

The Daily Iowan

Serving The State University of Iowa

and the People of Iowa City

Established in 1868 — Five Cents a Copy

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS — AP Leased Wire and Photo Service

Iowa City, Ia., Tuesday, July 9, 1957

American Couple Indicted As Spies By Grand Jury

Named as Members of Ring Giving Secrets to Russia

NEW YORK (AP)—An American couple abroad were named in a federal grand jury indictment Monday as members of an international spy ring that fed U.S. defense secrets to Russia. They are living in a Left Bank Paris apartment house.

George Zlatovski, 47, and his wife, Jane Foster Zlatovski, 45, were linked by the Government to a ring headed by Jack Soble, who currently is awaiting sentence as a confessed ringleader in the spy plot.

"This is part and parcel of the same spy case," said U.S. Atty. Paul W. Williams.

He said French authorities have been notified of the case, and efforts will be made to extradite the couple to this country.

The new indictment alleged for the first time that the late Lavrenty P. Beria had a direct hand in sending Soble to this country in 1940 to "execute assignments in the Soviet Intelligence service."

Beria was a powerful figure in the Russian secret police and was minister of internal affairs and first deputy premier of Russia until his 1953 execution.

Soble, 53, a native of Lithuania, came to this country in 1941 with his wife, Myra, and a son, now 17. They posed as refugees from the Nazis and were naturalized in 1947. The Zlatovskis were pictured in the indictment as minions of the spy ring as early as 1945, collecting information, and turning over



Mr. and Mrs. George Zlatovski

data on American installations abroad. In return, the indictment alleged, Soble paid the couple from money furnished by Soviet sources.

In Paris, Mrs. Zlatovski told a reporter: "I can't tell you anything. . . . She said 'I'm afraid you can't talk to my husband.'"

Soble and his wife pleaded guilty to spy charges last April 10. Another member of the ring, Jacob Albam, 64, followed suit. All were arrested last Jan. 25. They face maximum prison terms of 10 years each. However, sentencing has been held up while they cooperate in telling the grand jury details of the spy plot.

The five-count indictment against the Zlatovskis carries a maximum penalty of death. The Sobles and Albam faced a similar penalty but the death count was stricken when they pleaded guilty to lesser charges.

Zlatovski was described as a native of Russia but an American citizen through parentage. He served in Army Intelligence in World War II.

Williams said Mrs. Zlatovski worked at various times for U.S. Army Information Service in Vienna and Salzburg, the Board of Economic Warfare and the Office of Strategic Services.

Zlatovski was alleged to have furnished Soble data on Iron Curtain refugees in 1949 and 1950 and to have been assigned to obtain information on "sexual and drinking habits" of Americans working abroad for the Government.

Mrs. Zlatovski, it was charged, made five trips to Paris in 1948 with data for the Russians on Economic Cooperation Administration personnel and American Intelligence agents.

Salk Says Polio Will Become Rare

GENEVA (AP)—Dr. Jonas E. Salk said Monday night in time polio "will become a rare and ultimately extinct disease."

He told a news conference first reports to the Fourth International Polio Conference that opened here Monday showed the "complete safety and high degree of effectiveness" of his antipolio vaccine.

The 42-year-old U.S. scientist predicted the rate of 25 per cent non-effectiveness of the vaccine in the United States "will be rapidly reduced."

He said there will be increased vaccination of pregnant mothers in the future to protect the mother and create polio-resisting antibodies in the infant. This immunization will last about six months after the child's birth. A subsequent vaccination will provide future protection.

Battle Begins on Rights Bill

Senators Ervin, George Voice Violent Protest

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Senate battle of historic proportions began at 2:17 p.m. Monday when Republican Leader Knowland, of California, moved to call up the administration's civil rights bill.

The bill was immediately attacked by Sen. Sam Ervin (D-N.C.) as the "most drastic and indefensible" legislation ever submitted to Congress.

Southern senators are determined to try to kill it — as they have all other civil rights legislation in recent years. A filibuster may develop from this effort. In that event, Congress might have to stay in session until mid-September.

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Democratic leader, said he had been informed by Knowland and other supporters of the bill that no other business will be allowed before the Senate until the civil rights issue is settled.

The only exceptions, Johnson said he was advised, would be measures of "extreme urgency" or bills that could be handled by unanimous consent.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), the leader of the Southern opposition, jumped quickly into the fray with an assertion that backers of the civil rights bill have tried to "make the South the whipping boy of the nation."

"They are trying to make us a bear, being poked at all of the time to make it dance!" he cried. "We will resist—we will resist."

Russell has asked for a conference with President Eisenhower on the civil rights bill and will get an appointment, the White House announced.

Knowland told the Senate he hoped for a vote on his motion before the end of the week. He had said previously he would force the Senate into round-the-clock sessions if it became apparent that Southerners were trying to talk the bill to death.

Both Knowland's motion to bring the House-passed bill before the Senate and discussion of the bill itself are subject to unlimited debate. The vote of two-thirds of the Senate membership—64 of the 96 senators—would be necessary

Rights Bill Opponents Talk Strategy



OPPOSERS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL, Sens. Richard Russell (D-Ga.), left, and Sam Ervin (D-N.C.), talk over strategy Monday as southern senators begin their fight to kill the administration's bill. Ervin attacked the measure as the "most drastic and indefensible" legislation ever submitted to Congress.

Report June Vote To Oust Khrushchev

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP)—Russia's ruling Presidium actually voted to oust Nikita Khrushchev at the outset of the Kremlin's palace revolt in June, reports from Moscow said Monday.

The reports said Khrushchev denounced the ouster as illegal and defeated it with the powerful support of Defense Minister Georgi Zhukov and Deputy Premier A. I. Mikoyan.

Khrushchev is supposed to have told the majority that voted to remove him as first secretary that he was elected by the party Central Committee and was responsible only to the committee.

This is reported to have precipitated a week-long session of the Central Committee; Khrushchev won the battle of votes, and his leading foes — Deputy Premier V. M. Molotov, Georgi Malenkov and Lazar Kaganovich — were ousted.

There is no official confirmation of this version of what took place in the two crucial weeks that followed the return of Khrushchev and Premier Nikolai Bulganin from a state visit to Finland June 12.

But specialists on Soviet affairs who have heard it believe the story probably is true. It originated with Communist sources in Moscow.

Whether poor timing or the intervention of the powerful Zhukov, who spoke for the armed forces, upset the plotters' program was not apparent here.

Political experts in Prague saw one flaw in this version. They could not understand how such a veteran as Molotov would even dream of moving against his arch-enemy unless he was certain of success.

"The Soviet comrades come to a country which will never leave the barricades of Communism, where the Red flag is raised by the Soviet Union," Rude Pravo said. "Our meetings with the Soviet leaders will result in absolute agreements which will demonstrate a strengthening of the partnership of the Socialist states on all fundamental questions."

This was echoed by a Czech official in Prague.

"It means big things," he said. Another official, of equal rank, scoffed at the forecast of big developments. "It is simply the return of a visit our leaders made to Moscow," he said. "It is that and nothing more."

The Czech leaders are Premier Vilem Siroky and Communist party boss Antonin Novotny, who are to be the Russians' hosts.

With Khrushchev and Bulganin is their security chief, Gen. Ivan A. Serov. Among others in the party are Nikolai Patrolichev, first deputy foreign minister; Victor V. Grishin, chairman of the central trade union council; and Mrs. O. I. Ivashchenkova, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist party.

Surgery Scheduled For Pres. Hancher



Pres. V. L. Hancher Not Hurt

Works of Engle, Two SUI Poets In NYT Review

Prof. Paul Engle, SUI English Department, and two other SUI poets had short works published in the Book Review Section of a recent issue of the New York Times.

Engle contributed an article on Charles Baudelaire's "The Flowers of Evil". Engle organized the Baudelaire Centennial Celebration held at SUI in May and edited a book, "Homage to Baudelaire", which was published in honor of the French poet. Harry Duncan, Assistant Professor of Journalism at SUI, was the publisher.

Two poems from the volume were reprinted in the newspaper review. They were written by Paul Petrie, who received his Ph.D. in English at SUI in May, and Peter Everwein, a graduate student and teaching assistant at SUI.

Ingrid, Daughter Jenny 'Happy To Be Together'

PARIS (AP)—Ingrid Bergman and the daughter she left behind in America were tearfully reunited in the privacy of an empty airliner Monday. They had hid away in a hotel suite for their first visit in six years.

"We are happy to be together after six years; no, we don't know what we'll do together in Paris," was all newsmen could get from the two.

2 Die Near Atalissa In Murder-Suicide

ATALISSA (AP)—A man and woman were slain near Atalissa, in Muscatine County, Monday in what authorities said was a murder-suicide.

Dead are Evelyn Yearian, 32, of What Cheer, Iowa, and Rufus Hale Hayes, 53, Atalissa farmer.

The deaths occurred in Hayes' farm home about two miles southwest of Atalissa. Muscatine Sheriff Charles Anson said it appeared that Mrs. Yearian, Hayes' former housekeeper, was killed by a blast from Hale's 12-gauge shotgun. Hale then turned the weapon on himself, he said.

Anson said the slayings apparently stemmed from an argument between Hayes and Mrs. Yearian about her quitting as housekeeper.

Officers said that Hayes didn't die immediately, but cut his throat about 20 minutes after he had shot himself.

Sheriff Anson's investigation pieced together the following story:

Approximately a month ago, Mrs. Yearian, with her three sons, came to live in Hayes' home as housekeeper. Sunday night, however, she decided to rejoin her husband at What Cheer and returned with her family to the Hayes home Monday to move out her household goods.

One of Mrs. Yearian's sons, Dale, 13, told Sheriff Anson that he had just walked out of the house when he heard a shot. He said he found his mother lying on the floor shot through the back. He said he found Hayes lying on a bedroom floor suffering from gunshot wounds.

Anson said that just as a physician and nurse arrived, Hayes cut his throat.



Daily Iowan Photo by Jerry Mosey

Beat That Heat

THE MERCURY CLIMBED to a high of 96 Sunday but this Little League umpire found a way to lessen Ol' Sol's effects as Coralville split a double-header with Solon in City Park. Elsewhere in the city, air-conditioners worked overtime, a tall cool drink brought a sigh of relief, and whole families descended to basements in attempts to keep cool.

Reds Reject U.S. Bomb Test Plan

LONDON (AP)—Russia threw cold water on U.S. proposals for a 10-month suspension of hydrogen bomb tests Monday. It was an apparent stiffening of the Soviet attitude on disarmament.

Soviet delegate Valerian Zorin, told the five-nation UN Disarmament subcommittee a 10-month suspension would be too short to be of significant value. He renewed Soviet demands that the tests be suspended immediately for two or three years. He insisted that East and West get together to work out some formula by which the use of nuclear weapons should be finally renounced.

Western delegates appeared shaken by the speech. They asked that no session be held today while the statement is carefully examined.

British Foreign Minister Selwyn Lloyd, who presided over Monday's subcommittee meeting, termed the speech "disappointing." French representative Jules Moch said it "seemed propagandist."

High U.S. officials declined to characterize the statement, which followed a declaration by Moscow radio that anyone who expected "concessions" as a result of last week's Kremlin shakeup would be "disappointed."

Mixed with Zorin's criticism of Western proposals was a declaration that the Soviet government was convinced of the possibility of a partial disarmament treaty. Russia believes the subcommittee should be able to work out an agreement on such steps as are now feasible, Zorin declared.

He flatly rejected, however, a Western proposal made last week that scientists be put to work mapping out details of how a suspension of nuclear tests might be enforced.

"To bring experts together now is a waste of time," Zorin said.

LESS MEAT

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department predicted Monday that meat supplies down about 5 per cent from last year, will decline further next year. Meat consumption this year is expected to average 159 pounds for each person compared with last year's record of 167 pounds.

GIRARD—
(continued on page 6)

CIVIL RIGHTS—
(continued on page 6)

Khrushchev, Bulganin Leave For Visit to Czechoslovakia

MOSCOW (AP)—Nikita Khrushchev and Nikolai Bulganin, victors in the Kremlin purge, took off gaily Monday for a goodwill visit to Red-ruled Czechoslovakia.

Khrushchev, the rotund Communist party boss, and bearded Premier Bulganin, salesmen of Soviet Communism in a long series of visits abroad, headed for Prague

in an atmosphere of confidence.

They took a plane from Moscow for the first leg. A train is to carry them on the final 500 miles across Czechoslovakia, considered the most persistently Stalinist of the entire East European bloc. The schedule calls for their arrival in Prague Wednesday morning.

"The Soviet comrades come to a country which will never leave the barricades of Communism, where the Red flag is raised by the Soviet Union," Rude Pravo said. "Our meetings with the Soviet leaders will result in absolute agreements which will demonstrate a strengthening of the partnership of the Socialist states on all fundamental questions."

This was echoed by a Czech official in Prague.

"It means big things," he said. Another official, of equal rank, scoffed at the forecast of big developments. "It is simply the return of a visit our leaders made to Moscow," he said. "It is that and nothing more."

The Czech leaders are Premier Vilem Siroky and Communist party boss Antonin Novotny, who are to be the Russians' hosts.

With Khrushchev and Bulganin is their security chief, Gen. Ivan A. Serov. Among others in the party are Nikolai Patrolichev, first deputy foreign minister; Victor V. Grishin, chairman of the central trade union council; and Mrs. O. I. Ivashchenkova, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist party.



AP Wirephoto
SOVIET COMMUNIST Party boss Nikita Khrushchev and Premier Nikolai Bulganin, right, wave to demonstrators as they walk to plane at Moscow's airport today. The pair, victors in the Kremlin purge, took off for a goodwill visit to Red-ruled Czechoslovakia.

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 Daily Iowan's editorial policy, therefore, is not an expression of SU1 administration policy or opinion in any particular.

Page 2 TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1957 Iowa City, Iowa

The Purge

World attention is focused on Moscow where developments of possible crucial importance are unfolding. With the carefully executed—and characteristically deceptive—standard procedure, Khrushchev has begun the elimination of those who are most dangerous to him. Speculation as to whether this portends improved world climate or whether it is merely the climax of another internal struggle for power is probably premature at this point, but because of the possible far-reaching consequences, perhaps worthwhile in spite of the risk of mistake.

The charges hurled at Malenkov—that he was one of the "chief organizers" of the 1949 purge—seem to make trial virtually certain.

Whether or not such charges will be made against Molotov and the other discredited Communist leaders probably depends upon how dangerous Khrushchev feels them to be. If Malenkov is tried, there is a good chance that Molotov will get it also, although Molotov has been in a position of declining influence and probably less of a threat to Khrushchev.

Khrushchev, in the speech attacking Malenkov, made an appeal to the people for support by promising them, in effect, greater emphasis upon consumer goods, although he qualified this by tying such emphasis upon improved performance on the part of the worker—a convenient excuse in case either his intentions are insincere or the program proves impractical.

He has appealed to the peasants (about 100 million Russians live on farms) for support by promising them that they would not have to deliver a share of the produce for their own private plots to the Government any more. The Government was careful to point out that Malenkov and the other three accused Communist leaders had opposed the measure.

The procedure to date has been thoroughly in keeping with the Communists' concept of "objective guilt," or guilt regardless of intention. While there need be no question of sympathy for the plight of the four Russians, it is probably safe to say that their "treachery" consists of actions or attitudes distasteful to Khrushchev rather than actual anti-governmental activity.

The optimistic note in the situation is sounded by those who feel Khrushchev is more liberal, and more sincerely dedicated to peace than those whom he is removing from positions of power, and therefore, with due regard for the limitations imposed upon him by the party's codes and objectives, is more likely to effect peaceful solutions to world tensions. That he will be in a secure position to do this if he completes the present operation successfully, is probably indicated by the character of the other members of the ruling

group, most of whom are "yes" men. He is, in the opinion of U.S. Government specialists on Russian affairs, likely to end up as "absolute" ruler. As such, he is also more likely to be able to work out peaceful agreements with the free world—if he really wants to.

The sour note lies at least in part in the pattern Khrushchev is following in eliminating his rivals. It well may be that this is the only practical way he can get rid of them, but elimination of competing intellects historically has served to isolate the ruler and insulate him against ideas divergent from his own. There is the likelihood that despite his good intentions, the lack of effective competition or even acceptance of advice (which may or may not follow) could lead to further conflict with the rest of the world.

It is probably true that these men were not influences for good as far as the free world is concerned, and if they are replaced by men whose ideas will be at least considered by Khrushchev, then this purge will have been for the better—perhaps an aid to peace.

The indications are that this is so. If Khrushchev does not retreat from his anti-Stalin position, and if his intentions to liberalize economic conditions are sincere, then this might be the most significant progress towards peace in years.

Saturday's Heroes

This is a special tribute to all those fathers who helped repair the children's playground in Finkbine Park Saturday—all three of them. Special mention awards go to those who only stood and watched from their porches. Special mention, that is—not honorable.

In an editorial on July 6, we expressed concern for the safety of your children, hoping that once the facts were known, your own concern would be aroused. Yet only three fathers turned out Saturday to help turn the playground into the healthy recreation area it is intended to be.

We think those fathers—Jim Hayes, Hugh Hines and Jack Hols—deserve special kudos. Their children have good reason to be proud of them.

Do yours?

GOWRIE NEWS

Overheard some women discussing husbands some time ago, and one of them who had been married quite a long while, asserted her husband was rather easy to get along with. "You know," said the other, "sometimes I think he is the most patient, the gentlest, the best natured and likeliest soul that ever lived. And at other times I am plagued by the thought that he is that way just because he is too lazy to fight back."

BURLINGTON HAWK-EYE GAZETTE

Except for an occasional fire, a small town is a place where the news gets around before it happens.



WELL! THAT'S THAT! Rascal-Proof Agreement? Russia's Proposal Must Be Considered

By RLEMAN MORIN

WASHINGTON — A great and dangerous maneuver, reaching into the future of every living being, is unfolding with tortuous caution around a conference table in London.

The objective is to slow the race between the United States and Russia for more, and more terrible, nuclear weapons.

Salvation or disaster? This is the fearful question that broods over the meetings of the United Nations subcommittee on disarmament.

On the one hand, there is the hope of diminishing the risk of a nuclear war, of "cooling off" the world, as a top Pentagon official put it. On the other, the danger of walking into a Soviet trap.

Hence, Washington is a mosaic of feelings, watchfulness, deep suspicion, some hope — only a thin thread of optimism.

The stakes are enormous. Riding on every move is nothing less, potentially, than the survival of the United States and the free world. This could be the supreme penalty for error.

Yet, after 11 years of iron deadlock, a development has come. It has to be explored.

Last June 14, the Soviets told the West, in effect: "Let's agree to suspend all nuclear tests for two or three years. Further, let's put inspectors at points where they can see that the agreement is honored."

The Soviet proposal envisaged scientific control points in the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom and "Pacific Ocean areas." Operating them would be an international commission, reporting to the U.N.

In short, the Russians said they will permit watchmen to come into their territory if the free nations do the same.

For years, this question — on-the-spot monitors — has been a major roadblock to controlling the weapons race. No agreement would be "rascal proof" without it. Now the Russians seem to have conceded the point.

Then why not snap up their proposal forthwith?

For answers, consider the following key questions —

1. "Can a nuclear device be exploded without detection?"

American scientists say "yes," if on a small scale, deep in the earth or the sea. On April 1, Britain's Prime Minister Macmillan said, "Our scientists believe that if a deliberate attempt were made to run a test explosion in such a way to avoid detection, it would almost certainly be successful."

Soviet Khrushchev disagrees. On June 19, he said it is technically impossible to control nuclear test explosions.

Who's correct? Would even the presence of inspectors guarantee that tests were not being conducted?

2. "Is Red China to be included in the agreement?"

Peiping is not a member of the U.N., but would like to be. Here is a vast stretch of territory in which the Communists would be free to continue weapons development — and perhaps even test them on a small scale — without being hampered by inspectors. What protection against this?

"There aren't enough trained technicians alive to watch every rat-hole," said a Pentagon technician.

3. "What is the Communist record on honoring agreements?"

Korea is the latest example, a miniature of the global experience. Since the 1953 armistice, UN inspectors have been stationed in five points in North Korea. But they were cooped up there, not permitted to see what was going on all over the country.

A buildup in new airfields and equipment took place, the UN Command charges. It notified the Reds, June 21, that it would now take

steps to redress the military balance.

On a global scale, in such case, would there be time?

These are some of the main technical problems and dangers.

Equally complicated are questions of halting the production of nuclear weapons, sequestering those already in the armories, controlling fissionable materials and the effect of the "clean" bomb, one nearly free of the radioactive fallout which imperils friend and enemy alike.

Following is a composite of the views expressed by three Pentagon officers who deal with the technical, military and politico-economic aspects of the vast problem:

1. The United States is eager to reach an agreement.

"Among the senior military officers," said one, "there is a deep feeling that we must cool off this world. That doesn't mean to let ourselves become weak. It doesn't mean appeasement. We are not dragging our feet, but we don't think it can all be accomplished in a year or two either. Direction,

not speed, is the important thing."

2. There is a unanimous opinion that "the Russians seem very anxious to get an agreement." Why? Several answers are possible.

"It may be the cost of continuing the race. Maybe they like the heavy expense even less than we do."

Or the Communist objective may be to slow American arms development long enough to give them a chance to catch up.

3. They were unanimous also on the effect of stopping the testing of nuclear devices.

"It would largely destroy our weapons program."

"It is possible to stop the tests for a year without perceptible effect on morale. But two or three years would adversely affect it."

"There's no question that it would be hard to keep the scientists working at the present pace. There would be a morale problem. After all, a scientist's future depends on his ability to check out his calculations. In some cases, the only way to do that is to test-fire a device."

Limited . . . or Eliminated?



General Notices

General Notices must be received at The Daily Iowan office, Room 201, Communications Center, by 8 a.m. for publication the following morning. They must be typed or legibly written and signed; they will not be accepted by telephone. The Daily Iowan reserves the right to edit all General Notices.

AUGUST DEGREE CANDIDATES — Orders for official graduation announcements of the August, 1957, Commencement are now being taken. Place your order before 12 noon, Wednesday, July 10, at the Alumni House, 130 N. Madison, across from the Union. Price per announcement is 10 cents.

PLAY NITE — The facilities of the Fieldhouse will be available during summer session. Mixed recreational activities each Tuesday and Friday night from 7:30 to 9:30. Family night will be Wednesday from 7:15 to 9:15 during which children of faculty, staff, and student body may attend if accompanied by parents. Admission will be by faculty, staff or student I.D. card.

WOMEN'S SWIMMING AND CRAFTS — The women's gymnasium will be open to University women — students, student wives and daughters, staff — each Monday evening June 24 through July 29 for crafts and swimming. Crafts begin at 8 p.m. and swimming is from 9 to 10 p.m. Bring caps and children's suits.

BABY SITTING — The University Cooperative Baby Sitting League will be handled by Mrs. Max Wheatley from June 25 to July 9. Call 8-2600 if a sitter or information about joining the League is desired.

SWIMMING — Summer recreational swimming hours at the Women's Gymnasium are 4:15 to 5:15 Monday through Friday. All University women are invited.

FREE DANCE — Union Board will sponsor a dance Friday, July 12 from 9-12 p.m. in the River

Aid To Education—

The Case Against

By KAY GREENE
Daily Iowan Staff Writer

The case against federal aid to education centers largely around figures of school shortages and expenses. And it all boils down to the question of which side has the correct figures.

Of course, the old argument that federal aid means federal control is still making itself heard, and while it is still a powerful factor, the case against federal aid is mostly supported this time around by other arguments.

Roger A. Freeman, former research director of the Education Committee of the U.S. Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, has this to say: "Our schools are the last great bulwark of state and local autonomy. They should so remain. If the schools fall to federal influence, they will not only deteriorate; they will set the pattern for more and more power to go to Washington until our states are left empty shells."

President Eisenhower has repeatedly emphasized that his proposed 4-year aid program will not mean federal control in any way. But the problem is much like socialized medicine. States simply feel, perhaps with good reason, that the Constitution definitely delegates certain responsibilities to them alone. Education is not mentioned in the Constitution, but it does state that "the power not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

In view of the recent controversy over President Eisenhower's budget, those opposed to federal aid may also point out that the Federal Government is already greatly in debt. Why add the burden of another expense? The budget must be cut, rather than increased.

The Government is at present spending money to aid public schools and colleges with grants-in-aid and with funds for vocational education and school lunch programs. In 1954-55 the Federal Government spent \$1.6 billion to support 81 programs for various educational services. That amounts to twice as many such programs as in 1948-49 with one-half as much money. Yet no one is complaining. The issue now centers around the need for school construction.

And it is here that the figures greatly differ, and the controversy rages.

The Chamber of Commerce insists that in the last ten years 490,000 classrooms were built by the states, while only 291,000 were needed. Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, calls these figures misleading. During the past decade, he maintains, only 406,000 classrooms were built, while 444,000 to 504,000 were needed.

There is also the factor, he reminds, that during the war years construction came to almost a complete halt, and during that period normal classroom deterioration was not replaced.

Nation's Business magazine, (March, 1957), however, has come out with a withering case against federal aid by presenting the facts of its own research.

Classroom shortages, the article claims, have been reduced 57% in the past two and one-half years. In 1947-48 the United States built 41% more classrooms than were needed. Last year the excess amounted to 42%. This year's excess is estimated at about 40%, the magazine says.

The current classroom shortage is approximately 159,000, while two and one-half years ago it was 370,000. Apparently, then, the states are managing to care for their own educational needs without aid from the Federal Government. (These figures contradict Mr. Folsom's account of the need for 159,000 to 300,000 classrooms in the next four years. Does Nation's Business take into consideration the factor of enrollment for the next four years?)

The magazine article presents one of its most convincing arguments in its summary of the mechanics of such a program as that of President Eisenhower's. If it were put into effect, Sixteen states or 56% of the population (268 Representatives and Senators) would pay \$217 million to get back \$118 million in federal money. Thirty-two states or 44% of the population (263 Representatives and Senators) would get \$194 million in federal money for \$95 million in taxes.

Iowa would be allotted \$5,813,000, and for this would pay \$3,937,000 in taxes. In other words, for every dollar of tax money it paid out \$1.48 would be received in federal aid. Is it worth it just for the extra 48 cents?

Iowa would also be required to supply \$4,849,000 as minimum "matching funds" in return for the federal grant. Perhaps Iowa can put up such funds. But the more needy states, especially those in the South, may be hard pressed to provide "matching funds." If so, doesn't this defeat the purpose of the program?

Some organizations have already come out as opposed to federal aid. Among these are the American Legion, American Farm Bureau Federation, American Medical Association, DAR and the Council of State Chambers of Commerce.

But what about the teachers and administrators in our public schools? What is their opinion?

LAFF-A-DAY



"Uncle Oscar lost his sponsor!"

The Difference with Clark

He's for Society . . . But What of the Individual?

By JOHN BARBOUR

In five years as assistant district attorney in his native Dallas, Tom Clark never lost a case.

As director of war frauds prosecution for the federal government, he won 92 per cent of his cases.

As attorney general for four years under President Truman, he started 160 anti-trust suits — four times the average begun by his predecessors.

When he was named to the Supreme Court in 1949, Justice Thomas Campbell Clark had spent all but 10 of his 25 years in law as a prosecutor of legal representative of government.

His background appears to have followed him to the high court bench.

Clark's record as a Supreme Court justice shows a consistent leaning toward the federal prosecution in appeals of Smith Act and contempt of Congress convictions.

Lone Dissenter

On today's court, which has tightened the reins on congressional investigations and Communist prosecutions in favor of constitutional guarantees, Justice Clark has become a lone dissenter.

When the Supreme Court freed

five California Communists convicted of Smith Act violations, Justice Clark registered the only dissent.

When the court upset the contempt of Congress conviction of a Midwest labor leader, Justice Clark again was in lone opposition.

When the court moved that the State Department had wrongfully dismissed a foreign service expert in 1951, Justice Clark took no part in the decision.

Clark was U.S. attorney general in 1946 when he told an American Legion convention that "hate, prejudice and bigotry found no place in the hearts of Americans during the crisis of war . . . These destroyers of democracy must find no hiding place in the hearts of our citizens in days of peace."

Family of Lawyers

The vigorous prosecutor is not the only side of Tom Clark, a man who has kept a wardrobe of 150 bow ties and has worn big, white Texas hats.

Clark was born in Dallas in 1899. His father was a lawyer. His grandfather was a lawyer. His brother became a lawyer, winning a degree from the University of Texas in 1922.

Two years later, Clark married

Mary Ramsey whose father was once a member of the Texas Supreme Court.

A Democrat and a Presbyterian, Clark became known for his friendliness. His ready smile, quick handshake and his insistence that you "Call me Tom" became his trademarks.

He joined the Justice Department in 1937, rose to head the war frauds, anti-trust and criminal divisions and was named attorney general by President Truman in 1945.

With a strong prosecution record behind him, Clark bore down on subversion and communism. He also stumped ardently for Truman's election in 1948. The next year Truman named him to the Supreme Court.

On that occasion Henry Wallace called him a "vicious witch-hunter." Wallace said the court appointment "has completely betrayed the cause of civil rights . . ."

But Justice Clark's record has not borne this out. The differences between Clark and the rest of the court seem to be the differences between the defense of the society and the defense of the individual's rights in society.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for republication of all the local news printed in this newspaper as well as all AP news dispatches.

DAILY IOWAN SUPERVISORS FROM SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM FACULTY
Publisher . . . Lester G. Benz
Editorial . . . Arthur M. Sanderson
Advertising . . . E. John Kottman
Circulation . . . Wilbur Peterson

TRUSTEES, BOARD OF STUDENT PUBLICATIONS
Arthur C. Douglas, A4; Dr. George Easton, Dentistry; David H. Fitzsimmons, A3; Thomas S. Hamilton, A4; Prof. Hugh Kelso Political Science; Dwight Lowell Mathes, A4; Prof. Leslie G. Moeller, Journalism; Prof. L. A. Van Dyke, Education; Gary W. Williams, A2.

The Daily Iowan

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1957

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS
Published daily except Sunday and Monday and legal holidays by Student Publications, Inc., Communications Center, Iowa City, Iowa. Entered as second class matter at the post office at Iowa City, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1879.

Dial 4191 from noon to midnight to report news items, women's page items, or announcements to The Daily Iowan. Editorial offices are in the Communications Center.

Subscription rates — by carrier in Iowa City, 25 cents weekly or \$10

per year in advance: six months, \$5.50; three months, \$3.00. By mail in Iowa, \$9 per year; six months, \$5; three months, \$3; all other mail subscriptions, \$10 per year; six months, \$5.50; three months, \$3.25.

DAILY IOWAN EDITORIAL STAFF
Editor . . . Tom Slatery
City Editor . . . Jim Davies
News and Sports Editor . . . Roy Walker
Editorial Assistant and Society Editor . . . Suzanne Forse

DAILY IOWAN ADVERTISING STAFF
Advertising Mgr. . . Mel Adams
Asst. Advertising Mgr. . . Dave Branson
Promotion Manager . . . Dary Carter
Circulation Manager . . . Clinton Stotts

Dial 4191 if you do not receive your Daily Iowan by 7:30 a.m. The Daily Iowan circulation department, in the Communications Center is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Professors Will Tell Of European Trip

The Rev. Robert J. Welch and the Rev. George W. Forell, Associate Professors of Religion at SUI, will tell newsmen at a press conference in New York City today how the European educators they met on their recent tour of Europe reacted to SUI's unique plan of teaching religion.

Father Welch, the Rev. Mr. Forell, and Rabbi Frederick P. Zarghebur toured France, Switzerland, and Germany from May 26 to July 1 this year to study methods of religious teaching used in European universities and to present the SUI plan of religious teaching to European educators and students.

SUI's School of Religion achieves uniqueness by having members of the Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish faiths on its faculty.

"This system," the Rev. Mr. Forell said, "is unknown in Europe. We were very much encouraged by the openness with which our message was received, especially by the students in Switzerland and Germany."

The clergymen are expected to tell newsmen of their impressions of the tension they observed in Europe between the Christians and the Communists and between the Christians and the Jews.

The Jewish-Christian tension is believed to be the result of the Nazi persecutions during World War II. The Rev. Mr. Forell said tensions are lessening because the Christian community in Europe has been chastened and is trying to make reparation for the crimes committed against the Jews. Out of this desire for reparation have grown special organizations that are working to establish friendship between the Christians and the Jews.

The Rev. Mr. Forell said they were able to observe the Christian-Communist tensions only in East Germany. "Here," he said, "the Communists maintain themselves by sheer terror. The tension will end when the Communists withdraw their troops, for they have been unable to impose their convictions on the people."

While in Europe, the Rev. Mr. Forell heard from Hungarians, Czechs, and Poles that in their countries communism has been unsuccessful. "They have not been able to get through to the young people," he said.

The Rev. Mr. Forell returned to the States on June 24 to help direct the seminar in Religious Perspectives in College Teaching at SUI. Father Welch returned to New York on Monday. Rabbi Zarghebur will spend the rest of the summer in Europe.

The New York press conference has been arranged by Carl Boyerly, public relations consultant to the Schaeffer Pen Co. The Rev. Mr. Forell said he thought the interview might be recorded by Monitor for radio programming on NBC this weekend.

For Crying Out Loud!

DENVER — Mrs. Carmel Byrnes, 25, testified Monday her husband, Robert W. Byrnes, 31, cried on his mother's shoulder the day they were married in Omaha, Neb., last Nov. 17.

Dist. Judge Joseph E. Cook granted her divorce petition. Mrs. Byrnes said the weeping incident occurred at the wedding reception. After a honeymoon trip to Miami, the Byrnes came to Denver.

He moved in with his mother and his bride took an apartment, she testified.

WSUI Schedule

- 8:00 Morning Chapel
- 8:15 News
- 8:30 19th Century American Romantic Literature
- 9:15 The Bookshelf
- 9:45 Musical Showcase
- 10:00 News
- 10:15 Kitchen Concert
- 11:15 Editors Desk
- 11:30 Your Rights Are on Trial
- 12:00 Rhythm Rambles
- 12:30 News
- 12:45 Gilbert Highet
- 1:00 Musical Chats
- 2:30 Dead Sea Scrolls
- 2:30 American Red Cross
- 2:45 Serenade in Blue
- 3:00 Artist of the Week
- 3:30 News
- 3:45 Objective
- 4:00 Tea Time
- 5:00 Childrens Hour
- 5:30 News
- 5:45 Sportstime
- 6:00 Dinner Hour
- 6:15 News
- 7:00 Search for Truth and Unity
- 8:00 Concert PM
- 9:00 Trio
- 9:45 News
- 10:00 SIGN OFF

SUI Studies Excavated Indian Bones

Parts of nine Indian skeletons excavated Saturday at Council Bluffs have been brought to SUI for detailed study. Prof. R. J. Ruppe of the SUI archaeology faculty said Monday.

Ruppe was called to Council Bluffs Friday by Dean Browning, State Highway Commission, who reported that a number of bones had been turned up by earth-moving machinery used in getting "fill" at the north edge of the city for the new U.S. Highway 75. With the help of Browning and other highway commission employees, Ruppe collected the skeletons of four adults and five infants from two mass graves six inches to one and one-half feet below the original surface of the ground.

Professor Ruppe estimated that there had been a total of some 50 skeletons in the two graves, one of which was directly above the other. Bodies in the lower grave were buried between 1000 and 1100 AD, he said, while those in the grave closest to the surface were probably buried between 1400 and 1500 AD.

Such mass burials were common among the Indians who lived along the Missouri, Dr. Ruppe said. Skeletons of a large number of children were found in the Council Bluffs graves reflecting the high rate of child mortality which prevailed in those times. He noted that one skull was found with several vertebrae still attached, indicating that the head had been severed from the body before burial, but was unable to ascertain why this might have been done.

As the new highway program progresses in Iowa there are certain to be many other such "finds," and some will be of great archaeological value, Dr. Ruppe said Monday. Anyone making such a "find" should notify a scientist who can determine its importance, rather than a curio collector, he said, recommending that Director W. D. Frankforter of Cherokee's Sanford Museum be notified in the case of western Iowa "finds." Prof. Ralph Luebber of Grinnell College for central Iowa, or Robert Bray of Effigy Mounds National Monument at McGregor for northeastern Iowa.

Simple and frequently used words are utilized. "It is much more interesting for the student to write words he knows than to write nonsense letter combinations," says Professor Casady.

Speed is emphasized from the first day through 12- and 30-second "tests." The individual competes with himself, however, not against his classmates. Individual improvement is noted and praised. Emphasis is placed on proper stroking and fingering techniques, not on the production of perfect copies.

Dr. Casady has used his method in teaching grade school, high school, college and adult classes and has found it effective with all of them.

The teachers attending the workshop will hear talks on shorthand, business curriculum, equipment and room layout today.

2 SUI Men To Present Course at Minnesota

Dr. Ralph C. Appleby and Dr. Harold E. Clough, faculty members of SUI's department of Prosthetic Dentistry, will present a 3-day postgraduate course at the University of Minnesota's School of Dentistry beginning Wednesday.

The course will include lectures and demonstrations on all phases of complete denture construction. All of the lectures will be augmented by a new series of instructional sound films done in color and completed recently by the SUI College of Dentistry in cooperation with the SUI Bureau of Audio-Visual Instruction.

The course is sponsored by the University of Minnesota and will be attended by approximately one hundred dentists from the Midwest.

Plans August Wedding

Mrs. Mildred Sharp, Maquoketa, Iowa, announces the engagement of her daughter, Harriet Louise Sharp, to Mark Kenneth Masters, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Masters, Larchwood, Iowa. Miss Sharp is the daughter of the late Dr. H. L. Sharp.



Harriet Sharp To Be Wed

Miss Sharp will be an August graduate from the University of Iowa College of Nursing. Mr. Masters received a degree from SUI in June and is now employed with International Harvester of Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

The wedding has been set for the middle of August.

ADVERTISING INTERN
John Cundiff, a senior in advertising and public relations at SUI, has joined the Meredith Publishing Company, Des Moines, as summer intern in the research department. Cundiff is a member of Alpha Delta Sigma, professional advertising fraternity.

'No Religious Aspect In Natural Sciences'

By asserting that religion has no direct contribution to make to the natural sciences, Ian G. Barbour, Ph.D., Monday morning startled the group taking the SUI seminar in Religious Perspectives in College Teaching.

Barbour is chairman of the Department of Religion and instructor in physics at Carleton College. This week he will direct the seminar as it discusses religion and the natural sciences.

There are religious value judgments that effect the scientist's life, Barbour said, but these do not effect his science.

He said that religion will, however, involve the scientist in social and moral problems such as the H-bomb and the fall-out hazard. He also said religion will regulate the scientist's teaching so that his students do not turn out to be mere technicians.

But Barbour maintained that "when the scientist is working in his laboratory, he is interested only in the functional relationships between phenomena."

Barbour noted that it was the Judaic-Christian tradition that made possible the rise and growth of the natural sciences in the West and that the absence of this tradition in the East perhaps explains why there were no spontaneous origins of these sciences in oriental cultures.

Barbour stated two Judaic-Christian beliefs which made the rise of the natural sciences possible:

- 1) The belief that the material universe is the work of a single intelligence—God. "Since the universe is the work of an intelligible being, it is itself intelligible and the scientist can investigate it."
- 2) The belief that God is free. He did not have to create the world He did. Therefore the scientist cannot understand it by "a priori" speculations, but only by empirical analysis. Instead of speculating on how many teeth a horse should have, as Aristotle did,



Prof. Ian G. Barbour Seminar Director

the scientist must look into his mouth and count them.

Though these beliefs of the Judaic-Christian tradition were necessary to get the natural sciences started, Barbour does not believe they are necessary to keep it going.

TWIN CLUB

At a recent meeting of the Hawkeye Twin Club of Iowa, Inc., the new co-officers for 1957-1958 were elected: co-presidents—Dan Brennehan and Dave Brennehan, Iowa City; co-vice presidents—Larry and Terry Baldwin, Sanborn; co-sec-treas.—Karen and Kay Lenz, Iowa City; and co-publicity—LaVelda and LaVona Rowe, Iowa City.

LOOK!

GET SOME TODAY!

- 1 King Size Hamburger
 - 1 Thick Malt or Shake
 - 5 King Size 1⁰⁰
 - Old Mill Ice Cream
- 49c Plus Tax
- Beacon Electric Shop
210 S. Clinton 8-3312

First Woman In Cabinet Speaks Up

NEW YORK (AP)—The lady in the tricorne hat and simple black dress has been out of the nation's eye for 12 years. But by choice, she remains close to the running stream of the nation's life.

Miss Frances Perkins finds it more peaceful and pleasing today to teach and to write. But her most valuable contributions to her nation's welfare, she feels, were in the stormy days of the New Deal.

She was the first woman Cabinet member. She remains the only woman to serve as labor secretary, holding that job through the 12 years of the Roosevelt administration.

"The next great advances we will make," she says, "will be toward more social advantages for all people—better housing and transportation, more electrical power."

"As far as I can see, the necessary protection for working people is almost complete. From now on that protection can be only improved and enlarged."

In 1932 President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt asked Miss Perkins, then New York state industrial commissioner, to list seven major objectives concerning the protection of working people.

The list included old age insurance, unemployment compensation, minimum wage-maximum hours laws, a planned backlog of public works for periods of lower employment, a free public employment service and medical insurance covering the bulk of people.

When she resigned as secretary of labor on the advent of President Harry S. Truman, she was 63. Her batting average on those seven objectives was .850—all of them had passed into being except the mass medical insurance plan.

Now, at 75, Miss Perkins looks back on those storm-charged years with the same patient serenity she wore as a cloak on the job. Many of her friends, in fact, blame the tension that surrounded her career on the fact that she was a woman in a job that had always been held by a man.

She was accused of everything from ineffectiveness and a "welfare worker's outlook" to a "pink" viewpoint and complete lack of understanding of business problems.

Businessmen, labor leaders, even congressmen, teed off on government's first missing girl. But to this day, Miss Perkins remembers:

"Taking attacks was part of the job. Someone had to go ahead with things and take the consequences, and I was the person."
For eight years, Miss Perkins served on the Federal Civil Service Commission, a Truman appointment. During this period she wrote and published a book "The Roosevelt I Knew," which recalled her association with the late President.

Iowa News Roundup

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CEDAR RAPIDS—Mrs. Donald Stappich, about 25, of Cedar Rapids, was painfully burned on the neck Monday when an auto "bomb" exploded at a downtown Cedar Rapids intersection.

Police charged 20-year-old Cyril Neuhaus, Cedar Rapids, with discharging the bomb in the Cedar Rapids city limits. A 15-year-old youth with Neuhaus was turned over to juvenile authorities.

Officers said Neuhaus admitted putting the gimmick on the tire of his auto and it blew up when the car started moving.

Two Omaha, Neb., men charged in the \$2,000 daylight holdup of a Cedar Rapids tavern last December Monday were sentenced here to 10 years in the Fort Madison Penitentiary.

Ralph Whittington and Gerald Van Sant, both 24, withdrew innocent pleas in District Court and were sentenced.

Another man involved in the holdup, Francis Lyons of Omaha, was assessed a 10-year term at the State Penitentiary last March.

FORT DODGE—The Rev. T. J. Severson, 78, retired Lutheran minister, died Monday of injuries received in an auto accident which killed his wife last Tuesday.

The couple was returning home from visiting a son, the Rev. Murley Severson of Rockford, Ill., when the accident occurred near Eagle Grove.

He had been pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Eagle Grove for 32 years, retiring in 1949. He was a director of Lutheran Hospital here, where he died.

The Rev. Mr. Severson formerly served pastorates at Midland, S.D., and Gruver, Iowa.

Services will be at 2 p.m. Thursday at Eagle Grove.

Three sons, all Lutheran ministers, and a daughter, Mrs. Gustav Odagaard of Northfield, Minn., survive. The sons are Navy Chaplain Thomas Severson, Santa Ana, Calif., the Rev. Ansle Severson, San Diego, Calif., and the Rev. Murley Severson.

DES MOINES—The Des Moines

City Council Monday killed the controversial wages ordinance.

The action was intended to prompt resumption of bidding on special assessment improvement projects and to eliminate legal disputes over them.

The Council unanimously enacted a repealing ordinance, which is scheduled to take effect Friday.

The wages ordinance required a contractor on any municipal work costing more than \$500 to pay at least the minimum wages established by the U.S. Department of Labor as prevalent in the Des Moines area.

Mayor Ray Mills and Councilman Robert Conley said they understood no such schedule had been established by the Labor Department for this area.

The mayor said he understood the lack of such a wage table, which would enable contractors to estimate their labor costs, was the reason for the refusal of contractors last Monday to bid on 13 sewer and street improvement projects.

Don't SHOP

for

Dry Cleaning!

Get the best

Nationally advertised

Sanitone Cleaning

at

KELLEY'S

"Home of the

Shirt that Smiles"

Nite or Day Dial 4161

120 S. Gilbert

Always A Place to Park

SPECIAL SAVINGS

FOR YOU CELEBRATING OUR 17th YEAR

Any Plain Garment

DRY CLEANED & PRESSED

THIS WEEK for only 17¢ ea.

WHEN BROUGHT IN WITH A SIMILAR GARMENT AT REGULAR PRICES!

BRING AS MANY GARMENTS AS YOU LIKE NO LIMIT! HAVE YOUR ENTIRE WARDROBE CLEANED NOW DURING THIS SENSATIONAL SALE!

DAVIS Cleaners and Launderers

229 S. Clinton

1 S. Dubuque

111 S. Clinton

BOOK SALE

19^c

USED TEXTS and others

Some Good

Some Not So Good

25^c

HAWKEYE BOOK STORE

ACROSS FROM CAMPUS

SALE

TIME! MONEY! CLOTHES!

Be Sure of a Quick Individual Wash at

Laundromat

320 E. Burlington

First Prospective Negro Juror In Clinton Trial Is Dismissed

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—The defense won a hard-fought victory Monday in gaining the dismissal "for cause" of the first Negro appearing as a prospective juror in the Clinton segregation trial.

Judge Rules Jewish Pair Are 'Suitable'

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—A Miami judge heightened hopes of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Ellis Monday for adoption pending study of Massachusetts' claim to the blonde 6-year-old, born to a Roman Catholic mother but raised by the Jewish couple.

Circuit Judge John W. Prunty ruled meanwhile that Hildy was a suitable person for adoption and that the Miami Beach couple were suitable foster parents.

Ellis and his wife, Frances, smiled happily after the 1 1/2-hour hearing in which five lawyers hotly argued the case on behalf of the Ellises, the Florida Welfare Department, Massachusetts and Hildy's natural mother, Mrs. Marjorie McCoy Doherty of Hingham, Mass.

"I had hoped for a final decree," Ellis told newsmen, "but I'm encouraged by what the judge has ruled so far."

Freckled Hildy spent the interval in company with a "sitter," a neighbor's 12-year-old daughter, drawing pictures in Judge Prunty's chambers while legal rights and human values were being threshed out in the courtroom. She has been shielded from the controversy throughout the long, two-state litigation over her upbringing.

Ellis, 45, a clothing salesman, and his wife took Hildy when she was 10 days old, allegedly with the natural mother's consent. They applied to adopt her, Massachusetts, which has a law providing for adoption when practicable by people of the same religious faith in which the child was born, turned them down.

In 1956 Ellis gave up his business in Brookline, Mass., and fled the state with his wife and Hildy rather than comply with court orders to surrender Hildy to Massachusetts welfare authorities. The state brought a kidnapping indictment, but Florida Governor Collins refused to send the Ellises back to face it.

John J. Sullivan, Boston lawyer appearing for Mrs. Doherty and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, said the Ellises have exhausted all legal remedies in Massachusetts, and said their conduct was "reprehensible" in denying Massachusetts courts.

Sullivan contended the Bay State court decrees were entitled to "full faith and credit" in other states by U.S. constitutional provision.

John Lloyd of Miami, one of two lawyers representing the Ellises, charged that Hildy had been left somewhat in the position of "a piece of merchandise" in the litigation centering on her upbringing.

Albert Cloud, 28, errand boy at a Tazewell, Tenn., bank, after Cloud acknowledged he "couldn't feel kindly" toward the lone Northern defendant, Frederick John Kasper of Washington, D.C.

Cloud, testifying in a low mumble, insisted he wasn't prejudiced and wouldn't be "embarrassed" if he sat on the jury in a major test case over segregation.

Defense Atty. Robert L. Dobbs repeatedly sought to disqualify Cloud—first on the ground that as a nonproperty owner he was "not qualified" to serve as a juror, and secondly because he had admitted feeling "unfriendly" toward Kasper.

Taylor refused to disqualify Cloud because of his status as a nonproperty owner, ruling that it was not necessary to be "a freeholder" to become a juror in a federal court.

Earlier, before a packed crowd of spectators in the air-conditioned courtroom, the defense and prosecution agreed on the seating of the first four jurors—three men and one woman.

Taylor indicated he expected the full jury to be empaneled Wednesday.

On trial in what has been heralded as a major test in the bitter controversy over segregation are 15 residents of the little (pop. 4,500) Cumberland Valley town of Clinton, 20 miles northwest of here, and Kasper, 27.

The defendants are accused of violating a federal court injunction, issued by Judge Robert L. Taylor last September, forbidding any interference with the peaceful integration of 12 Negro students in Clinton's previously all-white high school.

Both sides staked out the major issues in the case with questions emphasizing constitutional guarantees of the right of free speech and assembly, the power of federal courts to enforce antilynching injunctions, and the debate over mixing whites and Negroes in school.

Conviction could lead to a maximum sentence of six months in jail or a \$1,000 fine, or both.

But the overriding point of interest is whether the federal government, through the courts, can get a southern jury to convict white defendants accused of violating a federal injunction.

Taylor issued the injunction, following the historic Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, ruling that segregation of whites and Negroes in the nation's public schools violates the U.S. Constitution.

The injunction was issued after a series of outbreaks of mob violence in the Clinton area, starting over Labor Day weekend last year. At issue in the current trial are renewed outbreaks in November and December, in which crowds of white men and a few women threatened the Negro students and bloodied the nose of the Rev. Paul Turner, white pastor of

Principals in Civil Rights Case



MRS. HENRY NELSON, right, of Knoxville, Tenn., is shown in the court corridor talking with high school friends during recess of a federal contempt case in which she is a co-defendant with 15 others. John T. Reynolds, LaFollette, Tenn., (see insert) leaves Federal Court after its adjournment. He was the first member of the jury selected to hear the criminal contempt case growing out of school desegregation disturbances at Clinton, Tenn. He was selected despite his statement "I don't believe in mixing the races."

Clinton's First Baptist church. Turner was beaten after safely escorting some of the Negroes to the school Dec. 4.

Women Air Pilots Reach Destination In Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Twenty-three of 49 flying teams entered in the Transcontinental Powder Puff Derby have completed the 2,567 mile flight and sat back Monday awaiting the rest of the field and announcement of a winner.

A steady stream of planes, each with a pilot and co-pilot, flew into North Philadelphia Airport completing the journey from San Carlos, Calif. The time of arrival in each case did not indicate the pilot's eventual rating in the women's air derby, a handicap event.

A slight mishap to one of the light planes entered tied up the Harrisburg, Pa., airport's main runway for a while Monday. Mrs. Ruby Potter and her co-pilot, Mrs. Marion Graver, both of San Diego, Calif., were rolling out for a take-off when their retractable tail landing gear or wheel broke. The two lost only four minutes.

The contestants have until 5 p.m. Wednesday to reach Philadelphia. After that derby officials will sit down and compute handicaps with actual flying time to determine who will receive the \$2,500 prize money.

6-Year-Old 'Dies' Twice, Still Alive

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—A girl who died twice and still lives lay mistletoed in an oxygen tent in a hospital Monday night, clutching a rosary and limply holding her mother's hand.

Six-year-old Maria Toffolon has "died" twice in the past six days. Each time surgeons have brought her back to life by massaging her tiny heart. It is believed to be the first time in medical history that a patient has survived two heart stoppages, doctors said.

The second "death" came late Monday night during a skin-grafting operation. Her heart stopped for 25 minutes. Monday, said her doctors, she has a "better than 50-50 chance" of survival.

Advertisement for 'MOULIN ROUGE' Technicolor film, featuring 'BIG FEATURES' and 'HOT SPOT OF FOREIGN INTRIGUE'.

ENDS TONITE BATTLE HYMN EVERYTHING BUT THE TRUTH

IOWA WIDE

Starts WEDNESDAY A LOVE STORY FOR EVERY WOMAN!

The sparkling story of eager young beauties in search of money... men... and marriage!

Advertisement for '4 Girls in Town' Technicolor film, starring George Nader, Julie Adams, Marianne Cook, Elsa Martinelli, Gia Scala, Sydney Chaplin, Grant Williams, John Gavin.

Advertisement for 'Massacre' film, starring Dane Clark, James Craig, featuring 'A Lippert Pictures Presentation'.

Expensive Utensils Not Needed For Successful Outdoor Cooking

You don't need a lot of expensive equipment for successful outdoor cooking, says Betty van der Smisen of the SUI physical education faculty. "Know-how and patience will prove more rewarding than elaborate utensils," she says.

With aluminum foil, a heavy kettle and a few well selected sticks, the possibilities for outdoor dishes are almost limitless.

Cooking in aluminum foil is perhaps the fastest, easiest and most versatile type of outdoor cookery. Simply wrap the food in heavy foil, sealing it completely so that no steam can escape. Allow yourself a generous piece of foil so that you can fold the edges over several times, suggests Prof. van der Smisen.

Leave a small air space inside the foil bag for steam expansion. Don't add too much water or catchup or your foil package may explode, she warns. Place the package on a bed of coals, not flaming logs. Turn it over when the food is about half cooked.

If you want to experiment, try an upside-down cake cooked in hot coals. Make an "accordion" about one inch thick of heavy foil (it will look like corrugated cardboard) and place it around the pan holding your cake batter. This provides air space around both top and bottom of the cake. The foil must be stiff enough not to sag into the batter and to hold coals so that the cake will be surrounded by coals as it bakes. It will take about twice as long to bake your cake this way as in a regular oven.

"Stick cooking" requires a green stick about three feet long and one-half inch wide (about the width of your little finger. Don't use a stick from a nut-bearing tree — the bark has a bitter taste, warns Prof. van der Smisen. Peel the bark off the end you are going to use and whittle it to a point.

To make Mock Angel Food, trim the crust of leftover buns and cut into 2-inch cubes which can be impaled on the stick. Dip in sweetened condensed milk and roll in shredded coconut. Brown over coals. For variation, roll the pieces in cocoa and sugar, or cinnamon and sugar, instead of coconut.

A 1-pot meal can be prepared quickly and easily. To simplify cleaning, soap the outside of your kettle with a bar of moistened laundry soap before you begin. Hang the pot over the fire by means of a forked stick. Put several strips of bacon in the bottom

to prevent sticking. Add a small diced onion and cook till brown. Then add hamburger or another meat if desired (about one-fourth pound per person) and cook until done.

The remaining ingredients "make" the meal. For Wasaka Gullion, add two cans of condensed vegetable soup; for American Chop Suey you'll need a can of spaghetti with sauce and green pepper. "Ring Tum Diddy" is one of Prof. van der Smisen's favorites. Omit the hamburger and add to the bacon one can of tomatoes, one can of corn and one-fourth pound of cheese, diced.

Most outdoor cooking requires glowing coals, not flame. To avoid fire hazards and damage to trees, build your fire on sand, rocks or ground that has been thoroughly cleared of leaves, grass and sticks. You'll need three types of wood: tinder, tiny sticks of match-size; kindling, match-size to thumb-size sticks; and medium-size logs. Form a "teepee" of tinder, leaving an air pocket underneath. Leaves are not good tinder, as they smother the fire and give little heat.

Add kindling, maintaining the teepee shape. Form a rectangle of logs around the teepee, then light your fire. When it is burning well, add logs in criss-cross fashion, resting them on the rectangle of logs. Split logs burn more readily than round, smooth ones. Hard woods provide the best coals. Start your fire at least one-half hour before you plan to use the coals.

Nelson Algren Featured In WSUI Arts Program

Nelson Algren, author of "The Man With the Golden Arm" and "A Walk on the Wild Side," will be the featured speaker on WSUI's "Success in the Arts" program at 2 p.m. Wednesday, July 10. His topic will be "Writing."

Other speakers on the program will be Jack Conroy, book critic and editor of the New Standard Encyclopedia, and Dr. Erving Blum, professor of narrative writing and literature, University of Illinois, Chicago undergraduate division.

Reach MORE BUYERS Through the CLASSIFIEDS

Table with columns: Classified Advertising Rates, Display Ads, and Agents Wanted.

Table with columns: Miscellaneous for Sale, Apartment for Rent, Pets for Sale, Wanted to Rent, Work Wanted, Personal Loans, Instruction.

Table with columns: Rooms for Rent, Typing, and Traveling Salesman Wanted.

Text advertisement for Traveling Salesman Wanted, mentioning expansion and service to industry.

Advertisement for Child Care services, contact: 4191, Dial 3411.

Advertisement for Ignition Carburetors, Generators, Starters, Briggs & Stratton Motors, Pyramid Services.

Advertisement for Dairy Queen, 137 S. Riverside, Glenn & Kay McWane.

Advertisement for Typewriters, Wikel Typewriter Co., Dial 8-1051.

Advertisement for ENGLERT Pat Boone, Terry Moore, Janet Moore, GAYNOR, Technicolor, "BERNARDINE".

Advertisement for VARSITY Now Showing! Matinee 1:30 P.M., Evening 7:30 P.M., 2 PERFORMANCES DAILY—NO SEATS RESERVED.

Advertisement for DRIVE-IN Theatre, TONITE AND WED., GORDON MACRAE in "CAROUSEL".

Advertisement for Richard Todd, STAR OF "A MAN CALLED PETER" IN HIS NEWEST ROLE!

Advertisement for DRIVE-IN Theatre, TONITE AND WED., Macdonald Carey in "STRANGER AT MY DOOR".

Advertisement for "Battle Hells" Starts Wednesday, 1st Iowa, City Showing, Ends Today "LUST for LIFE" "3 COINS in the FOUNTAIN".

Advertisement for 4 Girls in Town Technicolor film, starring George Nader, Julie Adams, Marianne Cook, Elsa Martinelli, Gia Scala, Sydney Chaplin, Grant Williams, John Gavin.

Advertisement for Massacre starring DANE CLARK, featuring "A Lippert Pictures Presentation".

Advertisement for BLONDIE comic strip, featuring "I GOT IT SMACK" and "SHAME ON YOU—THAT LITTLE MOSQUITO MIGHT HAVE BEEN A MOTHER".

Advertisement for BEETLE BAILEY comic strip, featuring "SLOW, NOW... TAKE IT EASY!" and "THERE'S A STOP SIGN... BETTER HOLD IT A SECOND".

Advertisement for CHIC YOUNG comic strip, featuring "THINK HOW HER LITTLE BABIES WILL FEEL WHEN SHE DOESN'T COME HOME TONIGHT" and "NOW I FEEL LIKE MURDERER".

Advertisement for MORT WALKER comic strip, featuring "RESUME SPEED" and "OKAY... GO!!".

Lab Reveals Night Speed Limit Needed

The necessity of a 60 mile per hour night speed limit — which went into effect in Iowa July 4 — seems to be borne out by figures released by the Driving Research Laboratory at Iowa State College.

Studies made in 1956 show that accidents and fatalities were excessive in relation to the traffic volume during the hours from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m.

Dr. A. R. Lauer, director of the Laboratory, says speeds need to be reduced regardless of whether this is due to visibility as such or the characteristics of the drivers operating at these hours.

During the hours of darkness, traffic counts showed 30 per cent of the traffic and approximately 48 per cent of the fatal accidents. During the daylight hours, with 70 per cent of the traffic flow, there are less than 53 per cent of the fatalities. Figures for non-fatal accidents are 40 per cent during darkness and 60 per cent during daylight.

One reason for the rise in accidents at night is shown in a manual recently prepared by Lauer and C. O. Swanson in cooperation with the Iowa Department of Public Safety. The manual concludes that safe speeds depends upon three fundamental factors: headlight intensity, perceptual distance, and stopping distance.

Assuming that the average headlight is 50,000 beam candlepower, the perceptual distance (how far you can distinguish an object) at 65 miles per hour is 198 feet. The stopping distance is 306 feet on dry pavement. Thus, a driver would 108 feet past the object before he was able to stop.

Such figures are an average, and assume an adult driver, good vision, good brakes and good pavement conditions. Under these conditions, the Driving Laboratory studies show the hazard begins at about 50 miles per hour.

Widow of Coolidge Dies at 78 Years

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (AP) — Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, who was the nation's First Lady — presiding over the White House from the death of President Warren G. Harding until the inauguration of President Herbert Hoover, died Monday at the age of 78.

Doctors said a heart attack, after several years of failing health, was the cause of death. Her son, John, realizing that his mother's strength was ebbing when he called on her Sunday night, returned to her home from Farmington, Conn., to be with her during the night and the early morning, when she died.

After funeral services Wednesday afternoon in Edwards Congregational Church in Northampton, followed by cremation Thursday, her ashes will be sent to the hamlet of Plymouth, Vt., for burial Friday beside the graves of her husband and their other son, Calvin, who died at 16.

Mrs. Coolidge lived with her family in a two-family house in Northampton until her husband left the governorship of Massachusetts to become vice president. She brought to the White House the qualities of warmth and charm which bridged the gap between her husband's taciturn austerity and booming spirit which was carrying the nation away from frugality during the roaring twenties, from 1923 through 1928.

Grace Anna Goodhue, herself a Vermontor who, like her husband had come to Northampton, was married at 26 when her lawyer-husband was 33. Giving up her career of teaching deaf and dumb children, she never forgot their needs and in after years, her generosity made possible the construction of a new building at the Clarke School for the Deaf here. She was honored with honorary degrees by colleges and universities.

4 Colorado-to-Maine Canoeists at Dubuque

DUBUQUE (AP) — Four heavily bearded adventurers, canoeing from Colorado to Maine, reached Dubuque Monday afternoon.

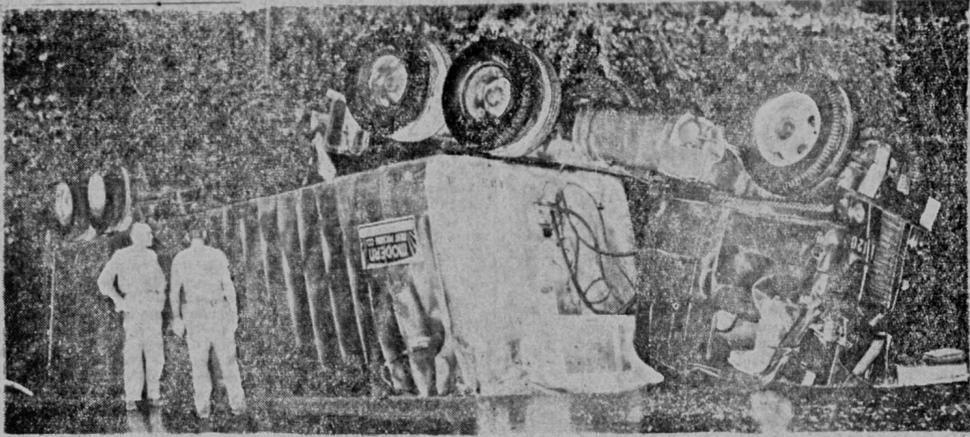
The four men replenished supplies and continued their trip up the Mississippi River to St. Paul, Minn. They hope to arrive there July 20.

Two of the quartet, Gerald Hewey, 27, Cape Elizabeth, Maine, and Ed Vestal, 29, Aspen, Colo., are experienced canoeists. Their companions on the 4,500-mile trip are E. G. Rickers, 29, formerly of Berkeley, Calif., and Bengt (Red) Soderstrom, 32, a native of Stockholm, Sweden.

The group was in good spirits when they docked here and was optimistic of reaching Maine by October.

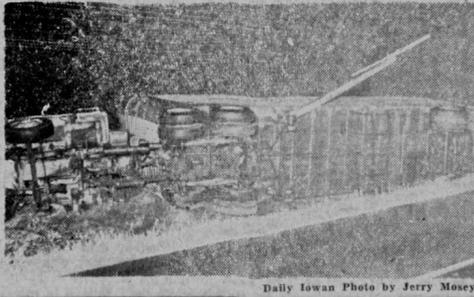
They said the roughest water they had encountered was on the Mississippi above Clinton. There, they said, their two canoes were almost swamped by high waves.

Individual Iowans own savings bonds worth more than ONE BILLION DOLLARS. Have you got your share?



Trucks Upset

LORENZE L. CHEDESTER, 43, Brawley, Calif., was treated for chest injuries after his semi-trailer truck left a curve on Highway 6 about 8 miles east of Iowa City and overturned at approximately 3:40 a.m. Monday during a driving rain (upper photo). Bernard E. Walsh, 33, Imperial, Calif., a passenger, was treated for a deep gash in his forehead. A second semi-trailer turned over only minutes later when the driver, William E. West, 30, Omaha, pulled off into the ditch after he sighted Chedester's overturned truck and believed it to be in the middle of the road (lower photo). West was not injured but a passenger, Ivan Carper, 45, Omaha, suffered a head laceration and a shoulder injury. Both trucks were east-bound. The mishaps were investigated by State Patrolmen Joseph L. Smith and Billy A. Scharff. The accident scene wasn't cleared until 3 p.m. Monday afternoon.



Daily Iowan Photo by Jerry Moser

Civil Rights—

(continued from page 1)

to impose a limit on the debate.

Vice President Nixon, presiding officer of the Senate, was not present for the opening of the battle but he told reporters in Rochester, N.Y.:

"I believe there is a good chance the Senate will pass a civil rights bill at this session."

The bill that Knowland seeks to bring to the Senate floor was passed by the House June 18 by a vote of 286-125.

It would empower the attorney general to take into federal courts the cases of persons whose civil rights were deemed violated or threatened, and to protect their interests by seeking federal court injunctions. Those disobeying injunctions could be tried by a judge for contempt, without a jury.

It would also establish a special division in the Justice Department to handle civil rights cases and would set up a bipartisan commission to make a 2-year study of civil rights problems.

Ervin contended the bill would not only skirt what he called the constitutional requirement for jury trial in criminal cases but would make violators subject to contempt action in civil cases and liable for criminal prosecution on the same charge.

The only reason advanced by proponents of the bill for urging its enactment is, in essence, an insulting and insupportable indictment of a whole people," Ervin declared.

Girard—

(continued from page 1)

is no immunity from their laws." The only way this immunity can be modified, he said, is through treaties, which "reduce the sovereign power on the other side."

Three hours and 41 minutes after taking up the case, the court finished with the arguments and adjourned without announcing its decision.

Just when the decision will come is indefinite. Chief Justice Warren said both sides could have until Tuesday to submit any legal citations they wished.

At one point in Monday's arguments, attorney Robinson described Japanese justice as "a joke . . . one of the most antiquated systems of justice anywhere in the world."

Robinson said Rankin's argument was "false, untrue and misleading." Not so many years ago, he said, the government insisted, in a brief filed in a Canadian court, that troops stationed in another country are immune from prosecution by that country. Now, he said, "some small boy in the State Department, has reversed this country's long-established position."

Frankfurter leaned forward and suggested that this reflected discourteously on the President.

"He, too, may be wrong," said Robinson.

"He may be wrong," Frankfurter replied, "but you still should be courteous to him."

Before the courts were two fundamental questions:

Should it uphold or throw down a decision by U.S. Dist. Judge Joseph C. McGarraghy that Girard's constitutional rights would be violated by turning him over to the Japanese?

Should it support McGarraghy or reject his ruling refusing to issue a writ of habeas corpus that would free Girard from Army custody in Japan?

The case arose because Girard, assigned to guard a machine gun and some field jackets on a maneuver and firing range in Japan, killed Mrs. Naka Sakai with an empty cartridge case fired from a rifle grenade launcher. Girard said it was an accident and denied he strewed empty cartridge cases around and enticed the woman to come closer before firing. She was one of a group of Japanese picking up scrap metal to sell.

Witchcraft in 1957: Man Kills Youngster

VINELAND, N.J. (AP)—A chicken farm worker, his quarters stocked with books on black magic, Monday was charged with murder after police said he confessed to killing a 13-year-old boy to get a human skull for a love potion.

Public Safety Director Arthur L. Joseph said Juan Rivera Aponte, a 47-year-old laborer, had signed a statement admitting he knocked out and then strangled Roger Carletto, a neighbor boy missing nine months.

Aponte, a Puerto Rican, has worked three years for Idek Rosenblum, a poultry farmer charged last Tuesday with the murder of the lad after a skeleton was uncovered in a shallow grave on the Rosenblum poultry farm.

Authorities Monday were rushing to complete legal arrangement for the release of Rosenblum, a 35-year-old immigrant, from Cumberland County jail.

It was Aponte who had led police to the grave. He said at the time that he had seen Rosenblum bury a body there last October but had not told authorities for fear of losing his job.

Held in lieu of \$10,000 bail as a material witness, Aponte was questioned further about the Carletto boy and Joseph said he finally told "a bizarre tale of how the youngster died last Oct. 13."

Aponte was quoted as saying he had been studying black magic and needed a human skull. The worker wanted to dry the skull, grind it into dust and use the powder in a potion Aponte believed would enable him to cast spells on women, Joseph said.

The public safety director said Aponte would have killed anyone to get the skull but Roger happened to visit his quarters in a chicken coop the evening of Oct. 13.

Aponte struck Roger from behind with his fist, Joseph said, and while the boy was unconscious, he strangled him with a cord.

Three hours later, sure that the Rosenblums were asleep in the farm house, Aponte buried the body without removing the skull and covered the grave with chicken litter, Joseph said.

Seven months later, Joseph said, Aponte uncovered the grave, cut

off the top of the skull with a knife and recovered the grave.

Police said Aponte led them to his quarters Monday and showed them the portion of skull, hanging on a string inside a two-burner kerosene stove.

Several books in Spanish dealing with black magic were found in the wood frame chicken coop the worker called his home.

Dr. Rolf Dummern, chief of the State Health Department, says, "You just cannot stamp it out entirely." He is in charge of an official anti-witchcraft campaign.

Only recently, Bunneman's files show, a woman went on trial for claiming she could remove the witch from man and animals. Another woman successfully peddled a mixture of starved caterpillars and dried leaves to ward off the evil eye.

A man shot his mother-in-law, claiming she had bewitched his family and caused unhappiness. He later killed himself.

A 19-year-old youth shot his grandfather because he believed the old man had bewitched him. This didn't help and the youth hanged himself, still considering himself bewitched.

Wherever people believe in witchcraft and the like, there are quacks galore, says Bunneman.

"We have had many cases where people actually died after treatment by quacks," he said.

"They claim they can drive out the Devil from persons who believe themselves bewitched."

The Lower Saxony government is waging a stiff fight against the quacks. They are rounded up and put on trial.

"But," says Dr. Bunneman, "that doesn't stamp out superstition and witchcraft which are deep-rooted. All the government can do is try to educate the people to the fact that there are no witches."

'Witches' Prevalent In Lower Germany

HANNOVER, Germany (AP)—Hundreds of Germans still believe in witchcraft. Hotbeds of superstition lie in remote areas of Lower Saxony state.

Dr. Rolf Dummern, chief of the State Health Department, says, "You just cannot stamp it out entirely." He is in charge of an official anti-witchcraft campaign.

Only recently, Bunneman's files show, a woman went on trial for claiming she could remove the witch from man and animals. Another woman successfully peddled a mixture of starved caterpillars and dried leaves to ward off the evil eye.

Prefer Boys Over Girls In Adoption

Boys hold a slim margin over girls in all types of adoptive placements, a five-year study on adoption in Iowa reports.

During the five-year period, 1952 to 1956 inclusive, figures released by the Child Welfare Division of the State Department of Social Welfare show 4,464 boys placed in foster homes as compared to 4,125 girls placed.

Other figures in the study show that 57 per cent of the children adopted by step-parents or other close relatives were never separated from the adopting family group.

The report also said adoptions through state approved placement agencies totaled about 22 per cent, while the remaining 21 per cent of total adoptions followed independent placements by the child's own parents.

The age break-down on adoption was: 14 per cent of the total number of boys and girls were under six months of age; 27 per cent were between six months and two years; 27 per cent between two and six; 25 per cent between six and 14; and 7 per cent between 14 and 21 years of age.

The study further reported there has been a rise in the percentage of boys and girls adopted by step-parents and other relatives, while at the same time there has been a steady decline in the number of children adopted by non-relatives.

Mrs. Mary Hunke, member of the state board of social welfare, in commenting on this trend said, "This would appear to have some relation to the divorce and re-marriage rate."

"When possible, step-parents seem to be wanting to assure the solidarity of family life by adopting step-children in the home," she said.

When fully populated on the official jamboree opening Friday, it will become, temporarily, the 16th largest city in Pennsylvania. It is scheduled to close July 18.

A leadership training program, designed to stimulate and develop a sense of leadership among SUI students, will be held on the SUI campus during the fall school term.

The Oct. 12 event, sponsored by the SUI Student Council, will be open to all officers of SUI housing, activity, honorary and church groups. Seven SUI faculty members and two SUI students will be featured speakers for the all-day event.

More than 73 campus groups have been issued invitations for the event. "Any student who is or expects to be in a position of leadership is welcome to attend," John Te Paske, A3, Orange City, chairman of the event, said Monday.

Margaret Hall, Assistant Professor of Dramatic Arts, designed the costumes of red trousers, green coats, and be-ribboned dresses of purple and yellow in the same light style.

Lighting is by Prof. Walter Dewey. Seldom-heard Viennese waltzes will be played between acts.

Cars driven by Prof. Herald Saunders, chairman of the SUI Sociology and Anthropology Department, and George Wyatt, 17, son of Dr. and Mrs. George M. Wyatt, collided early Monday afternoon as Saunders backed from a parking place on Washington Street just east of its intersection with Linn Street.

There were no injuries except a shoulder bruise sustained by Steven Wyatt, 10, a passenger in the Wyatt car.

SUI Adds 35,772 New Books

University Libraries added 35,772 volumes to their collections during the fiscal year 1956-57, and withdrew only 4,224, reports Prof. Dale M. Bentz, Associate Director of University Libraries. The net addition — 31,548 — brings the University Library system's total, excluding the Law Library, to an estimated 312,049 volumes, Bentz said.

All of the new volumes will be classified according to the Library of Congress classification system. This system, first used in SUI Libraries in 1951, uses both letters and figures for book identification. Beside classifying all new books in this manner, the University Libraries are in the process of re-classifying all volumes now identified by the Dewey Decimal System.

The Dewey system is a numerical one which classifies all volumes into 10 major classes of human knowledge.

The Dewey system has been out-moded because it cannot be expanded, explained Bentz, while the Library of Congress method can be expanded almost indefinitely.

In the past year, 18,379 volumes, most of them in the Art Library, were reclassified. The Music and Geology libraries have been completely converted and the Art Library will be finished this summer.

Boy Scouts, Buffalo, Horned Toads Move Into Valley Forge

VALLEY FORGE, Pa. (AP) — The vanguard of some 60,000 Boy Scouts and their leaders today move into a temporary "tent city" nestled in these historic hills.

The staff of the fourth National Boy Scout Jamboree is ready to house, feed and entertain what is described as the greatest gathering of American youth in the nation's history.

The 3,000-acre city of 25,000 tents is a man-made campsite without parallel. It has everything for comfortable in-the-field living.

Between 5 a.m. today when a trainload of 780 scouts arrive from Texas, and July 21, when the last contingent departs, the grassy plains and rolling hills that George Washington's tattered colonial army memorialized will swarm with scouts.

By midnight today, 18,475 scouts and leaders will be under canvas. There will be 18,469 more arriving on Wednesday and estimated 18,065—give or take a few hundred—on Thursday. All told, 58 trains, 658 buses, 12 airplanes and numberless autos will provide the transportation.

The first mascot already has appeared—Susie, a 6-month-old buffalo calf from "The Plain States" which includes Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming.

The Jamboree postoffice is bulging. Among the hundreds of packages on hand are three parcels addressed to the Texas scouts of the Sam Houston Council. Each contained about a dozen horned toads—prime materials for swapping.

When fully populated on the official jamboree opening Friday, it will become, temporarily, the 16th largest city in Pennsylvania. It is scheduled to close July 18.

A leadership training program, designed to stimulate and develop a sense of leadership among SUI students, will be held on the SUI campus during the fall school term.

The Oct. 12 event, sponsored by the SUI Student Council, will be open to all officers of SUI housing, activity, honorary and church groups. Seven SUI faculty members and two SUI students will be featured speakers for the all-day event.

More than 73 campus groups have been issued invitations for the event. "Any student who is or expects to be in a position of leadership is welcome to attend," John Te Paske, A3, Orange City, chairman of the event, said Monday.

Margaret Hall, Assistant Professor of Dramatic Arts, designed the costumes of red trousers, green coats, and be-ribboned dresses of purple and yellow in the same light style.

Lighting is by Prof. Walter Dewey. Seldom-heard Viennese waltzes will be played between acts.

Cars driven by Prof. Herald Saunders, chairman of the SUI Sociology and Anthropology Department, and George Wyatt, 17, son of Dr. and Mrs. George M. Wyatt, collided early Monday afternoon as Saunders backed from a parking place on Washington Street just east of its intersection with Linn Street.

There were no injuries except a shoulder bruise sustained by Steven Wyatt, 10, a passenger in the Wyatt car.

'Preserve Family Farming': National Planning Association

"As American as the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving," the family farm should be preserved and strengthened," concludes a report published Monday by the Agriculture Committee of the National Planning Association.

Authors of the 62-page booklet, "Family Farming," are Marshall Harris, Research Professor in the Agricultural Law Center at SUI, and Robert Rohwer, Paulina farmer and former professor at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Defining a family farm as one managed by the farmer and his family, who supply half or more of the labor force, Harris and Rohwer analyze the unit's virtues and growing threats to its existence. (In numbers, family farms are about 67 per cent of U.S. farms, the report says.)

The family farm is highly desirable in terms of its economic performance, equality of opportunity and social values, their report points out. This type of agricultural unit has proved itself in offering a secure and stable way of life, in preserving basic freedoms and strengthening community institutions, and in conserving land and other natural resources, the authors say.

But the basic issue of family farm policy must be faced without delay, Harris and Rohwer stress. They report that the increasing concentration of land and capital, coupled with growing numbers of families who cannot make an adequate living from their farms, threatens the existence of family farms.

Urging more awareness of the problems, the authors call for farm organizations, church and civic groups and other influential agencies to discuss family farm policy. The booklet is intended to serve as a basis for such discussions.

On the low-income problem, the report recommends adjusting and expanding the credit policy of the Farmers Home Administration to help low-income farmers consolidate their units. It recommends better vocational guidance, preparations for non-farm employment, and technical assistance to farmers.

It would raise the family level of living on low-income farms through part-time employment in non-farm work. Thus the report urges the encouragement of industrial development in areas of low farm income.

On the trend toward large-scale farming, the authors recommend preference to family farmers whenever private enterprise uses pub-

licly-owned land. The report would extend tax preference to family-type units and withhold publicly-sponsored credit from large-scale enterprises, thus tending to discourage ownership of farmland by non-farmers.

Harris and Rohwer also have several recommendations toward a firm public policy on family farming. Spot studies should be made to indicate how effectively systems of farming in each type of farming area meet such standards as efficiency, income, conservation, security and stability, community life and preservations of basic freedoms.

Governments should clarify the legal position of the sharecropper and support family-farm policy in adjustments on land titles, mortgages, inheritance, soil and water conservation and other matters. Cooperative extension programs should be adapted so that education reaches those who are most in need of help, the report recommends.

Professor Harris, the senior author of "Family Farming," is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's representative in Iowa's Agricultural Law Center, located at the SUI College of Law, under the joint sponsorship of Iowa State College, SUI and USDA. He is an agricultural economist for the USDA's Farm Economic Research Division.

THE NAME'S DUKE

NEW YORK (AP)—After years as a dual musical personality, Vernon Duke has decided he is Vernon Duke.

A collaborator on Broadway shows and the other author of such hits as "April in Paris" and "Autumn in New York," Duke has until now done popular tunes under that name and also written serious compositions under the name of Vladimir Dukelsky. Both swing or symphony henceforth, he says, will be written under the name Duke.

By the "Kn" Russell means Sen. William Knowland and Sen. James Eastland. The measure is a civil rights bill.

Russell's afternoon inators launch the bill—legislation to involve weeks or months of debate.

Sen. Sam Snyder the bill attorney general the Southern James Eastland the measure scheme to "Rights."

The Senate 8:15 p.m. Before Tuesday Knowland pin-snowher as changes in the

NEW WASHINGTON Beam, a career, was a new U.S. an Beam, 49, a N. J., successor E. Jacobs, w

Two instru School of Re-ert Welch, R and Dr. Geo-minister, are in Iowa City sive tour of I An Associ

WELCH Tuesday said reported they actions when European in "Iowa" plan-gion.

The two Iowa p-German, Sw-unities. It-religious co-dergraduate lege credits state-suppor-tions are un-

Professor I-chance that versities will plan.

WASHINGTON Beam, a career, was a new U.S. an Beam, 49, a N. J., successor E. Jacobs, w

Two instru School of Re-ert Welch, R and Dr. Geo-minister, are in Iowa City sive tour of I An Associ

WELCH Tuesday said reported they actions when European in "Iowa" plan-gion.

The two Iowa p-German, Sw-unities. It-religious co-dergraduate lege credits state-suppor-tions are un-

Professor I-chance that versities will plan.

WASHINGTON Beam, a career, was a new U.S. an Beam, 49, a N. J., successor E. Jacobs, w

Two instru School of Re-ert Welch, R and Dr. Geo-minister, are in Iowa City sive tour of I An Associ

WELCH Tuesday said reported they actions when European in "Iowa" plan-gion.

The two Iowa p-German, Sw-unities. It-religious co-dergraduate lege credits state-suppor-tions are un-

Professor I-chance that versities will plan.

WASHINGTON Beam, a career, was a new U.S. an Beam, 49, a N. J., successor E. Jacobs, w

Two instru School of Re-ert Welch, R and Dr. Geo-minister, are in Iowa City sive tour of I An Associ

WELCH Tuesday said reported they actions when European in "Iowa" plan-gion.

The two Iowa p-German, Sw-unities. It-religious co-dergraduate lege credits state-suppor-tions are un-

Professor I-chance that versities will plan.

WASHINGTON Beam, a career, was a new U.S. an Beam, 49, a N. J., successor E. Jacobs, w

Two instru School of Re-ert Welch, R and Dr. Geo-minister, are in Iowa City sive tour of I An Associ

IOWA-ILLINOIS
offers General Electric

LOW COST HOME COOLING

New  20" WINDOW FAN

only \$ **39⁹⁵**

(Electrically Reversible model available for only \$49.95)

COOLS UP TO 5 ROOMS!

★ 3 SPEEDS
★ WEATHERPROOF

5-YEAR WRITTEN WARRANTY
is your assurance of repair or replacement of any part which proves defective in material or workmanship.

See The Entire G. E. Window Fan Line At

IOWA ILLINOIS
Gas and Electric Company



HELD IN A VOODOO SLAYING, Juan Rivera Aponte, 47-year-old farmhand, goes over his statement with Vineland, N. J., Police Capt. John Barsuglia on Monday. Police said he admitted slaying a 13-year-old boy last October, allegedly to use the youth's skull for black magic. The farmhand was accused of killing Roger Carletto and then taking the skull for manufacture of a "love potion to cast a spell on women."

SPOT SHOTS

I CAN'T TAKE YOUR PICTURE IF YOU DON'T STAY IN ONE SPOT!

SPEAKING OF SPOTS—THE SPOT TO SAVE IS WEE WASH IT.

WET WASH — 6¢ LB.
WASH & DRY — 9¢ LB.
WASH, DRY FOLD — 11¢
DRY ONLY — 5¢ LB.
RUGS, BLANKETS — 11¢ LB.
229 S. DUBUQUE-PA 7611

