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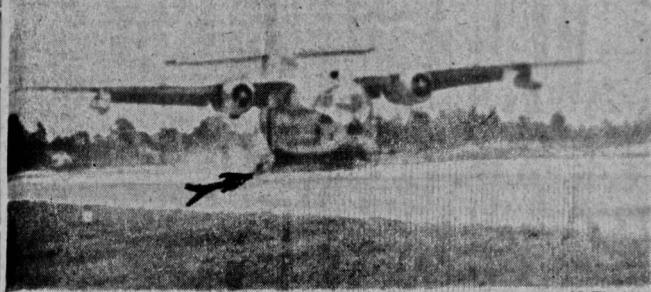
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Plane Lands with Dead Paratrooper



ARROW POINTS TO BODY of paratrooper dangling beneath the plane (See story below). AP Wirephoto

Paratrooper Dangles Under Aircraft, Dies

FT. BRAGG, N.C. (AP)—Sweating crew members fought for more than three hours Tuesday to save the life of a paratrooper who dangled helplessly below their C-123 troop carrier plane here. They failed. The paratrooper apparently died in the air as an officer and two airmen pulled and tugged in their long futile effort to get him back into the plane. His parachute lines had tangled, holding him aloft. When overheated engines finally forced the big plane to land, ground crews sprayed slippery foam along several hundred feet of runway to minimize the danger to the trapped trooper. With the big ship only inches off the ground, the man was cut loose. He skidded 100 feet through the foam. Ground workers rushed up. He was dead. The Ft. Bragg Public Information Office said a preliminary medical examination indicated the victim possibly had been dead for 20 minutes. With the big ship only inches off the ground, crew members inside the plane cut him loose by severing the static lines which bound his partially opened chute. He skidded 100 feet through the foam. Ground workers rushed up. He was dead. The PIO identified the trooper as Pfc. Wayne H. Flugum, 23, of RR 2, Leland, Iowa. His next of

kin was listed as his mother, Mrs. Andrina J. Flugum of Leland. A medical examination listed his death as due to "simple suffocation." The medical report did not specify whether he was suffocated by the lines in which he was entangled, or whether he couldn't breathe in the heavy slipstream and prop wash of air beneath the plane. The report said the body bore no physical injuries. The PIO said the paratrooper's parachute apparently had failed to open completely and he became tangled in other static lines which had been left dangling out the door by other jumpers. Some 36 paratroopers jumped from the plane as part of a routine airborne exercise. The nylon static lines attach to the parachute bag on the jumper and to a cable inside the plane. They are about two inches wide, an eighth inch thick and 15 feet long. The jumper's weight jerks out the parachute and causes it to blossom. The drop took place about 10:30 a.m., and the plane landed at 1:40 p.m. The crew members almost had him once, but he slipped away. "He was pleading with me while he was still alive out there, to please bring him in," said Lt. Gordon Havlinek, Two Rivers, Wis. "And I was trying all I could."

"I had a hold of his left wrist and was just tugging—well, I pulled until I couldn't any more and finally had to let him go. We were all sweating and he was, too, and it was a very poor grasp that we all had." A jet plane also tried to help in the rescue by flying below the troop carrier and nudging the dangling man out from under the big plane with a wing tank. But the paratrooper then was unconscious or dead and couldn't help himself, Havlinek said. So there was no chance, either, to transfer him to the jet. Havlinek was copilot of the plane, a member of the 341st Troop Carrier Squadron stationed at Ardmore, Okla. Lt. Thomas Ansberry, Urbana, Ohio, was the pilot. Ansberry kept the plane circling over the drop zone where ambulances stood by. The landing finally was made at Pope Airfield.

Jordan Moves Further Away From Egypt

AMMAN, Jordan (AP)—Jordan broke away further Tuesday from the Egyptian-Syrian axis and claimed a large part of the Arab-Moslem world is going along.

The government said it has proof of assassination plots by Egypt and implied the main targets might have been King Saud of Saudi Arabia and Jordan's King Hussein.

King Saud meanwhile continued his regal visit here with the young Jordan monarch and apparently approves the defiant rejection of Egypt's presumed Arab overlordship.

These developments during the day sharpened the Jordanian-Egyptian feud:

1. An informed source said Jordan will not accept the credentials of Egypt's newly appointed ambassador if he arrives to replace the envoy removed at Jordan's request Tuesday.

2. This source said Jordan has asked Syria to remove its military attache in Amman as it demanded Tuesday that Egypt remove its army emissary and break the liaison of military alliance.

In followup of its expulsions Tuesday, Jordan said officially that similar action is being taken by Libya, Tunisia, Iraq, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia.

Lt. Col. Fuad Hilal, Egypt's military attache in Amman, returned to Cairo Tuesday. He was accused of plotting against Jordan's security and planning the assassination of "certain official personalities"—apparently a reference to Kings Hussein and Saud. He denied the charge.

Car Rams Amish Buggy; Woman Is Killed

One person was killed and two others were injured Tuesday night when a car hit a horse-drawn buggy about 15 miles south of Iowa City on Highway 1.

Killed was Mrs. William J. Hochstetler, 50, Frytown, the driver of the buggy.

Injured were Miss Martha Hochstetler, 16, daughter of the dead woman, and Chester A. Miller, about 35, driver of the car.

Miss Hochstetler was taken to Mercy hospital with possible fractures of the pelvis, clavicle, and skull to undergo surgery.

Miller was also taken to Mercy hospital where his condition is not believed to be serious although he was held overnight for observation.

Two children of Miller, Muriel, 8, and Lowell, 5, who were passengers in the car, were not injured.

Patrolmen investigating the accident were unable to determine the exact circumstances but it is believed the buggy was attempting to cross the highway when Miller, traveling south, came over a hill and smashed into the side of the buggy.

There was extensive damage to the automobile and the buggy was completely demolished. Officers were unable to ascertain whether the buggy was properly lit. The horse pulling the buggy was uninjured.

The accident occurred at approximately 8:55 p.m.

Officers investigating the accident were Sheriff Albert J. "Pat" Murphy, and Patrolmen Paul Foster and J. A. Bertramson of Iowa City.

This is Johnson County's second traffic fatality of the year. Both occurred on Highway 1 south of Iowa City.

Paratroopers Help Restore Peace After Algerian Disorder

ALGIERS (AP)—More than 5,000 Frenchmen rioted in Algiers Tuesday. They beat up Algerians, burned automobiles and wrecked hundreds of shops in reprisal for nationalist rebel bombings.

A communique reported five Algerians and a European woman were killed and eight Europeans injured. Official and private sources said 12 Algerians were killed and 40 other Algerians and Europeans were injured in the day-long disorders.

About 200 rioters were arrested. Reinforced police and paratroopers finally restored a semblance of order at nightfall.

In one last burst of violence, hundreds of demonstrators were turned back by a human wall of special police as they surged toward Algeria's central administration building in midtown.

Police hurled tear gas grenades. The mob finally broke up into small fragments. The greatest devastation was spread through the Bab el Oued district of hundreds of Algerian stores. Nearly every store was wrecked before the mobs departed.

The French were venting their wrath over the bombing of a dance hall that killed eight Frenchmen and wounded 83 Sunday. Army helicopters hovered over the city directing paratroopers to trouble spots.

The troops acted rapidly to try and control the situation. Strong police forces, stiffened by a regiment of red-bereted parachute troops who had been rushed into town Monday night, sealed off Casbah Hill, where thousands of Moslems live.

Club Aids Students The SUI Student Loan Fund will receive a gift of \$2,000 from the reserve funds of the Iowa City Kiwanis Club, it was announced Tuesday at the club's weekly luncheon at Hotel Jefferson.

The membership approved the action unanimously. Ansel Chapman, president of Kiwanis, said the \$2,000 will be deposited in a fund to be known as the "Iowa City Kiwanis Club Student Loan Fund."

Sponsors of the bill are against the jury trial proposal on the ground it would nullify the purpose of the legislation. They contend Southern juries just wouldn't return guilty verdicts in such cases.

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The Daily Iowan

The Daily Iowan is written and edited by students and is governed by a board of five student trustees elected by the student body and four faculty trustees appointed by the president of the university. The Iowan's editorial policy, therefore, is not an expression of SUI administration policy or opinion in any particular.

'Walk With Me'

One aim of a college education is cultivation of a mature attitude toward one's fellow man and the laws he sets up to protect himself and his country.

Two college students from South Carolina who have been traveling in Europe, decided in late May to violate their passports and walk across the border into Communist Hungary.

About two miles into Hungary, the boys were picked up by Hungarian border guards and taken to a Budapest prison. While there they were treated relatively well and questioned extensively about conditions in the United States.

At 6:30 p.m. last Friday night, the students were sped to the border and turned over to the American Consulate in Vienna. There their passports were removed from their possession.

The boys told reporters at the border that they "may repeat" their trip behind the Iron Curtain, which had been taken merely for "excitement and adventure."

Why did the boys adopt this attitude? Why does a child write on the walls even though he knows it results in damage and slapped fingers?—to gain attention. College age maturity doesn't seem to be in evidence in this case.

One official stated:

"We want to talk to them further and try to impress them with the seriousness of their conduct. Then it will be up to the State Department to decide if they are mature enough to be trusted to travel abroad and can show proper respect for their passports."

However, perhaps the trip did point up something—something much more important than misbehaving college boys or irritated authorities. The whole incident was caused by two individuals taking a walk on this earth. Perhaps someday such activity can be engaged in without fear of punishment or gain of attention.

One Less Crippler

As one segment of scientists fights to stop death and disablement from A-bombs, another group continually struggles to stop death and disablement by a list of horrible diseases.

Last week there appeared a possibility that the miserably crippling disease of multiple sclerosis may be taken from that list in the near future.

At St. Luke's and Children's Hospital in Philadelphia, Miss Rose Ichelson declared Friday she has been able to isolate live a micro-organism which she has "100 per cent reason to believe" is the culprit behind multiple sclerosis.

The next step will be further tests by other scientists to substantiate Miss Ichelson's findings. These will be watched with utmost interest.

The disease strikes at the nerves and recurrence of it can leave an individual completely helpless.

Why knows? Perhaps one day a brilliant scientist will isolate an organism which he thinks is the cause of war—a disease which if too recurrent can leave mankind completely helpless.

'Secret' from Whom?

A "secret" Government letter was made public the other night and its publication by the Justice Department threw a little more light on some reasons for Government secrecy.

The circumstances were these: The United States Border Patrol, an arm of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, had been in the habit of sending men to pistol and rifle matches about the country at Government expense. Vouchers for the trips ended up in the General Accounting Office where Controller General Joseph E. Campbell read them with a cold eye since the explanations for the expenses were given as "to perform official border patrol duties."

Mr. Campbell reasoned that the trips seemed more in the nature of "athletic or sporting events" and that since Congress had not authorized such expenditures there was some doubt that the Border Patrol acted with propriety in expending its funds for such purposes. He asked the Border Patrol under what authority it acted and back came a letter in which Mr. Campbell said it finally took the Justice Department to wipe off the "secrecy" label and throw the case before the general public.

As it happens, in the letter marked "secret" the Border Patrol gave some fairly logical reasons why, if expenses of its top sharpshooters to pistol and rifle matches are not authorized by Congress, perhaps they should be. That, though, is not the question; the question is why did the Border Patrol surround the whole set of circumstances with the cloak of secrecy?

It would take a more vivid imagination than ours to believe that knowledge about trips at Government expense to rifle matches could in any way endanger national security, which is the only acceptable reason for a "secret" label on a Government document having to do with the public business.

Then from whom was this Government agency trying to keep this affair of the questioned vouchers "secret?"

The answer is so obvious that to give it would be to insult the intelligence of the general public.

The Dead and the Driving

We are increasingly told that there is something "wrong" with the dedicated individual who, unostentatiously, gives of himself to the utmost in whatever he does. He is often tagged as "unadjusted," and perhaps sent to a physician who dispenses a few tranquilizing drugs.

It seems to us that the business of chopping everyone to fit the accepted norm not only robs the individual, but could also rob a nation.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1957

MEIBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

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Pushbutton

New Word In Railroad: Automation

By WILLIAM FERRIS

Associated Press Feature Writer NEW YORK (AP) — Peter Smith is an ordinary guy who, on any given day, has considerable power. Pete presses buttons.

And when Pete presses a button, he slices up a freight train as if it were a hunk of bologna, divvying up the pieces—you call them cars—along any number of 63 different railroad tracks.

Pete works at the control panel in the hump tower of the New York Central's new freight classification yard at Buffalo.

Freight cars to be classified are pushed to the crest of the hump by locomotives whose crews are directed by radio and color light signals.

As the cars pass the hump, Pete pushes his buttons. That sets switches all along the line, sending one car down one route of tracks, a second another route, a third still another route. The speed of the cars is controlled by electronic retarders on the wheels.

Pete is in the center of a railroad revolution.

Throughout the country railroads are pushing into automation and mechanization. They're experimenting and adopting new, novel techniques. It's a gigantic effort to maintain or expand earnings, to keep from sinking into the red, to meet competition from other types of transportation.

Out of it have come some interesting developments:

The Santa Fe has installed several hundred miles of continuous welded rail. Each rail is one quarter mile long. It is transported to the site on railroad flat cars. When the train goes around a bend, the rail just bends with the train.

The Chesapeake & Ohio is testing an electronic detector to spot overheated journal boxes on railroad cars. Detector units, equipped with infrared lenses, parallel the tracks. When a hot journal box goes by, the detector flashes a warning and the train is stopped.

The Southern Pacific soon will put into full operation an electronic computer system to keep an up-to-the-minute check on where its empty box cars are.

The Northern Pacific is installing a 2,000-mile transcontinental dial telephone system, the longest system of its type in the country.

The Chicago and Northwestern gives its diesel engines a periodic "blood test" with a device known as a quantometer. This detects potential engine trouble by running a check on the engine's fuel.

The Pennsylvania uses 105 television cameras and 100 television receivers, making it the world's largest closed circuit television installation, at its ticket sales bureau in New York's Penn Station.

The Illinois Central utilizes dynamic wheel balances to balance wheels on its passenger train cars.

The New Haven later this year will install a new electronic ticket agent, by punching keys on a machine resembling a cash register, reservation system. The ticket may determine in moments just what space is available on any train for a month ahead.

And so it goes. . . Many railroads have some of these devices. A large number of other electronic and mechanical contraptions are used on the nation's 225,149 miles of track. But probably the three most important are: push button yards, centralized traffic control, CTC, and new office machines.

With the advent of warm weather, the Council noted, many men (and women, too) who practice job safety throw caution to the winds when they do yard work or repair projects at home. The result is a familiar complaint, "Oh, my aching back!"

How can a person tell if a load's too heavy for him? The Council said these points should be considered:

- 1. How is the lifter built—slight or sturdy?
2. What type of work is he used to?
3. Is the load bulky or compact?
4. A slight office worker is asking for trouble if he attempts a single-handed lift of a 100-pound bag of fertilizer.

"Don't overlook the importance of teamwork when moving things," the Council said.

How to lift properly is another subject many persons are unfamiliar with. The Council recommends this procedure: lift with legs bent, back straight, load held close to the body. Grip the load at opposite corners, straighten the knees and pull the load up directly over the feet. But don't jerk or strain.

Other ways to prevent back injuries are these:

- 1. Beware of carrying heavy objects up or down stairs.
2. If a wheelbarrow has to be pushed across soft ground, the task will be easier if a plank is tuck down first.
3. Instead of lifting a heavy carton or box, rock it on its corners—it'll "walk" with little effort.
4. Use a plank for skidding heavy objects up or down stairs.
5. "A back injury, whether it's suffered from lifting a heavy object improperly or from slipping, is painful—and often costly," the Council said.

What this amounts to is an arms race. We have been forced into that. But no one, Mr. Dulles least of all, thinks such a race with the Russians is a real solution to anything. As he puts it, "An arms race is costly, sterile and dangerous."

One of the great political changes of all times has occurred in the last decade. In that short period, in the free world orbit, 19 new nations with a total population of 700 million people have been created. Other nations have gained full or partial sovereignty. Of them Mr. Dulles states: "We want the new independence of others to be something better than a brief twilight preceding the blackout of Communist despotism."

Mr. Dulles goes into detail as to specific points of our policy—some of which are highly controversial while others are generally accepted by everyone. He ends on a note of confidence that we can, despite all the risks, successfully "wage peace" and prevent all-out nuclear war.

In his words, "Surely, our nation did not reach a new peak of power and responsibility merely to partake of the greatest, and perhaps the last, of all human disasters. If only we are faithful to our past, we shall not have to fear our future. The cause of peace, justice and liberty need not fail, and must not fail."

'Hello Doc... Is It Safe To Bite My Finger Nails?'



Washington Star Distributed by King Features Syndicate

Letters to the Editor

Discuss Girard Case; Find Iowan Error

TO THE EDITOR:

Girard is an American.

I am an American.

I deserve an American trial if accused of a crime.

Therefore, Girard deserves an American trial.

So goes our logic in the Girard case. It is a natural view. It shows our faith in the American brand of justice.

Logically, it cannot be justified.

The United States has what is known as a "status of forces" agreement with Japan (and many other countries) which provides for trial by the local government rather than by American courts in specified circumstances.

If the Girard incident is one of those "specified circumstances," he should be tried by the Japanese.

If not, as most of us hope, he should have an American trial.

Too often we allow emotions to shade our thinking when the subject is one we can identify ourselves with; and many of us can identify ourselves with Girard—an American G.I. in a foreign land.

But emotions have no place in ethics. The United States has entered into an agreement with a foreign nation. If this agreement is not to our best interests, it should be replaced.

But while it is in effect, the United States, a country which believes in integrity and honor, should live up to that agreement—regardless of where our sympathies lie.

Jim Davies, A2 Iowa City

TO THE EDITOR:

In regard to the following quotation from Mr. Konrad's letter to the Editor in The Daily Iowan of June 4, we hope that the word italicized was contained in Mr. Konrad's original letter and, as printed, not due to a misprint.

"Just to illustrate what this editorial struck me (and other Catholic students in his campus), let me paraphrase what you have stated in your editorial":

W. Hayward Rogers, G R. S. Grossman, G Dept. of Philosophy

EDITOR'S NOTE: Apparently the "Freudian Slip" was made in the back shop.

Prevent Painful Back Injuries

Paper clips and puttering around a yard have something in common—they both can cause back injuries.

It's often an apparently harmless object that is an injury-dealer—wet leaves on a sidewalk or paper clips on an office floor, according to the National Safety Council.

And of course back injuries also are caused by lifting objects that are too heavy, the Council pointed out.

With the advent of warm weather, the Council noted, many men (and women, too) who practice job safety throw caution to the winds when they do yard work or repair projects at home. The result is a familiar complaint, "Oh, my aching back!"

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Dulles

'The Cause of Peace Must Not Fail'

Three concepts—peace, justice and liberty—underlie the foreign policy of the United States. The task is to realize those concepts in a world of rapid and accelerating change.

This was said early in a speech by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, made at the recent annual luncheon of the Associated Press.

It is a speech of great interest, in that it succinctly outlines this Administration's attitude toward the world at a time when our foreign policy is being vigorously debated, and is subjected to both heavy attack and aggressive defense.

That policy, as Dulles explains, is not based upon attempts to preserve the status quo. It recognizes that change is a law of life. Therefore, "We seek to assure that change will be benign and not destructive, so that it will promote not merely survival but freedom and well-being." A first requirement, then, "is that the door be firmly closed to change by violent aggression."

The collective security system is designed to accomplish that. Mr. Dulles certainly does not regard it as perfect—as he says, it "is subject to assaults from without and to infirmities within." But he clearly feels that it is working about as well as can be expected, that it is and will remain the cornerstone of free world policy.

Back of this policy, and the principal deterrent to major war, is mobile retaliatory power. This is not just a matter of manufacturing huge stockpiles of nuclear weapons of maximum destructive effect along with the means to take them to possible targets. It may well be that we are in for an era of so-called "little wars."

Thus, there must be many kinds of weapons, along with forces capable of local action. The cost of weapons is almost unbelievably high today, and many of them become obsolete almost as soon as they are produced. That fact brings Mr. Dulles to defense of the Administration's policy of supplying military equipment to allies.

The United States, he says, is the only free world country able "to sustain the cost of developing a capacity for retaliation adequate to deter a potential aggressor who himself has great and growing aggressive power."

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Washington odds and ends, mostly odd:

Write A Letter

PMG Urges Mail Between Nations

By GEORGE DIXON

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield is always complaining he has to handle too much mail for the amount of money Congress gives him. But nevertheless he's now trying to induce Americans to write letters to perfect strangers all over the world.

The P.M.G. is a gregarious fellow and probably loves to drop chummy lines to people. But this time he seems to be taking in too much territory. He announced that Oct. 6-12 has been set aside as International Letter Writing Week. He urged that everybody take pen in hand, or amanuensis on knee, and get off a letter to somebody somewhere.

Mr. Summerfield said he will put up posters in his 36,000 post-offices promoting the project. He has written a letter himself in connection with the event. This should come as definite reassurance to many congressmen. They were beginning to be afraid the postmaster general couldn't read or write; or at least, couldn't do simple arithmetic.

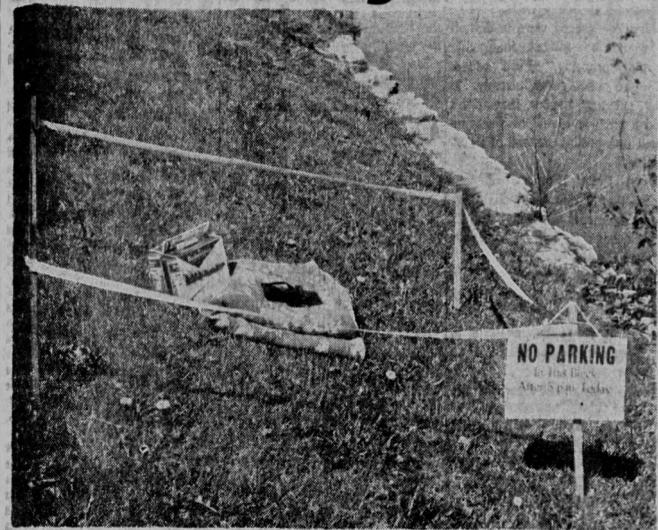
Mr. Summerfield's letter, which he avers is positively not ghost-written, reads:

"A personal letter is, next to an actual visit, the most intimate means we have of communicating with our fellow human beings. Letters between peoples of different nations therefore are a sure method of establishing friendly relationships and understandings. . . . for these reasons I urge all citizens to take an active part in the 'people-to-people' program by corresponding with individuals in other countries."

I think I will take the P.M.G.'s advice and write to somebody on Formosa. I feel they

With Spring —

Comes Collegiate Foolishness



A TYPICAL EXAMPLE of the crazy bug itch at SUI is the "No Parking" sign which a student placed on the Iowa River bank. The silliness may manifest itself in any of a number of forms; with the river and the spring-time sport of riverbanking so handy, it's generally expected that an institution so near and dear to the hearts of all SUI students should bear the brunt of so many gags and pranks.

By JOHN JANSSON
Daily Iowan Feature Writer

Four student nurses sat cross-legged, Indian fashion, on the floor of a room at Westlaw. They were facing each other.

Each of them held two 18-inch pieces of thick doweling, one in each hand.

On a signal they began chanting and bouncing the sticks on the floor. Then they started throwing them at each other, then twirling them, then throwing them again.

No, the coeds weren't becoming like their patients, nor were they angry with each other. In fact, they were laughing the whole time.

They were playing a game invented by the Maori Indians.

Spring had come to SUI and the open season on silliness had begun again.

At the University of Maryland recently a 15-foot, 50-pound hollow model of a high altitude research rocket disappeared from the aviation display in the university's Student Union. Only the note, "Farewell, Earth People," remained.

The campus police were quickly alerted. It soon turned out that the rocket, obviously powered by collegiate hands, had not left the atmosphere—or even the campus. A college employe found it that afternoon, neatly dismantled and camouflaged with leaves, atop a nearby building.

When the finalists of the annual SUI search for the Most Eligible Bachelor on Campus were announced March 12 it was discovered that a kinkajou ("Honey-Bear") placed among the top five candidates.

The annual contest to come up with the most original humor had begun.

It is a strange contest. No one announced any opening day, no rules were given, no sides were drawn, it wasn't even advertised in the newspaper.

It just began—like it has begun every spring since the days of the early Greek universities.

Historically, the center of the annual contest of silliness has been the university. Aristophanes, who lived around 400 B.C., created a "university" for the scene of his comedy, "The Clouds," which was an attack on the social decay of his time.

The "students" in the play exhibited their sense of "humor" by burning their class building and beating each other. This is probably the first recorded instance of "padding"—who knows?

Fads have long been around as a unique type of collegiate humor, too. Dean of Students M. L. Huit said he heard that SUI coeds smoked corn cob pipes back in the 1930's.

"Handies" were the rage in 1948. Song titles, common phrases and trick sentences were described by certain motions of the hands.

In a typical "Handie," a freshman would approach a classmate, hold out his left hand palm up and form a circle with the thumb and forefinger of his right hand above the outstretched hand. This stood for "Moon Over Miami."

"Knock-knock" jokes came and

went, too. Around 1951 college campuses were the center of such jokes as:

"Knock knock"
"Who's there?"
"Sam and Janet"
"Sam and Janet Who?"
"Sam and Janet Evening"

These "Knock-knocks" will still pop up every once in a while. There was a brief uprising of them in January. One of them went:

"Knock knock"
"Who's there?"
"Adlai"
"Adlai who?"
"Do you mean you've forgotten him already?"

The current counterpart to the "Handies" and "Knock-knocks" is "Mugsies." A "Mugsie" needs only hands, face and an imagination.

Someone hanging his curved index finger on his lower lip and pulling down slightly will draw an appreciative roar when he says, "Lady, will you please hand your coat somewhere else?"

"Mugsies" are so popular now that they will even draw a chuckle from a person who has "heard that one ten times already."

Visitors in the traditional campus meeting-places would wonder about the younger generation if they saw a scholarly Ph.D. candidate push down on his forehead with the palm of one hand and push his chin up with the other and say, "Please, this seat is already taken!"

He would be telling a "Mugsie." Chances are that the same student—and most of his friends—would be wearing an "I Like Ludwig" button, too. They are about the size of election campaign buttons, and have the picture of the composer Ludwig van Beethoven and the slogan on them.

The outgrowth of a "revolt" by two Ivy League School stu-

dents against the current Elvis Presley craze, "I Like Ludwig" buttons are being sold on college campuses all over the country. Students are "combating the menace" by laying down their 20 cents for a button.

The purchase automatically enrolls the buyer in the Ludwig Fati Club, but no one—not even the club's founders—know what is supposed to be done at club meetings. So they are never held.

Of course, no one can mention the Ivy League without talking about one of the silliest of current fads—the buckle in the back.

Buckles first appeared in the back of men's trousers and were promptly named "hinder-binders" by the less reverent. But they caught on and were soon on the backs of blouses ("shoulder-holders"), skirts, shoes, caps and even collars.

The Ivy League buckle is being properly exploited by merchants, naturally. A pair of khaki trousers with a buckle costs at least 50 cents more than does an identical pair without buckle.

"Ivy League" seems to have a magic touch. No one has ever heard of "Land Grant College" suits or caps—only Ivy League.

An "Ivy" joke is about the wildest sort of humor, but this spring it's "the thing." How else could a joke like this be accepted?

"Mommy, why can't I eat dinner with the rest of the boys?"

"Johnnie, you KNOW you are a board-jobber!"

Fads such as these are currently more popular than are individual practical jokes. They seem to have taken precedence ever since the end of World War II.

Dean Huit gives the war-veteran student as the main cause of the change. "I think the old days of

useless college activities have gone by the boards," he said. "The presence of older persons on the campus makes the general outlook more mature."

Another reason for the change, Huit said, is that college attendance is becoming more a privilege. "Those who don't take advantage of it and who don't have seriousness of purpose just don't return," he said.

Spring silliness is also cut down by the University's sponsoring of activities especially designed to take off the excess energy which somehow must be worked off once the sap starts to flow.

Outdoor events and field days are planned deliberately to help students get spring out of their systems, Huit admitted.

"Ways of reflecting a constructive sense of humor can be developed," Huit added. "A sense of humor is a wonderful thing."

Spring is often the time of college activities which could never be called humor in any sense of the word. Outbursts of youthful enthusiasm in panty raids and flower stealing are condoned by no one.

Silliness can be depended-on not to happen only in the spring. Last fall an SUI student gathered a crowd of onlookers when he showed his loyalty to the football Hawkeyes by pushing a peanut along the ground with his nose from Old Capitol to the Fieldhouse.

Several years ago an SUI student hitch-hiked to Georgia for a football game in 48 hours on a wager. In addition to collecting on the bet, he got several contributions from persons he met on the way.

Probably the most outstanding example of hang-it-all individualistic humor was exhibited a few years ago when a student, who is still enrolled at SUI, decided to have himself handcuffed, strait-jacketed, put in a box and thrown into the Iowa River.

He put a box for contributions into a local drug store and several days later got properly packaged and taken to the river. At the bridge he was met by the local police who threatened to arrest him on several counts if he were to go through with his plan.

Charges included littering the river, attempting to commit suicide and creating a public disturbance. The show was called off.

Later that year it was finally done—legally. The escape act was made part of the annual Dolphin Show in the Fieldhouse pool.

No one hears much any more about swallowing goldfish or raw oysters. Marathon dances aren't put on. A recent attempt at SUI to stage a marathon bike race fizzled.

But spring silliness is by no means dead. Every once in a while a car is taken apart and reassembled in a classroom, the statue of a founding father turns up where it shouldn't, or a complete bedroom is transported to a conspicuous spot under a street light.

Off the record, no one really minds too much, either. It's all part of the annual contest.

Local Women Reveal Plans For Wedding, Engagement



Miss Stewart

Mrs. Clara E. Stewart of Iowa City announces the approaching June 30 marriage of her daughter, Beverly, to Craig Wason, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Wason of Waterloo.

Miss Stewart, a graduate of Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, is speech therapist in Bremer and Butler counties. Her fiancé attends Wartburg College in Waverly.

The couple's engagement was announced May 28, 1955. The wedding will take place in Waverly.



Miss Cano

Mr. and Mrs. Magdaleno Cano, 407 S. Capitol, announce the engagement and forthcoming marriage of their daughter, Rosemary Christine, to Mr. Edward F. Gorman, son of Mr. Harry Gorman of Blue Earth, Minn.

Nuptial vows will be exchanged July 13 in St. Patrick's Church in Iowa City at 8:30 a.m.

Miss Cano is a graduate of the University of Iowa and is employed as a technical editor at Collins Radio Company in Cedar Rapids.

Mr. Gorman is a graduate of Mankato State Teachers College and Marquette University. He is employed as a publications engineer at Collins Radio Company.

Fifty workmen were needed recently to wash the 67-year accumulation of dirt from the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

University Briefs

NURSING PICNIC—Sigma Theta Tau, national nursing honorary society, will hold a picnic in City Park June 13 at 6:30 p.m. Members planning to attend should bring dishes and meet at park pavilion number 3.

NEWMAN CLUB — Newman Club Summer Instruction class begins June 12 at 7:30 p.m. It will meet each Monday and Wednesday during the summer session.

The first get-together for summer students will be June 13 at 7:30 p.m. Plans for summer activities will be formulated at this time.

The Newman Club Student Center at 108 McLean St. is open daily.

Electron Cooking Fast

Electronic cooking steps up the pace of meal preparation sharply, but calls for real precision in timing and in other phases of cooking. Members of a class in experimental foods at SUI have found.

A recipe file which comes with the new electronic ranges gives specific directions for cooking some 200 foods in 18 categories, and you can also gauge time and other cooking details for your own favorite recipes by checking those for similar dishes in the file.

But it takes a little experimenting to find the precise steps needed for best results with recipes not in the file. Students found they could get a better texture and taste in cupcakes, for example, by measuring a specific amount of batter for the cooking time suggested and by turning the range to the low frequency setting. Even a little more or a little less batter lowered the quality of the cupcake.

The high frequency setting cooks more rapidly since more microwaves per second penetrate the food. The low frequency setting reduces microwave energy by one-third and is recommended for cooking meats and such dishes as custards.

The electronic range looks much like any built-in oven. It is made in this form so that microwaves can penetrate the food from all sides.

The browning element in the top of the electronic range used in the SUI class does create heat in the oven and heats containers when it is burned on, just as the conventional oven does.

Foods seem to cook better if set somewhat toward the back of the unit. You need to increase the time by about one-fourth for each additional item you put to cook at the same time. For example, while one medium-sized potato will bake in four minutes, you should allow eight minutes for four potatoes.

Foods cooked in the electronic range continue to cook for varying periods after taken out, so it's better to remove them according to directions even if they seem a little underdone. The temperature of a roast, for example, goes up about 20 degrees after cooking in the range is completed.

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In neighboring towns, The Daily Iowan is delivered by mail. If you are commuting from one of those towns, be sure to give your mailing address. (If you just say "Commuting", it is impossible to deliver a paper to you).

Delivery is on the basis of one copy to each student-occupied room. If you do not receive The Daily Iowan on this basis, starting next Tuesday, June 18, please call 4191 and ask for circulation.

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JUNE 12, 1957
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