hatch (D-N.M.).

In a statement, Aiken termed the section an "invasion of the rights of free speech and a free press."

The bill would have no effect on a companion provision which bars contributions by unions in connection with national elections and primaries. Nor does it seek to repeal a Taft-Hartley law ban on political expenditures by corporations.

The ban on political expenditures has raised a storm of protest by union leaders who say it prohibits union-financed newspapers to publish even the record of political candidates.

Rates Second On Senate's 'Must' List

Subsistence Boosts Will be Considered During This Session

WASHINGTON, (AP)—A bill to increase government allowances to students under the GI Bill of Rights drew the No. 2 spot on a schedule planned by senate Republicans yesterday for the last two weeks of this congressional session.

Bills to cash terminal leave pay bonds and to undertake a long range housing program were left off the work sheet. The terminal pay bill unanimously passed the house of representatives July 7 by a vote of 386-0. It would permit the over 9,000,000 holders of the bonds to cash them after next Sept. 1 if they so desired.

However, Senator Taft (R-Ohio) told reporters that both of these measures and a number of others might be crowded into the adjournment schedule if senators will agree to "avoid lengthy debate."

Republicans expect to complete action upon the income tax reduction bill and some major appropriations measures by Tuesday, Taft said.

Since adjournment is scheduled on July 26, he said a special session will be necessary today and probably also on July 19 and 26.

Taft listed the immediate schedule in this order:

1. President Truman's reorganization plan No. 3 which proposes to unify federal housing and home finance agencies.
2. A senate bill for increasing the government allowances to war veterans who are students under the GI Bill of Rights.
3. A senate bill to authorize the purchase of automobiles for disabled war veterans who are blind or amputees.
4. A house-approved bill that would allow citizens of Puerto Rico to elect their governor. He is now appointed.
5. A senate bill to reinstate the Federal mine safety code that operated while the government held the coal mines.
6. A house-approved bill to freeze social security taxes at the present one percent each on employers and employees.
7. A senate bill to extend the present sugar quota system for five years. Similar legislation is before the house.
8. A senate resolution to approve the United Nations convention establishing U.S. trusteeship over numerous Pacific islands.
9. A senate resolution approving terms of the location of United Nations headquarters in New York City.
10. A house-approved bill increasing pensions for Spanish-American war veterans.

Seeks to Halt Tax Boost

DES MOINES, (AP)—Views of Iowa legislators on a special session to prevent the Iowa income tax from increasing from half to full rate were asked yesterday by Rep. David G. Ainsworth (R-Spirit Lake).

Governor Blue and other Republican leaders sought to have the half rate income tax continued for two more years, but they were beaten by state education interests.

The unexpected increases in state tax revenues since the legislature took action on the income tax boosted the state's balance of expendable cash to over \$67,000,000 on July 1.

"I haven't discussed it with anyone, but I do believe some income tax revision—possibly not a 50 percent forgiveness—is in order," Ainsworth said.

Jobs Top 60-Million; 'Dream Goal' Passed

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The one-time "dream goal" of 60,000,000 civilian jobs has been attained—and bettered—for the first time in the nation's history.

A census bureau report showed yesterday that the number of civilians with jobs rose to a record high of 60,055,000 in June, surpassing even the war years.

Oldest Congressman Dies

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. Joseph Jefferson Mansfield, Texas Democrat and oldest member of congress, died yesterday. He was 86 years old.

Russ May Form Own Aid Plan

Marshall Plan Parley Opens; Sixteen Attend

PARIS (AP)—Sixteen nations of western Europe today will launch an attempt to rebuild their war-torn economies with the promise of United States aid. Soviet Russia and the states within her orbit will not participate.

Diplomats gathering for the opening meeting of the Marshall plan conference at 11 a.m. (5 a.m. CDT), today declared they were convinced the Soviet Union was out to break the Marshall program if possible, or at least limit its effectiveness.

Russia refused to act with Britain and France as a sponsoring power for the conference. All eight nations now tied to the Soviet orbit rejected invitations issued by the two countries.

With the co-sponsors, Britain and France, the nations attending the conference will be Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Eire, Greece, Turkey, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Iceland, Austria, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

Safe-Cracking Ring Finally Cracks Up

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. (AP)—Assistant Prosecutor Roger McMahon said yesterday that a six-man safe-cracking ring, whose members operated with military-like precision in Michigan and Indiana, had been broken up.

He said the gang looted 200 safes in 47 Michigan and Indiana counties of \$100,000 during the past three years.

Five men were arrested after one of the gang, who "wanted to quit," turned informer, McMahon asserted, ending a widespread police investigation that began several months ago.

World in Action— Around The Globe

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

POLAND WANTS AID for reconstruction and would consider it "lamentable" if the U.S. regards with disfavor her refusal to join the Paris economic conference. A foreign ministry spokesman said Poland hopes for help from "other countries" as well as the U.S.

ROMANIA APPLIED yesterday for membership in the United Nations but like Italy, Hungary and Austria, her bid for membership must wait final action on peace treaties.

FIRE IN ONTARIO is believed to have taken the lives of three men and injured 22 others. Damage to the Whitaker Wool warehouse in Peterborough is estimated at \$1,500,000.

MORE THAN 200 persons were killed and scores injured when a passenger train jumped the tracks and plunged into a river near Canton in central China.

STRIKE IN HAWAII was called yesterday against the multi-million-dollar pineapple industry. A \$40,000,000 crop was ripening in the fields as 12,000 longshoremen joined the cannery picket lines. The CIO union is demanding 15 cents an hour raise, plus 10 cents an hour retroactive to Feb. 1. The industry, employing 23,500 workers at the peak, offered a flat 10 cent raise.

Senate Confirms

WASHINGTON (AP)—The senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Rep. Robert F. Jones (R-Ohio) as a member of the federal communications commission.



CZECH PREMIER GOTTWALD REVIEWS RUSSIAN TROOPS
Czechoslovakia Has Decided Not to Attend Paris Conference.

Greeks Stab At Guerrillas

ATHENS, (AP)—The Greek ministry of war announced early today that army airforce and artillery units were inflicting heavy losses on guerrilla forces in a battle on Mount Grammos.

Press reports from Salonika said an international brigade had appeared on the guerrilla side in another clash north of Kozone.

The ministry's report said guerrilla resistance points were being wiped out one by one in a battle of increasing violence on Mount Grammos and that casualties were heavy.

The press reports from the Kozone region, south of Mount Grammos, said 150 guerrillas had been killed and told of discovery of a unit of 120 members of an international brigade taking part in the action. No details of the brigade's composition were given.

This was the first news of an international brigade actually participating in the Greek strife, although for several months Communist organs all over Europe predicted its formation.

Negatives Stolen From Atom Files

WASHINGTON, (AP)—An informed official in congress said last night that the atomic documents and files taken from the Los Alamos, N.M., atomic energy plant were actually negatives of photographs of parts of the atomic bomb.

This official, who refused use of his name, added that Federal Bureau of Investigation agents still are checking the two army sergeants, who took the negatives, to learn if any prints were made.

British Policy Hostile: Egypt

LAKE SUCCESS, (AP)—The Egyptian government yesterday accused Britain of a hostile policy toward Egypt and demanded that the United Nations order the evacuation of all British troops immediately.

Egypt warned that continued presence of British soldiers threatened world peace.

Egypt also asked the U.N. to terminate the British regime in the Sudan to halt "a policy designed to sever the Sudan from Egypt."

Pilot Pickets From Air, Calls Sweetheart Unfair

CHICAGO, (AP)—When a young aviator's girl friend dated another man last night, the flier buzzed her neighborhood and peppered the area with leaflets reading: "Unfair! Unfair."

"Eloise Grawoig is unfair on two serious charges . . . 1. Going out with the wrong guy. 2. Not being up in this plane with me."

Miss Grawoig said she thought she knew who her airborne admirer might be, but she declined to identify him to reporters.

British Policy Hostile: Egypt

LONDON war office saying only "a few thousand" troops were there "liquidating" military establishments.

The Egyptian charges, expected for weeks, reached the council while delegates were listening to Bulgaria accuse the United States of intimidation in seeking to establish a U.N. border watch over the Balkans.

Dr. N. Mevorah, Bulgarian representative, said American Delegate Warren R. Austin's statement that the council might have to resort to force if a border commission was not established, was intimidation.

Iowans Seek Flood Control Appropriations

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Three Iowans yesterday told a senate appropriations subcommittee of damage done to Iowa land by recent floods and asked that money be provided to prevent future floods.

Paul Harned, representing Iowa county; Burns Byran, Tama county agent; and John Haan of Britt described damage to farms and asked for money to build levees and other works to reduce flood menace.

Senator Hickenlooper said the question is "preservation of this land, some of the finest in the world, and we need speed on the part of the government to conserve these resources."

Meanwhile, army engineers urged an increase of \$34-million over the house approved appropriation of \$14,411,500 for flood control projects in Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Senator Wherry (R-Neb) later appealed in the senate for "speed" in handling of money bills for projects in the Missouri valley area.

Investigation of Housing Demanded by Senators

WASHINGTON (AP)—A full investigation of the housing shortage and building costs because it's "a hell of a job getting a house," was demanded yesterday by Senators Revercomb (R-W.Va.) and McCarthy (R-Wis.).

The spending of \$150,000 on an "A to Z" review of the nation's housing situation was suggested by the two senators in a resolution they introduced.

Soviets See Marshall Aid Aimed At Them

MOSCOW (AP)—Prospects of definite Soviet aid for European nations—especially those which do not eventually associate themselves with the Marshall proposal—appeared to foreign observers yesterday to be a distinct possibility.

On the eve of the Paris conference, Moscow's press and radio American offer, repeating things

FINLAND ASKS AID

LONDON (AP)—The Moscow radio said last night that Finland had expressed her need for foreign help and had offered to assist in economic cooperation in her note declining the invitation to attend the Paris European economic conference.

The Soviet viewpoint of several issues was more clearly outlined. These included:

(1) The prospect that Russia may offer aid in one form or another to European nations. (Previous dispatches have suggested this aid might take the form of grain, industrial goods and reduction, in the case of ex-enemy nations, of reparations.)

(2) A growing belief by the Russians that they never really were wanted in the arrangements and that they were originally invited to Paris as a polite or necessary gesture.

(3) Mounting apprehension that there is a plan afoot somewhere to get western Germany into the Marshall proposal and eventually to include western Germany in what the Russians describe as the "western bloc."

The Russians say they look on the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall proposal—which they do not separate—as primarily aimed at them.

Jobs Top 60-Million; 'Dream Goal' Passed

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Seeks to Open Minds For Industrial Peace

Must Know Needs--Estes

Getting harmony instead of strife into labor-management relations is like getting cereal for breakfast instead of boiled fish—it's all a matter of making known our needs.

That was the view of Major Charles T. Estes of the U.S. conciliation service yesterday in a speech conference lecture in Old Capitol. Besides involving a consideration of the needs of others, he said, the labor-management problem is one of basic communication and proper understanding.

Imposition of our will upon others, Estes explained, "freezes them up." He pointed out that solutions can come about only through mutual respect and understanding. In the same way, he commented, good labor-management relations depend upon knowledge of human nature.

Estes cited a general example: An employee with a grievance approaches a foreman. The foreman half-listens and comes up with the "yes, yes—but..." argument. The worker too never listened to what the foreman had to say. "Each one was only considering himself," the major declared.

Estes said that it is at this point, before the breach becomes greater, where conciliation should occur. The problem gets bigger and bigger and is finally dragged before the conciliation service. Why? he asked—and answered, "All because of poor communications."

"Thoughts are poorly transmitted, poorly received and poorly digested," the major explained. And it is lack of proper speech training and good leadership that creates friction, he added.

Major Estes suggested that perhaps the best method of getting results is by not caring who gets credit for them. Thus, husbands sometimes take credit for doing things the wives suggested, and "That makes everybody happy," he declared.

Explaining how the conciliation service works, Major Estes said that each contesting group is approached separately at first. Slowly the issues involved in the controversy become apparent.

The next step, he declared, is bringing the groups together at the bargaining table. The conciliator then explains the problem without the trimmings. Thus, he said, the issues are disposed of quickly.

When the going gets tough the major suggests that a good method is to make each side admit certain basic things. "Make each side admit the Pacific ocean is off the west coast... and the Atlantic off the east coast," he said. Once admitted, the sailing gets easier from then on, Estes declared.

Stresses Importance Of Public Discussion

"Too many people fear that lurking under the discussion table is a red Communist. If he's there, give him a chance to air his views."

That should be the spirit behind public discussion groups, according to Forrest Spaulding, librarian in the Des Moines public libraries. In his speech in Old Capitol yesterday Spaulding deplored public lethargy in questions of importance. "There never was a time when public discussion was needed more than now," he said.

He explained how public discussion groups were put on a working basis in Des Moines. Spaulding said that it started as an experiment 14 years ago. "It was a large-scale plan to reach every potential member of the community," he declared. The Des Moines public forum was aided by a Carnegie foundation grant and forums were started all over the city.

Spaulding recalled that some nights there were as many as 12 or 15 forums held. "Every question of interest was discussed," he remarked. "It was a great success." The editing thing about these group discussions, according to Spaulding, was that every group in the community was represented. "There were neighborhood groups, labor groups, education groups... every kind of a group," he said. It is Spaulding's view that the educational system has failed in educating adults. This is so because the discussion technique has been ignored in education, he said.



U.S. Conciliator Estes For the Bargaining Table—"Cereal . . . or Boiled Fish?"

'Bureaucrat' Asks Better Human Relations

By CARL BERGER
Major Charles T. Estes waved his hand in the air and exclaimed: "The Taft-Hartley bill! Young man, you know just as much about it as I do. That is, if you read the newspapers."

The major added, slyly, that because he was a Washington bureaucrat, he thought it might be wiser not to comment on the new bill.

In an interview in his hotel room Thursday, Major Estes, who is with the U.S. Conciliation service, kept pounding away at his thesis that poor labor-management relations always occur when there are poor human relations.

"That's what I want you to print. People have got to learn to communicate with each other." He added that if he had his way about things, every child from third grade on would be forced to take speech courses until he had thoroughly learned the art of communication.

Radio Spreads Public Opinion Says Hitchcock

"Anyone not listening to the radio is ignoring life," Prof. Orville Hitchcock told a speech conference audience in Old Capitol yesterday.

Speaking on "Radio Discussion," and he expressed the view that national problems must be discussed. Radio offers a good chance for public airing of opinions, despite its obvious limitation, the speech professor added.

"Radio discussions do not solve problems, but they certainly stimulate thinking," he declared. Present day radio discussions make use of combined techniques which once were used singly. According to Hitchcock, speakers get a chance to talk as equals about a common problem.

The lecturer listed several limitations to radio discussion: limited time, radio format (radio uses only certain forms which restrict audience participation), radio's covering large groups that serve varied interests, and competition calling for emphasis on showmanship.

Professor Hitchcock explained that Town Meeting of the Air is a good example of democratic expression of opinion where both sides of a question are presented.

A brief history of radio news and summary of problems involved in news collection were presented by Arthur Barnes, assistant professor of journalism. He cited the Lindbergh kidnaping case in 1932 as the event which gave radio news its present popular demand. The history of radio news actually dates back to the 1920's, he said.

"Most radio stations get what

news they are ready to pay for," Barnes declared. He explained that they obtain news from many sources: the networks, their own correspondents, "canned" or pre-digested forms, special wire services and regular newspaper wires.

Barnes pointed out that in recent surveys radio newscasts have been classified by the public as more accurate, reliable and unbiased than newspapers. Radio, he said, has the advantage of timeliness and intimacy—closeness to the audience. Newspapers, on the other hand, have the advantage of fullness and more complete coverage.

Fit Radio Programs To People, Alt Says

Arrange your radio program for the particular audience you wish to attract. This was the advice sounded by Don Alt, continuity director at WMT, Cedar Rapids.

In his talk on radio programming, delivered at Old Capitol yesterday, he pointed out that radio cannot hope to reach everyone with the same program. It is advisable, Alt declared, to first pick your audience—the particular group you wish to reach. After that is done, choose the time of day when you can reach those people.

Alt explained that the next step is to study the type of audience, in terms of its desires.

In a recent survey, according to Alt, it was found that farmers prefer the interview-type of program. "Now we use wire-records to interview farmers for farm programs," he stated.

He cited the example of a telephone company that wished to attract switchboard operators to work for them. "The idea was to glamorize the job," Alt explained. The radio station made a study of the situation and picked its audience, girls from 18 to 22. It also determined that they were at

home from 5 to 6 o'clock in the evening. The next logical step, according to Alt, was to find out what would appeal to them. Popular music with emphasis on the male voice was chosen.

The program was so successful and there were so many applicants for switchboard jobs that it was canceled within a week, Alt declared.

Alt spoke in place of Douglas Grant, program director of WMT, Cedar Rapids.

Urges Training Of Deaf Child Begin at 3

Deaf children should be admitted to state institutions at the age of three.

That was the opinion of Dr. Helen S. Lane, principal of the Central Institute for the Deaf at St. Louis, Mo., who spoke yesterday afternoon in the senate chamber of Old Capitol. Her lecture was given in conjunction with the speech department conference which ends today.

"I find that deaf children who are started when they are two or three years old are ahead of those started at five or six," Dr. Lane stated. "Unfortunately, many of the state schools will not accept children until they are six years old."

She explained that the hearing child is talking—telling his experiences and asking questions—when he begins first grade. The deaf child must take three years of preparatory work to catch up and is nine years old when he starts first grade.

"Give a nine-year-old a primer and he will find it boring," said Dr. Lane, "but he can't read books for nine year old children and so he doesn't like reading."

"Years ago," Dr. Lane continued, "almost every one in the field of education said the deaf child is retarded mentally from two to three years. After some study, I decided the children were not mentally retarded but that the test was not a fair one. Perhaps they did not understand the instructions."

One test was improved for a deaf child, Dr. Lane said, and after experiment it was agreed that the deaf child is normal mentally.

Four rules for training the deaf, given by Dr. Lane, are: (1) He should be started early in school. (2) He should be given a great love of reading—if he loves to read, it will increase his vocabulary. (3) Encourage the child to reason. (4) Use what hearing he has to the maximum.

Dr. Lane will conduct a round-table this morning at 10 o'clock in the senate chamber in Old Capitol on problems in the psychological testing of deaf children.

Shirley Moyer, NI, will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Moyer, Tama, this weekend.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Fukey, 81 Riverside drive, will leave today for Chicago, where they will attend the wedding of Mrs. Fukey's sister.

Jean Anderson, Des Moines, will spend the weekend with Joyce Heeren, A3, Des Moines.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Vogel, 229 Iowa avenue, are visiting relatives in Denver. Mr. and Mrs. Philip

In Suit for Summer She Doesn't Simmer



GUARANTEED TO TAKE YOUR mind off the thermometer is the casually tailored white linen suit worn by Ann Steckenrider, A2, Des Moines. For dress-up occasions Ann selects white gloves, blue and white spectators and a summer flower for her hair. This practical kick-pleat classic becomes informal when combined with colored accessories.

PERSONAL NOTES

Seaman second class William J. Roberts, son of Mrs. Mary V. Roberts, 2029 I street, has returned to Newport, R.I., after a four-month cruise in European waters.

Lark Merryman, Rochester, Minn., will be the weekend guest of Prof. and Mrs. Lothrop Smith, 1011 N. Summit street.

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To Preview 3 Films For Teachers, Librarians

Everyday problems of social contact will be the topic of three films to be shown from 10 to 11 a.m. today in E 205 East hall.

Teachers and librarians requested these previews from the Bureau of Visual Instruction to select educational subjects to show at study groups in their own communities.

The first film, "How Do You Do," shows how to meet people. "You and Your Friends" depicts a party of "teen-age youngsters demonstrating pleasing and objectionable types of behavior.

The third film, "You and Your Family," presents the problems faced by children and their parents in the everyday business of living together.

Meetings, Speeches--Town 'n' Campus

BUNGALOW CLUB—Members of the Bungalow club will entertain their families at a picnic supper at 5 p.m. tomorrow in upper City park. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Jones and Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Williams will be in charge.

ST. THOMAS MORE GUILD AUXILIARY. The monthly meeting of the St. Thomas More guild auxiliary will be held Monday evening at 7:30 at the Catholic student center. Catholic students and wives of students are invited to attend the meeting in the rumpus room.

Corn Borers Increase SHENANDOAH, Ia. (P)—"European corn borers are worse in Iowa this summer than in any previous year", H.M. Harris, Iowa state entomologist, said yesterday at the annual meeting of the North Central Association of Commissioners, Directors and Secretaries of Agriculture.

Short Notice Lunch For Hurry Up Meals Try This Menu

It could happen to anybody—unexpected guests who were "just passing through" decide to pay you a visit. But you needn't get flustered about what to serve them, when you have a few tried and true refreshers well in mind.

This colorful and easily prepared fruit drink will perk up willing spirits and provide many pleasant moments of relaxation. 1 medium sized can of grapefruit juice.

Combine the can of grapefruit juice with an equal amount of grape juice in a pitcher. Stir, and add ice cubes. Garnish the glasses with a red or minted cherry, sprig of mint or a piece of lemon or orange slice. This serves eight.

For added refreshment, accompany the drink with these easy-to-hold rolled sandwiches. To prepare: Spread thin slices of soft white bread (crusts trimmed to a neat square) with a layer of cheese or ground meat mixed with mayonnaise. Add a leaf of garden lettuce or water cress to each slice and roll up. Secure the rolled sandwiches with colored or plain tooth picks.

Issue Licenses to Wed

Marriage licenses have been issued to the following couples during the last two days: Clyde A. Abbott and Lillian Cizek; Robert Huff and Dorothy Uhler, and Howard L. Searl and Ruth Pierce, all Iowa City residents.

Herbert Osterkamp and Catherine Wirth, both of Cedar Rapids; Henry K. Solbrig, Amana, and June Richards, Waco, Tex.; Robert E. Hull, Coralville, and Gloria Ann Rossie, Iowa City; Robert E. Blessing, Independence, and Norma Saul, Waterloo, and Richard L. Buchwalter, Iowa City, and Marie Figueira of Drancy, Seine, France.

TODAY AT DUNN'S Clearance DRESSES

NOW—with summer just starting Dunn's brings you a sale of hundreds of smart dresses priced for immediate clearance—

All Sales Final No Refunds — No Exchanges Values to \$22.95 3 BIG GROUPS

Print Dresses! \$4.88
Pastel Dresses!
Navy Dresses!
Cotton Dresses!
Creme Dresses!
Street Dresses!
\$5.88

Sizes 9 to 15
Sizes 12 to 20
Sizes 38 to 44
Sizes 16½ to 24½
Sizes 46 to 52
\$6.88

BLOUSE CLEARANCE

Better blouses reduced only because we are overstocked! Some slightly soiled. All terrific Values!! \$3
Cottons — Crepes — Jerseys
Pastels — Prints — Whites

DUNN'S

116 E. Washington

Strub's Aldens

TODAY Last Day

SALLOW COMPLEXION? TINY WRINKLES? PROPER MAKE-UP? LARGE PORES? DRY SKIN? OILY SKIN? PROBLEM SKIN?

Your Beauty Questions Answered

MISS YVONNE TENNIS
Beauty Consultant from
Dorothy Perkins
FINE COSMETICS

... in our cosmetics department to help YOU with your beauty problems. This beauty consultant is here primarily in a professional capacity, not just to sell cosmetics. Ask her to prepare for you a personal analysis chart, adapting scientific beauty care to your skin. No obligation.

July 11th and 12th

DOCTORS FOR OVER A CENTURY

THE MAX WOCHER & SON CO. has been supplying the medical profession with the finest in Stainless Steel surgical instruments and medical equipment.

RUSS PHEBUS, Iowa Representative
427 N. Dubuque St. Dial 3302

The Daily Iowan

ESTABLISHED 1868

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Saturday, July 12, 1947

Needed to Fill the Gap



MVA--Conflict of Competing Agencies

The primary issue faced in the MVA controversy is what agency shall administer the necessary work. Everybody agrees that flood control is a prime urgency. The recent floods demonstrated that. Some 2 million acres of our most fertile cropland were flooded. Hundreds of thousands of tons of our best topsoil was washed to the sea. Countless families were made homeless. Disease and suffering were widespread, in amounts not able to be reckoned in terms of money.

Everybody agrees that there must be flood control. Most everybody, especially the "upper river" people in the Dakotas, Wyoming, Colorado and Nebraska, recognize the need for reclamation. Vast areas of land lie fallow for want of irrigation.

Recent work by the reclamation bureau shows the money power of irrigation. The average dry land yield of \$6 per acre was raised to \$36 an acre by irrigation. This means an income of \$130 million a year more for the whole area.

Irrigation of the whole area would mean the land could support 300,000 more people on farms. Some 400,000 more would find jobs in cities and towns, says the Reclamation bureau.

So, there must also be irrigation. The catch comes under the Pick-Sloan plan, already approved by congress. The current argument is over the amount of appropriations.

Col. Lewis Pick, the builder of the famous Ledo road into China, developed his plan mostly to provide navigation and flood control.

W. G. Sloan, of the reclamation bureau plans primarily to develop irrigation, along with some hydro-electric power, in the upper regions of the river.

There has been a traditional fight between the two agencies. Some of their functions overlap. Some of their projects compete with each other.

For example, the army engineers under Pick want a nine-foot channel from Sioux City down to St. Louis. But Sloan contends there isn't enough rainfall from June to October to provide both the nine-foot channel and sufficient irrigation.

In fact, the two agencies only reluctantly agreed to a shotgun marriage of their plans to win some kind of congressional support.

Would it not be better, perhaps, to give some agency the responsibility for over-all, integrated control of the river?

As the St. Louis Post-Dispatch says, it's one big river and one big problem. As such, the "big muddy" would seem to demand an agency to coordinate the interests of both flood control and navigation and irrigation.

The issue is virtually the same as in the TVA controversy. The TVA has been able to develop the Tennessee river valley as an economic unit. It naturally has had to consider and to take into account competing economic factions. So would the MVA.

It seems to us that to split development of this river between two agencies is only asking for trouble.

The argument is made that the MVA would mean "socialism and totalitarianism." The MVA plan, however, calls for regional, local control.

Its central office might well be in, say, Omaha. That would bring it closer to the people in the area affected than Washington is. You have to go to Washington now to get action on a top-level policy decision under the Pick-Sloan plan. The TVA functions locally in its area of operation.

Ask yourself this question: where would it be easier to travel and present your problem, to Washington or Omaha?

Taming the "big muddy" is a mighty big problem. Two competing agencies are less likely to succeed than an over-all administration.

What Hope for Peace With Russia?

A recent magazine article points up the trouble between Russia and the United States.

Written by a "Mr. X" in the state department and published in the quarterly "Foreign Affairs," the article is generally attributed to George Kennan, chief of the state department policy planning staff.

It is inconceivable that Kennan would write the article without state department backing.

The article says a good many things, all of them disheartening.

In brief, Russia has "no real faith in the possibility of a permanent happy co-existence of the capitalist and socialist worlds, but rather a cautious, persistent pressure toward the disruption and weakening of all rival influence and rival power."

There's a lot of danger packed in those words, much more than shows on the surface. We must first remember that the state department is pretty careful with words.

The gentlemen there make it their business to know what to say, when to say it and what not to say. And they undoubtedly have a welter of facts to back them up.

If the state department has become so discouraged with Russian foreign policy that it now publicly believes Russia wants world domination, we're really headed for trouble.

The article states that Russia hopes for and expects the capitalist system to fall apart and intends to move in wherever it's weak enough, that Russia has a flexible timetable to permit temporary retreats when necessary.

A look at the history books shows just how incompatible the

Russian idea of what should happen to the world is with our policy.

We twice put the skids under Germany for practicing just such an idea. We did it to Japan and Italy. The question is too obvious: Will we have to cope with Russia through war?

"Mr. X" later says the Russian people are disillusioned. If there were some way to get facts to the little people of Russia, if there were some way to break the "iron curtain", we might be able to avert catastrophe.

Another very slim possibility is that the present Russian government might become mellowed or break down in the next 10 or 15 years, as "Mr. X" points out, if, in the meantime, the U.S. follows a policy of "firm containment" against Soviet expansion.

But the sad part about all this is that the hopes, work and fine thoughts put in the United Nations now seem peculiarly hollow as the two strongest nations build their battle lines.

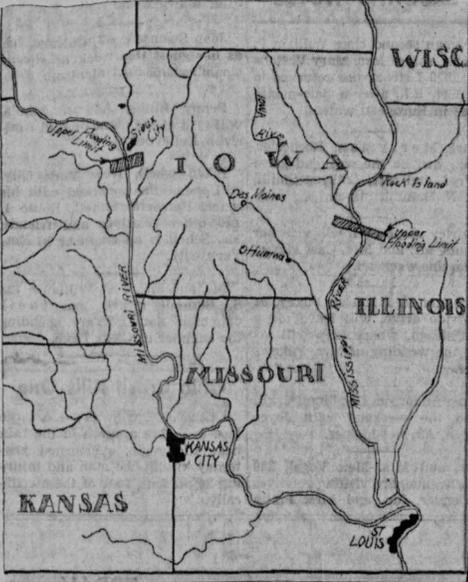
A new killer has been discovered. It is designed to exterminate one of our greatest enemies—weeds.

Name of the new chemical, announced recently by the U.S. department of agriculture, is isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate. The name alone is enough to frighten weeds.

IPC is death to quackgrass and its long underground roots heretofore dug from the soil by hand. Ten pounds an acre will free farmer's sugar beets or spinach from choking enemies.

If the new killer lives up to scientists' expectations, the one number one pest of agriculture can be stricken from the list.

3 Plans To Tame Big Muddy



Map By Jack O'Brien

By Daily Iowan Research Staff

Essentially three schools of thought prevail on how to tame the Missouri. The first, followed by the army engineers, relies on construction of reservoirs and levees along the main stream.

The second relies on control in the upper tributaries by coordinating dams with replenishment of the soil. A combination of these two is the present Missouri control program (the Pick-Sloan plan), administered jointly by the army engineers and the bureau of reclamation.

The plan, as adopted by congress in 1944, contemplated the eventual construction of 105 reservoirs.

The engineers were to build dams and levees along the lower Missouri, and reclamation was to build upstream dams, with emphasis upon irrigation and power purposes rather than upon soil conservation.

Thus far, the engineers have started work on two new dams, and reclamation has eight either underway or in the blueprint stage.

A third school of opinion advocates a comprehensive Missouri Valley authority, which would start on the slopes and work down through the small streams.

Senator Murray (D-Mont) introduced the MVA bill in 1944 and introduced it again April 23, 1947.

Advocates of MVA would continue all the work now under construction, but would combine downstream levees with control

of the upstream lands where the river originates. The MVA planners argue that the present program is piecemeal and doesn't do enough to protect the valuable farmlands.

They warn that the 500,000 acres of rich and irreplaceable soil lost yearly through erosion eventually piles up behind the dams, heightening the flow and widening the rivers.

As proof of the necessity of combining soil conservation and storage reservoirs, they point to the TVA, which held the flood waters on the Tennessee last year to ten feet below the potential crest.

Recent tests in Iowa showed that the run-off of water on untreated land was 69 percent, on meadow land only 1.6 percent.

The soil conservation service estimates that complete control of cultivated land in the Missouri basin would have reduced present flood crests by 20 percent.

I'D RATHER BE RIGHT Marshall Plan Makes U.S. Sound Secure and Confident

By SAMUEL GRAFTON
(New York Post Syndicate)

The Marshall plan has put color in our cheeks and a curl in our hair. We feel better and we sound better on account of it.

For the first time in several years, we have the air of being at ease in our foreign talks; we give the impression of having size, of standing a touch above the battle and this is good.

It all goes back to the question of style. Our offer of aid to all Europe has style. It is not an offer a weak power could make, or a small one or one that felt inferior.

The kind of victory we are aiming for through the Marshall plan is the kind one deservedly wins by acting in true accord with one's stature, with security and confidence. It is interesting this is the first time we have clearly beaten Russia in an international set-to, and that we did it without a threat; rather, by an offer of aid.

It seems to me we ought not only to push ahead with the Marshall plan, but that we ought to make even larger and more conscious use of the moral strategy implied in it.

We ought to pass the Stratton bill, allow 400,000 displaced persons to come here. After homeless humanity forms up its lines to march in our direction, let the world argue then, if it still cares to, over whether our culture is good or bad.

The anti-American arguments now heard in Europe should sound fairly hollow as the d.p.'s queue up to come here. We could afford to lean on our elbows and laugh at criticism while the march was on, and for some time after.

And only a big country can do this; even a small one can fire

a cannon, but only a big one can do this.

The only things which are safe for us to do are the things no one else can do.

One of the weaknesses of the Truman Doctrine was precisely that it copied British policy. The British have their troubles and they have to keep their empire together with bits of string and bicycle tape, with a show of real bravery in one place, and a touch of connivance with repression somewhere else.

But the picture of Uncle Sam bending almost double to get close enough to the ear of the unloved Greek king to make a deal with him was a grotesquerie.

With the Marshall plan we have stood upright, and in consequence there is a reevaluation of sizes going on all over Europe as the conference on aid begins.

To allow the displaced persons to come here would threaten nobody, yet it would almost physically turn Europe in our direction. To help solve this problem for the world, with ease and graciousness, would be an assertion of stature, whose point no one could miss.

The marching refugees would be like arrows drawn on a chart to point to the center of freedom in the world.

The addition of 400,000 able persons would be a national asset, gained at no one's cost; the moral victory would be even greater as an harassed and nagging world tried to understand the gesture, and to understand us, who had made it.

The fact that to do this we may first have to win a victory over ourselves in no way reduces, but rather increases its importance and necessity.

Schedules of hours for other departmental libraries will be posted on the doors of each library. Reserve books may be withdrawn for overnight use one hour before closing time.

WSUI PROGRAM CALENDAR
8:00 a.m. Morning Chapel
8:15 a.m. News
8:30 a.m. Morning Melodies
9:00 a.m. Organ Melodies
9:15 a.m. News
9:30 a.m. The Bookshelf
9:45 a.m. After Breakfast Coffee
10:00 a.m. Excursions in Science
10:15 a.m. Yesterday's Musical Favorites
10:30 a.m. Our Land Be Bright
10:45 a.m. Latin American Rhythm
11:00 a.m. Reporter's Scrapbook
11:15 a.m. Piano Stylings
11:30 a.m. Johnson County News
11:40 a.m. Adventures in Music
12:00 noon Lunch Rambles
12:30 p.m. News
12:45 p.m. Guest Star
1:00 p.m. Musical Chats
2:00 p.m. Johnson County News
2:15 p.m. Safety Speaks
2:30 p.m. Sporting Parade
2:45 p.m. Beyond Victory
3:00 p.m. Afternoon Melodies
3:30 p.m. News
3:35 p.m. Afternoon Melodies
4:00 p.m. American Legion (Junior Baseball)
4:15 p.m. Tea Time Melodies
5:00 p.m. Children's Hour
5:30 p.m. News
5:45 p.m. Musical Moods
6:00 p.m. Sports Time
6:15 p.m. Dinner Hour Music
6:30 p.m. News-Farm Fishes
7:30 p.m. Saturday Swing Session
8:00 p.m. Here's to Veterans
8:15 p.m. Walkie Time
8:45 p.m. Proudly We Hall
9:00 p.m. Campus Shop
9:45 p.m. News
10:00 p.m. SIGN OFF

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

Taft Pickets Unfair

By PAUL MALLON
(By King Features Syndicate, Inc.)
WASHINGTON—A new high in political intimidation was scored when an electrical union international representative organized the picketing of the wedding of a young son of Senator Taft because of Taft's legislative views.

This man who injected union politics into a family nuptial celebration proclaimed a right "picket Senator Taft wherever we find him."

The right he is proclaiming, of course, is to intimidate not only a public legislator, but his family, thus to annoy and frighten any public man for having views contrary to a union.

In some what similar but more legitimate circumstances, President Truman set a far different and thoroughly American example.

When Henry Wallace went to Europe to speak against the American government foreign policy, Mr. Truman said let him talk, let him go as far as he wishes.

His passport was not taken up. No impediment of the slightest intimidation was put in his path. Mr. Truman let Wallace have and express his opinion, even contrary to bi-partisan government foreign policy and even abroad against his own government.

The immediate significance of this picketing of Hymen, involves the question how far the unions are going in opposition to a law enacted by more than two-thirds of congress.

Indeed the trend has gone so far an AFL official issued public assurance against revolutionary activities such as a general strike.

But private reports from certain eastern factories disclose the Communists have found meat to their liking in this situation, and are going whole hog at it, intending to goad the unions to the utmost.

Picketing of the nuptials of a son of a senator for his legislative view represents extremist tactics of political intimidation, smearing of public names and roughshod riding of public opinion.

My own reports are meagre and largely personal, but do not bear out these fearful suspicions. Or rather, the most trustworthy objective reports, while inadequate, show none of the political disasters is actually possible.

American union leaders, and rank and file, agree on not wanting socialism. They get higher wages now, than British socialism will ever provide.

They want freedom of negotiation and contract. The Communists and Socialists will ride union coat tails, and perhaps foment or do the dirtiest of the campaigning job against the law, but they are not likely to convert American union leadership to their cause.

Both are small minorities, which may now grow, but not enough to be politically revolutionary at the time.

News accounts of the picketing of the church at the Taft son wedding says the field organizer planned for several thousands of his members to stage their picket protest, but only 150 showed.

The whole union leadership however, does not seem to realize in its campaign that it has failed to swing public opinion.

The campaign is emotional, purely. The unions act outrageously. They do not point to anything anyone has done to them yet, under the bill, which contravenes justice.

They say the law is unjust, but they only offer their own interpretations of it and say these possibilities are unjust.

They have made no "cause celebre" to convince anyone. They have only shown the law is against their wishes.

They need to demonstrate they cause more clearly, but they cannot do this by agitation and they may hurt their cause before the public by extreme activities.

They are not likely to run away with public opinion by use of a whip on their adversaries and families.

OFFICIAL DAILY BULLETIN

Items in the UNIVERSITY CALENDAR are scheduled in the President's Office, Old Capitol. Items for the GENERAL NOTICE should be deposited with the city editor of The Daily Iowan in the newsroom in East Hall. GENERAL NOTICES must be at The Daily Iowan by 2 p.m. the day preceding first publication; notices will NOT be accepted by telephone, and must be TYPED OR LEGHAND WRITTEN and SIGNED by a responsible person.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1947

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR
Saturday, July 12
9 a.m. Summer session roundtable conducted by Norman Cousins, house chamber, Old Capitol.
10 a.m. Conference on speech pathology and hearing conservation, senate chamber, Old Capitol.
8 p.m. Vesper service; address by Dr. T. Z. Koo, west approach to Old Capitol (Macbride auditorium in case of rain).
Monday, July 14
4 p.m. Round table discussion of the Iowa summer show by Professors Earl E. Harper, Mary Holmes and James Lechay, art auditorium.
Tuesday, July 15
8 p.m. University play: "Wings Over Europe", University theater.
Wednesday, July 16
4 p.m. Guided tour of the third exhibition of contemporary art, main gallery, art building.
8 p.m. Concert, summer session symphony orchestra. Philip Greeley Clapp, conductor, main lounge, Iowa Union.
Thursday, July 17
8 p.m. University play: "Wings Over Europe", University theater.
Friday, July 18
4 p.m. Conference on Speech Pathology and Hearing Conservation, senate chamber, Old Capitol.
8 p.m. Summer session lecture by William Agar, chief of speaker bureau of United Nations, west approach to Old Capitol (Macbride auditorium in case of rain).
8 p.m. Play, university theater.
9 p.m. Friday Frolic, Iowa Union.
Saturday, July 19
9 a.m. Roundtable led by William Agar, house chamber, Old Capitol.
10 a.m. Conference on speech pathology and hearing conservation, senate chamber, Old Capitol.
8 p.m. University play, university theater.

GENERAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO AUGUST GRADUATES
Candidates for degrees at the summer commencement exercises Aug. 6, may purchase announcements in the alumni office, Old Capitol, beginning Monday, July 7.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY HOURS
Listed is the library schedule from June 11 to Aug. 6:
Reading room, Macbride hall, reserve reading room, library annex; 7:50 a.m. to 10 p.m. Monday-Friday; 7:50 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday; 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday.
Periodical reading room, library annex; 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Monday-Friday; 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday.
Government documents reading room library annex; a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday-Friday; 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday.
Education-philosophy - psychology library, East hall; 7:50 a.m. to 10 p.m. Monday-Friday; 7:50 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday.

IOWA MOUNTAINEERS
Overnight outing to Devil's Backbone state park, Saturday and Sunday, July 12 and 13. The group will leave from below the engineering building at 6:30 p.m. Saturday. Reservations may be made by depositing \$1 with Jess Cox. Members provide own food for Sunday breakfast and lunch.

CATHOLIC STUDENTS
A communion breakfast will be held following the 9 a.m. Mass Sunday at the rumpus room of the Catholic Student center.

MEETINGS
Pi Lambda Theta - Business meeting for all members at 4 p.m. Monday at Rebecca Baker's home, 311 N. Capitol street.

WHO Calendar (NBC Outlet)

7:00 a.m. OBC News, Dreier
8:00 a.m. Weather
1:30 p.m. Your Host Is Buffalo
2:00 p.m. Saturday Showcase
2:30 p.m. Musicians
3:00 p.m. Iowa Roundtable Discussion
3:30 p.m. The Three Suns
5:15 p.m. Veteran's Advisor
6:30 p.m. Moby's & Natalie
7:00 p.m. Your Hill Parade
8:00 p.m. Mystery Without Murder
10:30 p.m. Our Foreign Policy

WMT Calendar (CBS Outlet)

8:30 a.m. Musical Clock
9:00 a.m. News, Patterson
11:00 a.m. Grand Central Station
3:00 p.m. Cross Section, USA
4:00 p.m. Campus Parade
5:30 p.m. News, Wisniewski
6:30 p.m. Danny O'Neill
7:00 p.m. Bill Goodwin Show
7:30 p.m. Vaughn Monroe
8:00 p.m. Wayne King Favorites
8:30 p.m. Jimmy Dorsey Orch.
9:30 p.m. Meet The Press

Tumult and Shouting

There are evils in industry-wide bargaining, with the small manufacturers taking the rap. But whether these evils can be cured by law is certainly open to doubt.
MARQUIS CHILDS

British newspapers have fallen into the habit of referring to "Chicago-like" gangsters, "Chicago-style" killers, and "Chicago style" holdups in describing London's current crime wave. No comparisons with New York's "Murder, Inc." and racketeering gangs ever is drawn by the London Press...

The use of such expressions must be part of an inspired campaign to discredit Chicago and the American middle west.
CHICAGO TRIBUNE

I am the mechanic who keeps the car running, but I do not actually sit in the driver's seat and turn the wheel.
LORD MOUNTBATTEN

Truman now reads an FBI report a federal post outside the military and foreign services.
NEWSWEEK

SALLY'S SALLIES



Copyright 1947, King Features Syndicate, Inc. World rights reserved. "I suppose so!"

Landing Lights For Airport Ready Soon

\$125,000 Job to Add New Landing Facilities For Nighttime Flights

Night flying will be possible at the Iowa City airport with the completion of night landing lights in about two weeks, airport officials reported yesterday.

"The 114 runway lights along with other special lighting equipment should be ready in 10 days or two weeks," O. T. Hovey, contractor who is handling the job, stated.

The cost of installation would probably run between \$100,000 to \$125,000 Hovey said. He based his estimate on 22 other lighting jobs he has handled in past years.

The new landing lights, which will add new night landing facilities for commercial and private flights to and from Iowa City, are being installed at 25-foot intervals along the three runways.

Arch W. Wade, resident engineer for the Civil Aeronautics Administration, explained the tri-color lighting system from a pilot's viewpoint. The white lights will cast parallel beams of light along the runways in the safe zones. Orange arc-lights, 1,500 feet from the ends of runways, will notify pilots they have only that many more feet for their take-off. Green lights at the ends of runways mark the definite ends of runways.

Lighting off he runways will be controlled by civil aeronautics administration personnel. Each of the three runways will be controlled separately, so as to avoid confusion, Wade said. Maintenance will be done by the city.

Installation of the lights was to have been completed yesterday but lack of concrete because of floods interrupted the work, Hovey said.

In addition to the landing lights, the CAA is also constructing a 75-foot beacon tower with a 36-inch revolving light. An 11- by 31-foot brick transformer house will house all the electrical control equipment for the landing lights, and a directional wind cone apparatus, equipped with lights, will replace the old wind sock.

Funds for the lighting equipment came from a federal airport act which appropriated \$322,500 for airport improvement at Iowa City, Verne Bales, chairman of the Iowa City airport commission, said.

The CAA has charge of construction and supervision of the lighting equipment at the airport. It is supplying the lights, cable and equipment for the lighting installation, Bales said.

The number of United Airline flights into Iowa City will not be increased as a result of the night flying service, B. D. McWilliams, manager of the airline in Iowa City, said. He mentioned that new lights would make Iowa City an alternate airport and make possible emergency or unscheduled landings. An increase in flights would be impractical, McWilliams said, because the air line does not have adequate facilities to handle extra flights.

Two flights of twin-engined, 21-passenger planes leave Iowa City daily. A westbound flight leaves at 3:25 p.m. and an eastbound at 2:30 p.m. Approximately 300 air passengers are handled monthly through the local office.

Effect of the new landing lights will make possible commercial flying instruction, R. W. (Bud) Cochrane, owner-manager of the Iowa City Flying service, said. Only training for private licenses can be offered now but with night flying, commercial pilots can be trained, Cochrane said. Private pilots cannot hire out but commercial pilots can. Some 30 pilots are training for private licenses now.

The Iowa City airport commission also has a \$19,750 shop and office building under construction at the airport now, Bales said. The building, when completed, will have a 50- by 50-foot repair shop and a 16- by 50-foot office. It will be leased to a fixed base operator at the airport on completion, Bales said.

Files for Divorce Charging Cruelty

Donna Rogers, 1907 G. street, yesterday filed petition for divorce from Hugh Rogers, charging cruelty.

Mrs. Rogers asked the district court to grant her custody of a seven-month-old daughter and to set a sum for her support. The couple was married in June, 1946. Mrs. Rogers' attorneys are Swisher and Swisher.

Della Davison this week received a divorce from Richard F. Davison on a charge of cruelty. The court approved a stipulation made by the couple in which Davison agreed to pay \$50 monthly alimony for 20 months. Attorney and court costs also were charged to Davison. Mrs. Davison was represented by Attorney William R. Hart.

French Newcomer Likes U.S.— Prefers Iowa City to Paris

Iowa City has it all over Paris, according to Marie Figueira, a Frenchwoman who left her home in Drancy, a Parisian suburb, just 25 days ago.

Marie came to Iowa City to be the bride of Richard L. Buchwalter, 118 E. Prentiss street. They will be married at 11 o'clock this morning in the Methodist parsonage.

Tiny Marie—she's four feet, eleven inches tall and wears a four-and-one-half shoe—has auburn hair and a brilliant, white smile. She says she likes the wide streets and the "very nice" houses in Iowa City.

There are "lots of trees" here, too—and there aren't so many in Paris. "It is much better than Paris," Marie says. Her eyes and accent do most of the convincing.

The story of Marie's romance began when she met Sgt. Richard Buchwalter at a dance in Paris in July, 1945. At that time Richard was in a photo-mapping company stationed in Paris and Marie was a bookkeeper in a bank.

The two "went together" until January, 1946, when Richard was transferred to Munich. In March, Richard had a furlough and he and Marie became engaged. Shortly afterward, he was sent back to the United States for discharge.

Before he left, the two decided to wait to be married until Richard graduated from college. This June Richard graduated from the college of engineering at the university. Marie left Cannes June 16 on the SS Sobiesky.

She arrived in New York July 2 and Richard met the ship. Some red tape delayed things a little and the couple had to wait one day before they could see each other.

Marie has lots to say about the United States.

"Everybody is very nice here!" she exclaims. And everything is so fast! When she told the people in her office it would take only 24 hours to get to Iowa City after she docked in New York, "they did not believe me," Marie says.

She doesn't like New York except at all. "It is not beautiful at all," she says, "but it is very beautiful at night with so many lights."

And in the United States there is so much comfort, she marvels. Refrigerators, cars. "Just the very rich people" have cars in France, she explains.

In France one has to have tickets for clothes, bread and other food, and then there is not enough, Marie points out.

And here? "Oh, life is not expensive here," says Marie, "you have all the things here."

Marie uses the English she learned in school very well. Richard doesn't speak much French but he's learning under Marie's instruction.

When asked if she had been homesick yet for her parents and older sister, Marie glanced at Richard and smilingly replied, "If he was not a good boy, yes. But he is a good boy."



Ex-Soldier Buchwalter and Bride-to-Be "He is a Good Boy."

City Weighs New Possibility For Extra Fire Station Here

Iowa City's search for a new auxiliary fire station yesterday added a third type of building to the list already under study.

Three city officials inspected a highway commission storage shed in southwest Iowa City, considering chances of erecting a similar one to make room for two new fire trucks expected in September. Alderman Max S. Hawkins of the city council's fire and water committee said the structure would be of hollow tile construction, about 34 feet wide and 60 feet long.

Previously considered were possibilities of using a Quonset-hut or remodeling the old Alert hose house on North Linn street.

Mayor Preston Koser and Fire Chief J. J. Clark looked over the commission's shed on Howard street with Hawkins yesterday. If Iowa City builds one like it, the alderman reported, a likely site would be near the present city scales at 334 S. Gilbert street.

The shed would furnish temporary housing for a new ladder truck and the department's present pumping truck until Iowa City gets a larger administration building and fire station.

More durable than a Quonset, the structure might then be used as a shop and storage shed for the city engineer's department. Hawkins explained.

An estimate of costs for the project is expected today when a building contractor confers with city officials. They will study a rough preliminary schedule drawn up by City Engineer Fred E. Gartzke last night.

Hawkins said yesterday that a contractor's estimate has set the cost of a 40- by 60-foot Quonset at about \$7,000. That would include plumbing, wiring, insulation and heating to make quarters for two firemen to be stationed permanently in the proposed house.

Costs of remodeling the old Alert hose house probably would run to more than \$7,000, Hawkins added. Idle since 1929, the place was studied with a view to enlarging it to hold part of the \$40,000 worth of equipment now on order.

Besides the ladder truck, a new 1,000-gallon-a-minute pumping truck is expected to arrive this fall. After hearing today's cost report, Hawkins will make recommendations on a final choice at the city council's meeting Monday night.

Both Hawkins and Mayor Koser previously said it is doubtful that use of the old station will be approved. Hawkins indicated a "possibility" yesterday that an auxiliary station may be built with funds the city gets later this month under a state liquor-profit bill passed by the legislature earlier in the year.

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Employee Recreation Forum Here Monday

A one-day conference on employee recreation will be held Monday at the Iowa Union for eastern Iowa manufacturers and retailers. It will be sponsored by the university in cooperation with the Iowa City Chamber of Commerce.

The program will consist of a series of panel discussions starting at 2:30 p.m. in the River room. In the first session the nature and administration of employee recreation will be discussed.

At 3:30 a panel on how to finance employee recreation will be held. A color movie on RCA Victor recreation programs will be shown at 4:30.

The conference will end with a dinner at 6 p.m. in the Union and a discussion of the scope of employee recreation.

Among panel discussion leaders will be Floyd R. Eastwood, professor of industrial recreation at Purdue university and visiting summer lecturer here; and R. Cal Skillman, president of the Industrial Recreation Association.

This conference is the first of its kind in Iowa, according to Dr. Eastwood. Purdue began studies in industrial recreation in 1939 at the request of industry. Since then surveys have shown an 18 percent increase in industries having planned recreation, he said.

University To Award Record 550 Degrees

The largest summer Commencement in the university's history will occur Aug. 6 when approximately 550 degrees and certificates will be awarded.

WSUI will broadcast the event, which is scheduled for 8 p.m. in Iowa Union. President Virgil M. Hancher will confer the awards.

The last record was set at the 1941 Commencement when students received 515 degrees and certificates. Since then the yearly average has been 385.

The Commencement will close the first term of the summer session and be the final award ceremony of 1947.

50,000 To Take Tests This fall 50,000 high school pupils will take tests planned by the college of education, Prof. E. F. Lindquist, director of the project, announced yesterday.

It will be the largest testing program since the series was started in 1942. Last year the plan attracted 233 schools and 43,000 pupils.

The tests will be given during the first three weeks in September in three half-day sessions of two and one half hours each.

Of the nation's estimated 85,000 non-government owned planes, 79,000 are privately owned and 816 by airlines.



Janet Greer To Girls State

Janet Greer, 15, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L.C. Greer of 428 S. Governor street, has been chosen as Iowa City representative to the annual Hawkeye Girls State at Grinnell college July 23 to 30.

Miss Greer is a junior in St. Patrick's high school. Her trip is being sponsored by Roy L. Chopek unit No. 17 of the American Legion Auxiliary.

She was one of 200 girls who were selected from 300 applications received in the department office at Clinton. She will report to the Grinnell college campus Wednesday, July 23, for enrollment.

Hawkeye Girls State is intended to acquaint girls of the state with functions of a democratic government, teach them to live together as self-governing citizens, and to present the duties, privileges and responsibilities of American citizenship.

To be eligible to attend Girls State, each girl must be completing her third year in high school and rank scholastically in the upper half of her class. She must be of good character and good health and must possess outstanding qualities of leadership.

Lineman Falls Off Pole; Receives Pelvic Injury

Le Roy Kohl, 609 S. Capitol street, was injured yesterday morning when he fell from a light pole at Kelley field, south of Iowa City on Highway 218.

Kohl, a lineman with the Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric company, was taken to Mercy hospital in an ambulance where X-rays revealed he had received multiple fractures of the pelvis. Hospital officials last night said his condition was "fairly good."

Kohl was helping install lights at Kelley field, which is to be a new Iowa City ball park.

'Margin for Error' is Gone, World Must Unite—Cousins

By PAUL LYNNESS

Fifty-seven seconds can be an awfully long time!

Norman Cousins demonstrated this last night when he dramatically interrupted his lecture—the third in the summer series—to allow 57 seconds by the watch to tick off. This was the length of time it took for the fourth atomic bomb to drop at Bikini lagoon, Cousins declared.

He took out his watch and waited. The crowd was silent. A lady in the audience whispered, "It is a long time, isn't it?"

Finally, Cousins said, "Then it happened."

His point was that "when the unknown is sovereign" a few seconds may be an eternity; that the bomb could fall again; that "we have exhausted our margin for error." We must act now to make the United Nations an effective world government before the atomic bomb falls again.

Cousins, the editor of the Saturday Review of Literature, spoke to a crowd of 700 persons on the west approach to Old Capitol. His originally announced lecture, "Modern Man Is Obsolete," was changed to "Do Not Resign from the Human Race."

Human Race Has Defaulted Cousins stressed that the human race "has defaulted on its right to survive," and that two billion people are now on trial for their lives.

He argued that the United Nations is now weak. It can be strengthened, he said, by three amendments to the charter:

(1) An amendment to prevent the secession of any member nation.

(2) An amendment which would give the United Nations compulsory jurisdiction, backed by overwhelming force if necessary, in all matters relating to world security.

(3) An amendment which would give the United Nations jurisdiction over individuals directly, and not through the states concerned.

These amendments, according to Cousins, have already been put up to congress in the form of a non-partisan resolution sponsored by Congressman Baldwin and MacMahon of Connecticut.

The people of the United States must get behind these proposals, he said. They should place the burden on other nations to accept or refuse a strengthened United Nations.

Cousins deplored the fact that now—two years after the atomic bomb was dropped—we have no adequate atomic control. He blamed the United States for not proposing world control of atomic energy soon enough.

He charged that President Truman failed to prevent the atomic bomb's use against civilian populations at Hiroshima and Nagasaki although he was approached by 65 scientists who begged him not

to drop the bomb. The scientists had proposed a demonstration of the bomb to the Japanese and then an ultimatum. This would have put the decision up to the Japanese whether to surrender or undergo the bombing.

Admiral Halsey, likewise thought there was no real need to drop the bomb, Cousins said.

Perilous Drift Toward War As an observer of the Bikini tests for the American Broadcasting company, Cousins had been impressed with the horrible potentialities of the bomb, and he feared then, as he fears now, "the perilous drift" toward another war.

He said that for people to realize what another war might mean it was only necessary to "look ahead two years to see yourself as one of the unfortunate living, damned to live with the dead and the dying, and damned to live with your conscience."

"You must see that you should have built a floor above quicksand," he declared.

To buttress his argument that world government can be formed now, he looked back into American history.

This morning at 9 o'clock a round table discussion conducted by Cousins will be held in the senate chambers of Old Capitol. The public is invited to attend.

2 Forfeit Speeding Bonds; Bad Check Passer Jailed

Perhaps John E. O'Neill, route 1, was going so fast that he went too far to come back. He forfeited \$20 yesterday when he failed to show up in police court on a speeding charge.

John Schleicher, Kalona, didn't stop at a stop sign. He too failed to appear, so his \$5 bond was forfeited.

Others fined in police court were Clarence William Parker, Davenport, and Allen N. Lang, route 1. Lang paid \$17.50 and Parker was fined \$22.50, both on speeding charges.

Viggo Jorgenson, 812 S. Riverside drive, was released on a \$50 bond yesterday. He was charged with operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated.

Floyd Martindale, Iowa City, was sentenced to 30 days in the county jail yesterday. Martindale was convicted of passing worthless checks. Judge Emil Trott suspended the last 10 days of the sentence if Martindale makes the checks good.

More than 825,000 fires that could have been prevented occurred last year in this country. Sixty percent were put out while they were only small blazes.

You, Too, Can Be a Public Speaker

Speech Expert Maps Road to Oratory

By FRANCIS CORRAL

So you think you won't ever speak in front of an audience? If you are a hermit okay. Otherwise you must remember that two or three people constitute an audience, so you better watch out for the "bug"—stage-fright.

Prof. C.W. Edney of the speech department at University high says that if your voice cracks and quivers, knees tremble, and your "cortex blows a fuse" you are a victim of stage-fright.

The best way to cope with the problem of stage-fright? Recognize its causes, says Edney. "Conquest of fear is then simple."

Anyone immune to stage-fright? Edney believes that no one is immune to it. "It's fear, and it varies in degree from mild worry to extreme hypertension (nervousness)."

"What is stage-fright. It's anguish, fear, caused by anticipation of social consequences. The situation offers a challenge to the speaker. I must do this right, he keeps saying to himself over and over again," Edney stated.

"In his extreme anguish to do the thing right—to escape the criticism and the ridicule of the audience—he concentrates too deeply on himself." According to Edney, "The probable consequence is that he will do badly for the simple reason he wants to do it right."

The solution lies in understanding the nature of fear, he explained. "The speaker should be made to realize that fear is a natural and very universal condition. And, most important, that the ridicule and the criticism of the audience, may probably not occur."

To illustrate his point, Edney cited an example: "I had a sophomore in one of my speech classes, years ago. He had a bad case of stage-fright. After an interview with him I found out that his fear of aud-

iences was traceable to an incident in his youth."

Edney explained that as a child this young man had been forced to study poetry. "One day he was asked to recite in front of company. The child forgot the poem in the middle of his recitation. Confused, very much humiliated and discouraged, he dashed out of the room."

"That childhood experience," Edney added, "stayed with him—the boy was convinced that he could not speak in public without humiliating himself. This went on through high school and his college freshman year."

Edney recalled that "we went over the situation carefully. I reasoned with him and explained that the situation which existed in his childhood no longer existed now. He was an adult now, and had had many social experiences. Most important, I was careful to point out that he should not generalize from one single childhood instance."

"Did it work?" he was asked.

"Yes," answered Professor Edney. "The talk did him good. It was not long before this man was able to handle himself at ease in front of an audience."

He added that a good talk and analysis were not the only remedies. "There are certain temporary expedients we use in speech training," he said.

Some of these techniques are:

1. Taking deep breaths before a public appearance. Exhale briefly before speaking.

2. Setting up a situation which will bring on an audience reaction. For example, cracking a joke or making a personal reference which will make the audience respond. This audience reaction will keep the speaker from concentrating too much on himself.

3. Taking a drink of water or moving about on the platform, has the same effect—prevents intro-

Twin-Propeller Unit Gives More Power

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