

Washington shocked the Wisconsin Badgers Friday with a 44-8 rout in the Rose Bowl game. Story on page 4.

Freezing rain or drizzle occasionally mixed with snow expected today. Highs from 23 to 35, colder during the night. The outlook for Sunday is for snow flurries and colder.

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South Korea Denies Charge

Three Night Attacks, Claim Russian Crew

MOSCOW (AP)—The crew of the Soviet survey ship Ungo charged Friday that a South Korean warship made three night attacks on their vessel and killed a helmsman and wounded four sailors with a direct hit on the bridge.

The crew's account, printed in the navy newspaper Soviet Fleet, was the first detailed description of the action since the Soviet news agency Tass reported it last Wednesday.

Tass said South Korea's warship No. 205 made the attack last Monday at a point 30 miles off the east coast of North Korea and 36 miles northeast of South Korea's boundary and that the Ungo was badly damaged and several crew members were casualties.

The South Korean government denied that any of its navy or coast guard ships were engaged. Navy officials in Seoul said Friday their 251-ton patrol ship No. 205, a former U.S. Navy ship, was about 40 miles south of the area at the time.

Soviet Fleet said the Korean warship made three runs against the Ungo in the darkness, firing each time. The Ungo was flying the Soviet hydrographic flag and had full navigation lights on, the paper said.

Tass, in its statement Wednesday, said countermeasures "up to destruction" would be taken in the future against any attackers.

This was the first extensive publicity given the incident in Moscow

since Tass made its original charge. Moscow newspapers buried the story on inside pages Thursday.

South Korean navy officials in Seoul said Friday their latest information showed their patrol ship No. 205 was in a general area about 10 miles southeast of the armistice boundary, or about 40 miles south of the scene of the reported attack.

South Korea navy officials said three of their patrol boats operating on their own side of the boundary saw and heard distant gunfire

at approximately the time and location given by Moscow. However, they did not repeat a previous charge by a navy spokesman that a North Korean ship fired on the Ungo.

The North Korean radio said Friday the North Korean people "are scathingly denouncing the unpardonable provocative act of the South Korean President Syngman Rhee clique, the despicable country-sellers and vicious enemy of mankind, and are unanimously demanding the severe punishment of the criminals."

Stage, Screen Star—

Margaret Sullavan, 48, Dies Suddenly

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Actress Margaret Sullavan, 48, star of stage and screen, died Friday a few hours before she was to go on stage.

A coroner said an accidental overdose of sleeping pills may have caused her death. She was described as being nervous, depressed, exhausted — and fed up with show business.

Her pajama-clad body was found in the bed of her locked room at the Taft Hotel only a few steps away from the Shubert Theater, where she had been appearing with Kent Smith in "Sweet Love Remember'd."

An autopsy was ordered. Coroner James J. Corrigan emphasized that a final verdict on the death of the husky-voiced, Virginia-born actress must await laboratory reports.

Miss Sullavan grew ill after her performance Thursday night and Dr. Rafi Tofig, a New Haven physician, was summoned at 5 a. m. and gave her an injection of tranquilizer.

"I found her very nervous and depressed," he said. He visited her again Friday afternoon and found her in much the same condition.

Police quoted her fourth husband, Kenneth Waggs, a British importer with show business interests, as saying he came here Thursday night because she had told him she wanted to leave the show.

"She was very tired and exhausted and seemed to be fed up with show business," police Capt. William Holohan said Waggs told him.

Waggs left her for a couple of hours Friday to confer with the play's producers, Henry Margolis and Martin Gabel, husband of actress Arlene Francis.

When he returned with the producers, Miss Sullavan's door was locked and he got no answer to his calls.

Hotel employees broke the chain off the door. They found Miss Sullavan in bed unconscious. Police said a bottle of sleeping pills was in the room.

Miss Sullavan had been appearing in her latest starring vehicle only since last Monday night. It was having its pre-Broadway premiere here.

Critics called it an unsatisfy-

ing play but described Miss Sullavan's performance as "eloquent" — the kind of term frequently used in describing the actress' tender artistry.

Only three years ago Miss Sullavan mysteriously disappeared on the eve of a New York television show. She was found later in a Massachusetts rest home.

Show producers said later she had walked out of a rehearsal for the TV show but that they felt the criticism she voiced was only ordinary pre-show jitters.

Miss Sullavan's first husband was actor Henry Fonda.

She later was married to motion picture director William Wyler and Broadway producer Leland Hayward, the latter the father of Miss Sullavan's three children — two daughters, Brooke, now 22, and Bridget, now 20, and her son, Bill, now 18.

Miss Sullavan, who enjoyed her role as a housewife as ardently as she did her stage appearances, had the care of four other children in the Greenwich, Conn., home where she and Waggs lived. They were Waggs' four sons by his first marriage.

Her Broadway debut, in May, 1931, was in the role of Teddy Simpson in "A Modern Virgin."

A succession of Broadway successes followed with roles in "If Love Were All," in 1931; "Happy Landings," in 1932; "Chrysalis," in 1932; "Bad Manners," in 1933; "Dinner at Eight," in 1933; and "Stage Door," in 1936.

Hollywood by this time beckoned. Miss Sullavan spent the next seven years there and established herself as a big-name star.

Then she returned once more to Broadway to achieve perhaps one of her most notable successes as Sally Middleton in "The Voice of the Turtle." It played for two years.

Miss Sullavan's films included "Only Yesterday," "Three Comrades," "Shop Worn Angel," "Shop Around the Corner," "The Shining Hour," "The Mortal Storm," "So Ends Our Night," "Black Street," "Appointment for Love," "Cry Havoc," "No Sad Songs For Me," and "Janus."

She also had scored a Broadway success in 1952 in Terence Rattigan's play, "The Deep Blue Sea."

Nikita Hints At Cuts In Red Armed Forces

Death Toll On Highways Up Sharply

Holiday Rate Is 'Alarming High'

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New Year's weekend traffic deaths went into a swift, steep climb Friday.

The total reached 170 at midnight (EST) at the end of the first 30 hours of the 78-hour holiday period.

That was well above the daily normal motor vehicle death rate of slightly more than 100 per day. Fatalities in 1959 have been estimated at between 37,500 and 38,000.

The National Safety Council, terming the holiday toll alarmingly high, stated that it threatened to break the record for a three-day New Year period. That mark, 364, was set at the end of 1955 and the start of 1956.

The NSC appealed to all motorists to redouble efforts to avoid accidents.

Most of the traffic deaths occurred singly.

Murray C. Greason, former coach of the Wake Forest College basketball team and now assistant athletic director of the school, died after his car crashed into bridge supports on a highway near Greensboro, N.C.

Multideath crackups added to Michigan's heavy toll. Four teenagers perished when their auto rammed into a utility pole near Kalamazoo. A head-on collision of two cars 30 miles north of Detroit cost three lives.

Fires also tarnished the overall merry holiday picture.

Julius Papp and a daughter, Judith, 6, and son, David, 5, died in a fire that swept their home in Waterbury, Conn.

In its preholiday estimate, the National Safety Council had figured that 320 Americans might be killed in traffic accidents during the holiday period that began at 6 p. m. Thursday and will end at midnight Sunday.

An Associated Press survey of a nonholiday period of the same time span — from 6 p. m. Thursday Dec. 10 to midnight Sunday Dec. 13 — showed 324 deaths in traffic, 22 in fires, 48 in the miscellaneous class and an overall total of 414.

During the recent three-day Christmas celebration there were 493 traffic deaths, 43 in fires and 73 from other accidental causes for a total of 609.

The four-day New Year period last year had a toll of 377 deaths in traffic, 61 in fires, 113 in the miscellaneous bracket and a grand total of 551.



Veep With Queen

Vice President Nixon escorts Queen Margaret Bertleson to her place on the Queen's Float just before the start of Friday's annual Tournament of Roses Parade. The Vice President rode in a place of honor as the grand marshal of the spectacular floral event.

Shivering Throng Watches 71st Annual Rose Parade

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—More than a million persons braved winter's coldest day to cheer a floral Venus to victory in the 71st annual Tournament of Roses Friday.

A big copy of Venus de Milo — surrounded by a half-dozen real-life beauties representing foreign lands — won the sweepstakes award for the nearby city of Long Beach.

Sixty-one flower-covered floats and scores of bands and mounted units rolled down Pasadena's Colorado boulevard behind Grand Marshal Richard M. Nixon, starting at 9 a. m., under bright, clear skies.

Brilliant sunshine soon changed the day from one of the coldest in tournament history to one of the most beautiful days in Rose parade memory.

Snow-capped peaks gleamed in the background. Ragged clouds —

Would Bolster Remainder With Rockets And Nuclear Weapons

MOSCOW — Premier Khrushchev greeted the new year early Friday morning with a hedged hint that if his disarmament proposals are not accepted by the world the Soviet Union might reduce the size of its armed forces and bulwark the remainder more fully with rockets and nuclear weapons.

Speaking at the traditional and colorful New Years reception in the Kremlin, Khrushchev also vigorously defended the role of women in the Soviet Union, lashed out briskly again at West German Chancellor Adenauer and confidently told the formally-dressed western ambassadors that Communism is now the most powerful political magnet in the world.

New Violence Marks State's New Freedom

YAOUNDE, Cameroon (AP)—Renewed violence marked the dawn Friday of Cameroon's first day of independence. Five persons were killed and eight injured on the outskirts of this city.

The new wave of terrorism brought to 39 the number of persons killed since Wednesday. Authorities attribute the killings to the UPC, an outlawed political party which refuses to accept results of an election held prior to independence.

The heart of the city was relatively quiet as police patrolled the deserted streets in the predawn hours. The fighting was in the outskirts.

The proclamation of independence and official parade went off later in the morning without incident.

Premier Amadou Ahidjo, whose U.N.-sponsored election is disputed by the outlawed ultranationalist Union of the Cameroon People (UPC) party, called on the terrorists to lay down their arms.

Cameroon, a nation of eight million, on the West African coast, has been administered by France under a U.N. trusteeship since World War II. France took over the territory from Germany under a League of Nations mandate after World War I. During the period of French rule it was known as the French Cameroons.

Senator Kennedy To Announce Plans

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts is expected to announce his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination today.

Kennedy, 42, who has been vacationing with his family at Kingston, Jamaica, called a news conference for 12:30 p. m. (EST) today, at which he said his intentions will be made known.

Snow Storm Hits NW Iowa, Moving East

DES MOINES (AP)—The snow storm which paralyzed parts of Nebraska as it came in from the west reached Iowa late Friday and the northwest part of the state bore the early brunt of it with seven inches of new snow in the Spencer area.

Sioux City also had eight inches on the ground, including three inches of old snow. A little farther north of Iowa in South Dakota, Sioux Falls had 10 inches of snow on the ground.

Parts of Iowa which had been spared of snowfall had light mist or freezing rain and in most of the state roads were treacherous for holiday travel with highways up to 100 per cent ice covered.

The Weather Bureau said snow and blowing snow will continue in the northwest with additional accumulations of three to six inches more by Saturday night.

Elsewhere amounts will be lighter and freezing drizzle or freezing rain will likely fall along with some snow in central and eastern Iowa Saturday. A cold wave is expected to move into the state by Sunday.

The Iowa Highway Commission late Friday reported highways west of a line from Armstrong to Humboldt to Eldora to Marshalltown, then to Des Moines and Lamoni were generally slippery in protected areas.

The lesser traveled roads, the commission said, were 100 per cent snow and ice packed. East of the line, highways were reported normal, although some roads around the Centerville vicinity were slick.

The Weather Bureau said that freezing rain or drizzle occasionally mixed with snow was due to continue through Saturday night. Hazardous driving conditions were developing over all of Iowa Friday evening.

Temperatures at mid-afternoon ranged mostly in the upper 20s and low 30s. Highs Saturday will vary from 28 to 35, but colder air was expected to move into the state behind the storm system.

Sunday's outlook calls for snow flurries and cooler readings.

Judy Ends Search For Video Spot

DETROIT (AP)—Judy Ferren gave up her search for her lost dog Jinty for the time being Friday to fly to Hollywood to appear on a television show.

By ROWLAND EVANS JR. Herald Tribune News Service

WASHINGTON — An election-year Congress already bristling with presidential politics convenes Wednesday with the emotion-tinged civil rights and school-construction bills at the top of the priority list.

President Eisenhower seems to be in even sharper control of the major political winds in the nation today than he was on Sept. 14, when the first session of 86th Congress blew itself out.

The Big-Three issues then — peace, labor and spending — were all running strong for the Administration. Today the issue of "peace" gives the appearance of having made an even firmer lodgment in the nation's political heart. The issue runs stronger for the Republicans this year as a result of the President's good will tour abroad, not because of any final resolution of the major conflicts with the Soviet Union.

As for spending and labor, the picture today is less clear. The huge Democratic majorities in both houses of Congress are unlikely to press for great net increases in the new budget or to agitate the question of labor reform. Leaders on both sides, and within the Administration, are hopeful that the steel dispute will

be resolved by or soon after Jan. 26, when the 80-day no-strike injunction expires, which would outflank any major Taft-Hartley changes.

Sen. Lyndon Johnson and House Speaker Sam Rayburn, the two Texas Democrats who will again dominate the legislative branch, will put their heaviest emphasis on getting "gut issues" through Congress. These include an increase in the minimum wage, an extension of coverage, a liberalization of the Social Security Act, special federal assistance for employment areas in chronic economic difficulties, public works projects and the like.

But the Senate and House leaders face one major new complication this year — the Johnson presidential boom, spawned by Rayburn himself. Competing presidential candidates in the Senate, together with their supporters in the House, are certain to keep a sharp and anxious eye cocked for any indication that the Texas twins will try to exploit the session to further Johnson's prospects.

The new session marks the sixth straight year that Congress will be under Democratic control while the White House remains in Republican hands. Divided, or coalition, Government has worked bet-

ter than some political scientists thought it could. The test in the months ahead, with the President's term expiring and the nomination of controversial Vice President Nixon virtually certain, poses a far more delicate situation and one that may be less controllable.

Another complication for the leaders is their desire to wind up the work of the session by July 11, the start of the Democratic National Convention. Congress hasn't concluded its work that early since 1952. There is about an even chance that following the two nominating conventions both houses will return to put on the finishing touches.

Within these broad unpredictable, the last session of the Eisenhower Administration will start off with a burst of legislative activity. Here are the probable initial issues as the legislative process picks up exactly where it left off last fall:

1. The \$1 billion, two-year program of federal aid for school construction, now ready for Senate action. A companion bill is locked in a House committee. The administration is asking a delayed payment version of the bill costing only a fraction as much.

2. A bill to lift the minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.25 in three years, and to expand coverage to

an estimated 10 million additional workers. The bill is ready for final approval by the Senate Labor Committee. No action yet in the House. The President wants a somewhat expanded coverage, is not yet decided on raising the amount.

3. A bill to extend federal aid to areas in the throes of chronic economic depression. The measure has passed the Senate and is now bottled in the House Labor Committee. The Administration vetoed a somewhat similar bill in the summer of 1958.

4. A bill to modify the present loyalty-oath proviso in the defense education act. This is the proviso that Yale, Harvard and other universities have cited as so objectionable as to refuse federal funds for loans to needy students. The bill as it will be reported to the Senate by Sen. John Kennedy (D-Mass.) would leave the simple oath of loyalty or allegiance intact, but strip out the part that requires a student to swear that he is not a Communist.

5. A bill to codify and update the old election laws, euphemistically called the "clean elections" bill. It would raise to more realistic levels the amount of money a candidate for federal office could spend.

6. A Constitutional amendment abolishing the poll tax, opposed by most of the Deep South and the liberal North, for opposite reasons. The Southerners want no federal interference with state voting practices. The Northern liberals want the tax eliminated by simple statute.

On or about Feb. 15, an agreement reached on the Senate floor last summer will automatically trigger debate on the most emotional of all legislative issues, the question of equal rights for minorities. The Eisenhower Administration has not yet decided whether to support a recommendation that came last fall from the Civil Rights Commission. This addition to last year's Administration bill would set up federal voting registrars to guarantee registration of Negroes in Southern states in any election for a federal office, such as Congressman.

Last year's package includes: making voting records available to federal inspectors; outlawing any interference with the carrying out of court orders; making a permanent commission of the President's committee to enforce non-discrimination in employment on Government-contract work; establishing schools for the children of men in the Armed Forces living in areas that have closed the pub-

lic schools; and one or two others.

Senator Johnson is virtually committed to get some action on civil rights this year.

The only action last year was extension of the Civil Rights Commission. The Administration's bill has gotten nowhere in the Southern-run Senate Judiciary Committee. A bob-tailed version is stalled in the House Rules Committee.

Thus neither house has a bill before it. Before the Senate debate starts, agreement will be reached on one of several ways to bring the issue formally before the Senate. The debate could run well over a month.

Other principal matters certain to come up this year include liberalization of the Social Security Act; extension and possibly revision of the Sugar Act; the continuation of foreign aid, with new moves to give more help to India; and all the appropriation bills; and an investigation of this nation's lag both in space exploration and in long-range ballistic missiles. The results of this investigation, if successful, could become a central feature of the Democratic presidential campaign.

The prospect farm legislation is not considered good, despite the demands of the farmers.

About three minutes before midnight an announcer read the Communist party Central Committee's and Soviet Government's annual greetings to the Soviet people.

Then the hall lights were extinguished and the fir tree's lights switched on. An electric machine of some kind simulated with lights a snow fall on the walls of the great room. A replica of the moon rose slowly behind the stage. The resonant chimes of the Kremlin's Spassky tower bells sounded through the halls and the announcer greeted 1960 with a "happy new year, comrades" to the assemblage.

Khrushchev then offered his toasts. Swedish ambassador Rolf Sohlman, dean of the diplomatic corps thanked the Soviet government for its hospitality and toasted success to the Government and its people.

After the banquet and toasts, Khrushchev moved slowly through the halls shaking hands with guests, then into Vladimir hall to watch the dancers, including United States ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson and Ekaterina Furtseva, the only woman member of the Presidium.

Thompson and his wife, accompanied by French ambassador Maurice Dejean and his wife then joined Khrushchev and the group retired to a small room.

Earlier, the Soviet leader toasted 1959 as a "good year" but said he was convinced 1960 would be better.

Emily Genauer On Art

Experiments Of The Present Form Our View Of The Past

By EMILY GENAUER
Herald Tribune News Service

NEW YORK — I wish some applicant for a doctorate in art or sociology would do his dissertation on the causes for the growth and decline of artists' reputations.

Perhaps, after such research, we'd be able to understand more readily why the Italian sculptor, Medardo Rosso, having his first American exhibition at the Period Gallery, was completely forgotten for 30 years. During his lifetime he was counted by many connoisseurs the equal of his friend Rodin. Men as discriminating as Clemenceau and Zola collected his work. In 1929, after he died at the age of 70, he was given a retrospective exhibition at the Salon d'Automne in Paris. Thereafter he sank into an obscurity so deep that today

his name is virtually never mentioned even in most of the new art histories.

Very modestly, I'd like to offer one approach a researcher might pursue constructively. It is the experiments of the artists who follow a man which determine his own reputation. When Rosso died the Renaissance tradition (of which he was a part despite his professed rejection of it) was in eclipse. Sculptors were fascinated by the cleanly defined geometric simplifications they observed in primitive art.

But now there's a change. Today's sculptors — painters, too — are more interested in light, surface and space. They are absorbed by shapes in metamorphosis, by images that are not fixed but forever in process of becoming. They cannot, however, accept the rhetoric, the heroes, even, of much of Rodin's work.

In the few Rosso pieces they've run into (his known original sculptures are said to number only 39; 12, in wax, plaster and bronze are in the new exhibit), they have spotted qualities similar to those they are seeking. Here are dimly defined, fragmentary forms hardly emerging from the material; the animated, expressionist surface which alters; the affinity between sculpture in which surface is of prime importance and painting ("I am intrigued," writes Robert Mallory, one of the 16 artists in the newly opened Museum of Modern Art Show, about his own work, "with that bastard area where the painted and sculptured object is uncertain of its parentage").

These are the reason today's young artists have "discovered" Rosso. The public may very well like the pieces at the Period

Gallery now for quite other reasons. They depict human beings (a welcome change after all the bristling wrought-iron constructions one sees around) without banality, sentimentality or that specificity our era seems to find embarrassing.

Basically the explanation of Rosso's new significance also applies to a certain extent to many of the 300 objects which have been assembled in a highly gratifying exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of ancient art loaned by New York private collections. Fifty years ago and earlier, collectors of means often bought Greek vases, Tanagra figurines, antiquities of all kinds from the great classic cultures of Greece and Rome. In recent years the usual choice of the rich was French impressionist or post-impressionist pictures, although lately these have begun to lose their effectiveness as status symbols.

Today many really avantgarde collectors buy not modern pictures or sculpture, but the objects to which the experiments of modern artists have opened their eyes. Giacommetti made them "see" Etruscan figures, Noguchi and Brancusi through their own work unveiled the excitement in Cycladic marbles dating back to the third millennium B.C. All the researches of everybody from Picasso down threw pre-Columbian art into sharp focus.

Perhaps the collectors who acquired the objects on view at the Metropolitan now were not at all motivated by this. It will nevertheless affect the way the rest of us look at what they own. In any case the exhibition is enormously varied and very handsomely installed.

Can Make Big Money With Stocks

By DONALD I. ROGERS
Herald Tribune News Service

NEW YORK — One of the nice things about investing in theory is that it doesn't cost anybody any money. But the latest theoretical dissertation on investing to cross our desk shows how you might have made a lot of money if you'd gone into the market with a little discernment 45 years ago.

All it would have taken was prescience enough to realize that General Motors was going to be big, big, big. A survey put out by Capital Research & Management Co., a West coast outfit that manages several mutual funds, covers 101 stocks and their progress.

The name of G.M., a sort of corporate Abou Ben Adhem, led all the rest. If you'd put \$10,000 into G.M. back in 1913 and left it there, your stake would have amounted to almost \$9,000,000 by the beginning of this year. That's just market appreciation. If you threw in and retroactively reinvest what the research firm calls total dividends and rights, the final sum is a whopping \$14,367,917.

There are lots of other goodies on the list. None of them quite comes up to G.M., but their performance was gratifying enough to keep a man with any but the most extravagant tastes in walking around money.

An investment of \$9,870 put into National Lead, the second ranking stock, would have by last year shot to \$1,302,679. Throw in another \$37,604 from dividends and you wind up with a total of \$1,640,283, not a bad score at all.

Corn Products Refining, Texas Pacific Land Trust, American Smelting and Refining, Kresge Co., Bethlehem Steel, U.S. Pipe and Foundry, Allis Chalmers and American Can, the next eight companies on the list, all did very handsomely, too.

The point of the survey is that you can really make money in common stocks and underlying this point, of course, is still another—the best way to make money in the market is to diversify.

This shows in another set of statistics put out by Capital Research. Not even G.M. went up, up, up, all the time. Between Dec. 1928 and '29, your investment in the big auto producer would have fallen by a whopping \$1,230,000—almost 50 per cent.

And as the study also points out, not every tree "grows to the sky." S. S. Kresge, for instance, had all the earmarks of growth that now characterize some of the hot-shot electronics stocks everybody is getting aboard. Kresge ran into hard times. Discount houses, the new competition and by the end of last year, Kresge's market value had slumped to 55 per cent less than its value at the end of 1925. You can make money in common stocks, but the moral is always is caveat emptor.

Egypt's Jewish Community Quietly Dying of Attrition

By JOE ALEX MORRIS JR.
Herald Tribune News Service

CAIRO — The Temple Ismailia is a large building, architecturally a Hollywoodish combination of modernity and ancient Egyptian. It stands in the center of Cairo's banking and business district, a reminder of the active role once played by a large Jewish community in the life of this biggest city on the African continent.

A few remaining leaders of Cairo's Jewish community gathered at Temple Ismailia recently to take the annual look at their financial situation. They found it in bad shape.

Jewish leaders in Cairo today don't consider this of political consequence. There have been no Hitlerian pogroms here. Nevertheless, the Palestine war and the subsequent creation of a Jewish state of Israel in the midst of what the Arabs think of as their "usurped homeland" have understandably left their mark. The Israeli invasion of Sinai in 1956 emphasized what was already obvious: the decline of this once-thriving community which had existed for generations in Egypt.

The Jewish community has suffered from slow attrition, as more and more of its members have elected to strike out for new lands. Many with Italian or French passports have gone to those countries, others to hospitable Brazil.

Only a comparative few decided to go to Israel. "Few Jews here have any sympathy for Zionism," one explained. "Besides, we are city people, business men and small shopkeepers for the most part, and we would not fit into the life there."

Just how far the attrition process has gone is difficult to judge. There are no reliable statistics, but Jewish leaders believe only a slender fraction of the estimated 80,000 Jews who lived in Egypt remain. Community leaders once used a rule-of-thumb method by counting the number of matzoths sold at Passover, but this method has been judged unreliable since many Armenians and other non-

Jews consider the matzoths a great delicacy and buy them, too.

The recent annual meeting showed the community is having great difficulties making ends meet. Its officers reported a deficit of \$26,850 for the year 1958.

The meeting was conducted by two vice presidents of the community. The president emigrated two years ago and they are still looking for a suitable replacement. The council also took note of the departures of three other council members, which "left a large gap" in its activities.

Some 30 of the 400 remaining eligible members of the community were present to hear the annual report. The meeting had been scheduled a week earlier, but was postponed for lack of a quorum. The rules of procedure state that in such cases the meeting can be held a week later, without a quorum.

The report took great pains, as usual, to emphasize that Egypt's Jews have nothing to do with Zionism or Israel. "Our community has never ceased to affirm and demonstrate its loyalty and attachment to this country," it read.

The report ends with an expression of "very sincere wishes for the grandeur and prosperity of this country so dear to us under the clear leadership of President Gamal Abdel Nasser and his government."

The document also contained a clear picture of the Cairo Jewish community today. Its 70 properties include 18 temples, three schools, a home for the aged, a social center, a free lunch establishment for the poor, but only a few buildings which bring in any income. The community's big problem is to try to maintain its services with a steadily declining income. Receipts by the rabbinate for administrative services were less than one-third of income received the previous year; gatherings at the various temples were down by the same amount, and the school deficit increased by about \$10,000 to \$30,000.

The council's estimate of the future was pessimistic. It advised members that "this deficit cannot be overcome nor sensibly reduced." The only reducing which seemed likely was in the already shrunken size of the Jewish community.



Herblock is away due to illness. Copyright, 1959, The Pulitzer Publishing Co. St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"Just the Hat Will Be Sufficient, Senator"

Inside The Soviet Empire—Soviet Youth Desire Dogma Other Than Communist Line

By EDWARD CRANKSHAW
Herald Tribune News Service

LONDON — There are about 7,000,000 Communist party members in the Soviet Union now. Besides these practically the whole of Soviet youth belongs to the Komsomol, or Young Communist League.

The majority of these will not go on to join the party, but all have been taught the official doctrine. What do they believe? And to what extent do their beliefs affect their general attitude and conduct?

There is no straight answer to that question.

For many years I deliberately underplayed the importance of ideology in Russia and overstressed, if that is possible, the importance of the Russianness of the Russians.

This was entirely reasonable in Stalin's time because Stalin set out to extinguish thinking of any kind, Marxist thinking included. Stalin wanted obedient instruments, not people with ideas.

On the other hand, during that immediately postwar period when western politicians were discovering Lenin's writings about world revolution, and when the Communist party (as distinct from Soviet imperialism) was credited with a terrible and dire vitality, Stalin was only too pleased to find himself credited by his enemies with high-sounding beliefs which he did not possess. He knew, none better, that the party in the Soviet Union was simply an administrative apparatus without an idea to call its own; he had made it so.

Now things are admittedly different. For purposes of his own Nikita Khrushchev has done his best to revitalize the party. He has also rediscovered Lenin and made a great parade of Lenin's ideas.

But a great deal of his practice has very little to do with either



Nikita Khrushchev Ruled by Theory?

Lenin or Marx. Listening to him talking on certain occasions, the outsider would be justified in assuming that the Soviet leadership is still hell-bent on world revolution, and that there can be no question of compromise, of permanent co-existence, between Russia and the West. But watching Khrushchev's actions, and hearing him talk on other occasions, it is quite clear that he is not possessed by fanatical belief in any dogma.

Of course he thinks that Marxist-Leninism in broad terms is a good thing. His whole attitude to life is conditioned by the Leninist attitude toward history and economics. How could it be otherwise? He believes with unshakable conviction that the world is moving away from what he thinks of as Capitalism toward what he thinks of as Communism.

But this generalized conviction about the way the world is moving does not mean that he is ruled by theory. It means simply

that he is prevented by theory from seeing straight.

The only intelligentsia worth anything at all in Russia today is to be found among the elderly — the few idealists who managed to survive Stalin — and, much more abundantly, among the very young. These are now looking actively for an idea. In their eyes the ideology offered by Khrushchev is not one to inspire devotion.

On my last visit to Russia earlier this year nothing emerged more clearly than this. The very young can see very well that the idealistic side of Leninism has no place at all in the minds and lives of the great majority of the middle-aged men, also survivors of the purges, who hold most of the governing party posts. Further, they find Khrushchev's emphasis on material values, on Sputniks, on catching up with America, and all the rest, barren in the extreme.

What interests them is not the technique of revolution, or spreading the gospel to the world, or even bringing plenty to the Soviet Union (none of them seem to realize quite how much they owe Khrushchev in this matter), but in social justice and ideas of brotherhood. These are the ideas which started Lenin off and sustained him until he became wholly absorbed in the Machiavellian mechanics of revolution.

Most middle-aged Russians are not interested in dogma or in anything but in making their careers or making the most of their own lives in comparative peace. But the younger ones are indeed ready to hold a dogma and carry it to the limit. At the moment, however, they have not got one. All they know is that there is a great gulf between official words and official practice. They want to bridge that gulf.

The Daily Iowan

Page 2 THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1959 Iowa City, Iowa

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 SUJ administration policy or opinion, in any particular.

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University Bulletin Board

University Bulletin Board notices must be received at The Daily Iowan office, Room 301 Communications Center, by noon of the day before publication. They must be typed and signed by an advisor or officer of the organization being publicized. Purely social functions are not eligible for this section.

THE QUADRANGLE CAFETERIA will close until Jan. 3 when regular service will resume.

THE IOWA MEMORIAL UNION will remain open on a limited schedule during Christmas vacation. The East Lobby area and the Television Lounge will be open from 1 p.m. until 10 p.m., starting Saturday, Dec. 19 until the hours for the rest of the building area today the Union will close at 5 p.m.; Dec. 19 and 20, 24-27, and Jan. 1-3 closed; Dec. 21-23 and 28-31 open from 8 a.m. to noon and from 1 to 5 p.m. Regular hours resume Jan. 4.

P.H.D. FRENCH examination will be given Tuesday, Jan. 19, 4-6 p.m. in 309 Schaeffer Hall. Those who are not registered in 9-11, Ph.D. French, should sign the list posted on the bulletin board outside 307 Schaeffer Hall if they wish to take the examination.

LIBRARY HOURS FOR HOLIDAYS: Saturday, Dec. 19, 7:30 a.m. - noon; Dec. 20, 21, 22, 7:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Dec. 23, 24, 27, 1 p.m. and 2 the library will be closed. Regular schedule Sunday, Jan. 3.

UNIVERSITY COOPERATIVE BABY-SITTING LEAGUE book will be in the charge of Mrs. Fitzgerald from Dec. 22-Jan. 5. Telephone her at 8-2483 if a sitter or information about the group is desired.

VETERANS: Each P.L. 550 veteran and P.L. 634 beneficiary must sign a V.A. Form 1986a (5496a) to cover his attendance Dec. 1-18 and the vacation period to Dec. 31. A form will be available in the basement hallway in University Hall on Monday, Jan. 4 and Jan. 5 and at the reception desk of Veterans Service thereafter. Hours are 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 Noon and 1:00-4:30 p.m. weekdays. A student who is not resuming class attendance after the holiday is entitled to draw benefits to Dec. 18 only.

OFFICIAL DAILY BULLETIN

University Calendar

Monday, January 4
7:30 a.m. — Resume Classes.
8 p.m. — Senate Chamber — Humanities Society—Prof. Thomas Rosenmeyer from the University of Washington.

Thursday, January 7
8 p.m. — Shambaugh Auditorium — Annual Bose Memorial Lecture.

Where Will You Worship

- AGUDAS ACHIM CONGREGATION**
602 E. Washington St.
Rabbi Sanker
Friday Service, 8 p.m.
Alternates with Hill House
Sabbath Worship, Saturday, 9 a.m.
- ASSEMBLY OF GOD**
422 S. Clinton St.
The Rev. Dan Miller, Pastor
Morning Worship, 11 a.m.
Evangelistic Service, 7 p.m.
- BETHANY BAPTIST CHURCH**
8 St. & Fifth Ave., Iowa City
Unified Morning Worship Service 9:45 a.m.
Evening Gospel Service, 7:30 p.m.
11 a.m. Regular Church Worship Service
Communion on First Sunday of every month.
- BETHEL AFRICAN METHODIST CHURCH**
411 S. Governor St.
The Rev. Fred L. Penny, Pastor
10 a.m. Sunday School
- CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH**
Conference Room No. 1
Iowa Memorial Union
Phone 2037
Rev. Kenneth L. Havert
Services at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.
- THE CHURCH OF CHRIST**
1318 Kirkwood
Bill Mackey, Minister
9 a.m. Morning Worship
10 a.m. Morning Worship
7 p.m. Evening Service
Wed. 7 p.m. Bible Study
- CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS**
910 E. Fairchild St.
Priesthood, 9 a.m.
Sunday School, 10:30 a.m.
Sacrament Meeting, 6 p.m.
- CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE**
Burlington and Clinton Sts.
The Rev. Harold L. Keeney, Pastor
Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.
Morning Worship, 10:45 a.m.
7:30 p.m. Sunday Evening Service
Wed., 8:30 p.m. Choir Rehearsal
- THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH**
Clinton and Jefferson Streets
10:45 a.m. Family Service
- EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCH OF CORALVILLE**
The Rev. W. Robert Galbreath, Pastor
Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.
Worship Service, 11 a.m.
7:30 p.m. Evening Service
- FAITH UNITED CHURCH (Evangelical and Reformed)**
1807 Lower Muscatine Rd.
E. Eugene Wetzel, Pastor
8:45 a.m. Sunday School
9:45 a.m. Sunday School
11 a.m. Morning Worship
- FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH**
North Clinton and Fairchild Sts.
Rev. G. Thomas Fatterson, Minister
Mary Jean Mertz, University Work
Worship 8:30 a.m.
9:30 a.m. Church School
10:45 a.m. Worship
6 p.m. Youth Choir
- FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH**
217 E. Iowa Ave.
The Rev. A. C. Hofrichter Jr., Pastor
Sally A. Smith, Minister of Education
9:15 a.m. Church School for all ages
10:30 a.m. Worship
"A New Year — A New Age"
5 p.m. DDF
7 p.m. CFV
- FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST**
722 E. College St.
9:45 a.m. Sunday School
11 a.m. Lesson Sermon: "God"
Wed., 5 p.m. Testimony Meeting
- FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH**
Dubuque and Market Sts.
Rev. Roy Wingate, Pastor
Thursday 11 p.m. Christmas Eve Service
Friday 10 a.m. Communion
Sunday Services, 8, 9, 11 a.m.
Nursery, 9 a.m.
Sunday School 9 a.m.
7 p.m. Luther League
- FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**
26 E. Market St.
Dr. P. Hewison Pollock, Minister
The Rev. Jerome J. Lekas, University Pastor
9:30 and 11 a.m. Church School
9:30 and 11 a.m. Morning Worship
Wed., 7 p.m. Choir rehearsal
- FIRST METHODIST CHURCH**
Jefferson and Dubuque Sts.
Dr. L. W. Dunnington, Minister
9:30 a.m. Church School
9:30 a.m. Morning Worship
- FIRST UNITARIAN SOCIETY**
Iowa Ave. and Gilbert St.
Pastor Rev. Khoren Aristan
9:30 a.m. Church School
10:30 a.m. Church Service
"Bridgemen and Torrent Men"
6:30 p.m. Fresh Air Club
- VETERANS HOSPITAL CHAPEL**
Worship 9 a.m.
9 a.m. Communion — First Sunday

Good Listening—Today On WSUI

"PLAIN AND FANCY" is a phrase as familiar as Tom and Jerry and sweet and sour; but no other title could have been so suitable for the Broadway musical comedy which bears that title. Starring Barbara Cook (of more recent distinction in "The Music Man"), "Plain and Fancy" tells a bright and entertaining tale of what happens when the "plain" Quaker ladies of a small country community are cast up against the wily machinations of their hand-painted equivalents from The Big City. A recorded version of this encounter may be heard this morning at 9 a.m.

AS LONG AS YOU WERE GETTING UP ANYWAY (to turn on the radio) you might as well do it a half an hour earlier and enjoy (?) a New Year's Sports at Midweek (if you missed it Wednesday) at 8:30 a.m. Slightly maudlin and somewhat morose, it's the perfect way to start your day.

A CUE FOR THE NEW YEAR will be offered at 10 a.m. when CUE, a three hour period of news, music, weather and sports reports, together with readings, interviews and good humor, will make its first 1960 crossing of the wavelengths. A sample of what may be heard: a report from WSUI's Bad Music expert on what you may expect on the Rock and Roll front during 1960. Remember, forewarned is forearmed.

SATURDAY SUPPLEMENT, from 1 p.m. to 4 today, will feature segments of the Robert Lewis Shayton series, "Everybody's Mountain". Shayton, a former radio and TV producer has some large things to say about contemporary culture and he says them. (That's a switch.)

JAZZ AT FOUR is an oversimplification of Jive at Five. The difference is it occurs an hour earlier and is called Tea Time Special.

BEFORE THE BASKETBALL GAME, at 6 p.m. actually, lovers of fine music may hear: Serenade by Martin; Symphony No. 44 by Haydn; Saint-Saens' Variations on a Theme by Beethoven; and Suite from the Ballet "Swan Lake" by Peter Ilich T.

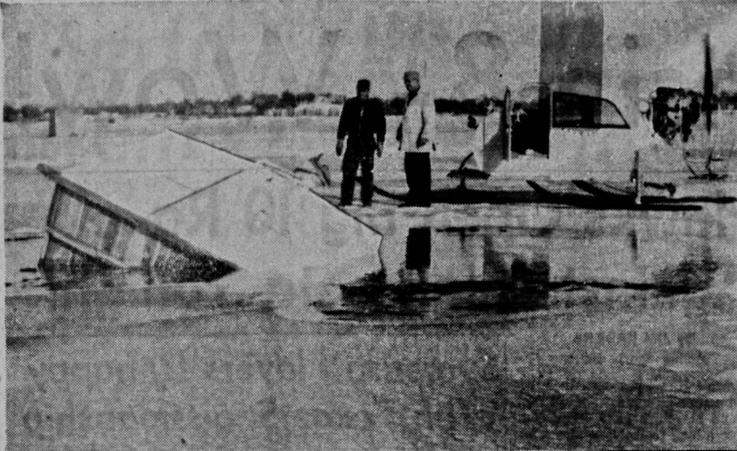
SPEAKING OF THE BALLET: "I Swan" if there ain't a dancin' party from 8 p.m. to 9:45 tonight on WSUI.

WSUI — IOWA CITY 910 k/c
Saturday, January 2, 1960

- 8:00 Morning Chapel
- 8:15 News
- 8:30 Sports at Midweek
- 8:45 Parent Teachers' Program
- 9:15 Morning Music
- 9:30 Bookshelf
- 10:30 News
- 4:30 Tea Time Special
- 5:30 News
- 5:45 Sport Time
- 6:30 Evening Concert
- 7:30 Music Before Game
- 7:45 Basketball — Iowa vs. Minn. (re-broadcast)
- 9:45 News Final
- 10:00 SIGN OFF

WSUI — IOWA CITY 910 k/c
Monday, January 4, 1960

- 8:00 Morning Chapel
- 8:15 News
- 8:30 General Seminars
- 9:15 Morning Music
- 9:30 Bookshelf
- 10:30 News
- 10:45 Music
- 11:30 Land of the Hawkeye
- 11:45 Music
- 12:00 News Headlines
- 12:30 Rhythm Rumbles
- 12:45 News
- 1:30 News Background
- 1:45 Mostly Music
- 2:00 World of Story
- 2:15 Let's Turn a Page
- 2:30 Mostly Music
- 3:45 News
- 4:30 Tea Time
- 5:30 News
- 5:45 Sports Time
- 5:50 News
- 5:55 Editorial Page
- 6:30 Evening Concert
- 6:45 Evening Feature
- 9:00 Trio
- 9:45 News Final
- 10:00 SIGN OFF



Going, Going... About Gone

Two suburban Minneapolis fishermen step from a propeller-driven snowmobile to inspect their sinking fish house on Lake Minnetonka. Unseasonably warm weather and heavy rains turned the small fish holes into a watery graveyard for the fish house. Such houses are a common sight on northern lakes this time of year — but usually on firm ice a foot or two thick. —AP Wirephoto.

Economy Of Latin America Has Boomed Since The War

By J. HALCRO FERGUSON

HTNS — London Observer Service

LONDON — Political cartoonists still persist in showing Latin America as a land of perpetual siesta, where somnolent characters in preposterous hats sit forever in the shade of adobe huts gazing at cactus plants across a dusty, unpaved road.

If there is an excuse for this approach it is that Latin America is basically more stable than other continents, and the comparatively orderly and peaceful evolution of her economy is not the stuff of which news headlines are often made.

Unlike the turbulent emergent nationhoods in Africa and Asia with their clashes of color and cultures, the Latin American republics have been nations for more than a century; the color of a man's skin has no political significance. The cold war is far away.

Yet Latin America's development since World War II has been as remarkable in this century as Europe's industrial revolution was in the last. Fundamental to this development has been the opening up of communications, and chiefly of communications on the ground.

Before the war, the only really adequate transport system south of the Rio Bravo was Argentina's British-built railway network, favored by a completely flat terrain. Brazil, which is larger than the United States, had only a few scattered rail links and almost no paved highways. Mexico was creakingly served by an ancient rail system battered by 30 years of civil war.

Today Brazil is building a highway 1,000 miles through the jungle from Belém at the mouth of the Amazon to the totally new federal capital of Brasilia, started in 1956 and due to be inaugurated next year. Mexico's highway system allows fast inter-city bus and truck transport comparable to that in the United States.

Venezuela has invested her immense oil-revenues not in palaces for sheikhs but, among other things, in an extensive program of road construction. Peru's stretch of the Pan-American highway links the north and the south for the first time since the Inca roads were abandoned 400 years ago, and formerly stay-at-home Peruvians now think nothing of a 600 mile bus trip to visit friends.

More strikingly, the Latin Americans themselves are now building the vehicles which use the roads. Brazil, for instance, is turning out 100,000 jeeps a year, using Brazilian steel, and in Argentina one firm alone is turning out 2,500 cars a month. More and more local industries are manufacturing the products which were formerly expensively imported, and the demand is increasingly for capital equipment rather than consumer goods.

A great deal of this has been done against all the rules of the conventional economists: the old joke that "Brazil will always be the country of the future" has rebounded on the jokers; while Mexico presents the giddy spectacle of a thriving capitalist economy encouraged by a Government committed to socialism. Amidst all this spectacular post-war development only one country up till recently, seemed to be dragging its feet: Argentina, traditionally the proudest, richest and most progressive of the republics. In the disastrous decade of Peronist rule (1945-55) the country lived on its capital and squandered its manpower and its resources on uneconomic prestige industries and political stunts.

Gen. Pedro Aramburu's interim military Government considered it

had no mandate to tinker with the national economy (or lack of it), and in 1958 Arturo Frondizi was elected President on the popular program of keeping up all the illusory benefits of the Peron welfare state without actually paying for it.

This led to spiralling inflation and a continuous series of strikes. Then, last July, Frondizi did a bold and imaginative thing. He called in Alvaro Alsogaray, a practical businessman and former soldier who had come last in the presidential race on a program of austerity and hard work, and made him minister of economy. The population has taken its medicine, and in little over five months Alsogaray has put the country back on its economic feet.

On June 15 last the Argentine peso stood at 110 to the dollar; two months later the rate was \$2.3. The reserves of the central bank increased in two months from \$34 million to \$222 million.

The oil industry, for years bedeviled by a xenophobic refusal to permit foreign participation, has been reorganized by a compromise solution: by the end of next year Argentina, which used to import 60 per cent of her oil, will be self-sufficient; by 1962 she expects to become an exporter.

Agriculture, neglected under Peron, is being modernized, and industry is now concentrating on necessities. Besides cars, Argentina is now manufacturing such things as telephones, locomotives and rolling stock, and even exporting them to neighboring countries.

It is not surprising that last month Alsogaray, on a visit to seven European countries, was able to obtain all the money he wanted in short-term loans with no strings from private banks.

Political Drama Could Bring Challenge For Woman Senator

WASHINGTON (HTNS) — A political drama that could decide whether the only woman in the Senate retains her seat for a third term is building up in the state of Maine, it was learned Friday.

The players in this situation, compounded of fate, politics and party loyalty, are Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, (R-Maine), who has already announced her candidacy for a third term, and Rep. Frank M. Coffin, (D-Maine), now serving his second term in the House of Representatives.

The catalyst in the situation was the death last Wednesday of Maine's Democratic Governor, Clinton A. Clauson, 64.

Maine has no Lieutenant Governor, and the constitution provides that the president of the state senate succeed a governor who dies in office. Thus State Sen. John H. Reed, a Republican, is serving as governor until an election, to fill Mr. Clauson's unexpired term until 1962, can be held this November.

The governorship, for patronage and other reasons, is of high importance to both parties, but especially the Democrats.

Persons here thoroughly familiar with Maine politics say the situation comes down to this:

If Rep. Coffin heeds the pleas of Maine Democratic party leaders, and runs for the governorship in November, then Sen. Smith is a shoo-in to be re-elected.

For Rep. Coffin, by the estimate of both parties' leaders in Maine, is the only Democratic politician there with the vote-getting power to unseat Sen. Smith.

But, if Rep. Coffin disregards party pressure, decides to pursue

his long-held senatorial ambition, and opposes Sen. Smith, then the latter is in for the fight of her political life.

Rep. Coffin is called "a political fireball" in the tradition of Edmund S. Muskie. The latter ascended the political world by twice being elected Democratic governor, breaking a Republican political grip of decades. Mr. Muskie, in 1958, then went on to win Maine's other senate seat for the Democrats, where he will serve until January, 1965.

Rep. Coffin, who is 40, first lashed across Maine's political horizon in 1956 by winning the house seat in Maine's 2d district by some 7,000 votes. It was the first time a Democrat had won the district since 1934.

When he ran for re-election in 1958, Rep. Coffin piled up a 22,000-vote margin over his Republican opponent. His margin of victory equalled or bettered some astounding records set by Sen. Muskie.

A spokesman for Rep. Coffin said here Friday he was the party's almost certain choice to oppose Sen. Smith this November. But with the death of Gov. Clauson, the pressure will be equally great for Rep. Coffin to seek the governorship, the spokesman said.

There was no word, however, on when Rep. Coffin will make his decision.

Sen. Smith, who is 62, is a former school teacher, whose husband won a Republican seat in the House of Representatives. He died in office in 1940, and Mrs. Smith was named to succeed him. She was re-elected regularly every two years, and then captured a Republican senate seat in 1948, and was re-elected in 1954.

She is highly respected on both sides of the aisle in the Democratic-controlled senate, and is an influential member of the powerful Appropriations and Armed Services committees.

Queen's Yule Mail Searched For Bombs

LONDON (HTNS) — Christmas parcels sent to Queen Elizabeth underwent a bomb check, it was revealed Friday.

The court post office, which handles all the royal mail, was augmented during the holiday season by special officers from Scotland Yard who checked anything big enough to blow up. Nothing at all was found.

A spokesman at Buckingham Palace reported that, "The whole thing seems to have been a rather tiresome, silly hoax. A few days before Christmas, Scotland Yard heard about a plan to send a bomb to the Queen. There was nothing in it, of course, but one can't take a chance."

The news immediately prompted some speculation that when the Queen and her family went to Sandringham on Dec. 22, their train was searched for explosives. The train was delayed for a while at Liverpool Street Station. The explanation was that there was a hitch in loading the family luggage which is usually put on in advance of the Queen's arrival.

In November, there was a report in the Daily Herald that Scotland Yard had uncovered a plot by extreme Irish nationalists to kidnap Prince Charles, the heir to the throne. This report was never publicly substantiated by anyone in authority.

The court post office, which operates from whatever residence the Queen occupies, does not generally accept parcels from persons unknown to the Queen. Her Christmas mail, therefore, while heavy, is not filled with gifts from all parts of the kingdom.

Palace spokesmen emphasized that there was nothing more to the mail check than the routine investigations which are made all the time following crank calls about bombs in public places.

Dr. Bierring Honored For Work In Medicine

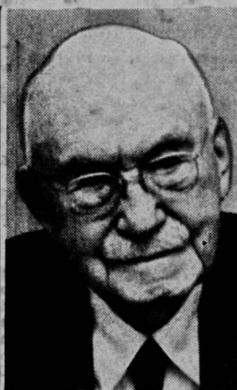
A lifetime devoted to encouragement of highest medical standards and four intertwined careers in medicine were honored Friday when Dr. Walter L. Bierring, SUI professor emeritus of medicine and director of the Iowa Health Department Division of Gerontology, Heart and Chronic Disease, received a Distinguished Achievement Award for his contributions to world medical progress.

Dr. Bierring was one of 10 leaders of American medicine cited by the Editorial Board of Modern Medicine, international medical publication which annually makes the awards.

Operating from the philosophy that "the rocking chair isn't the answer to the problems of aging," the 91-year-old doctor has had three careers — medical teacher, internist, and health commissioner for Iowa, each for a period of 20 years — and now is engaged in a fourth, that of heading the state department dealing with the problems of aging. The latter two careers began in 1933, after he had reached the usual retirement age, when he was appointed health commissioner. He took up his present duties in 1953.

Dr. Bierring completed his medical training at SUI and then studied at European centers, including a period of bacteriology research under the guidance of Louis Pasteur in Paris.

Early in his career he dedicated himself to developing the highest possible standards in public health and medical licensing. He remains secretary-treasurer and editor of the monthly bulletin of the Federa-



Dr. Walter L. Bierring
Four Careers

tion of State Medical Boards, a post he has held since 1914. He also served 28 years on the National Board of Medical Examiners after his appointment in 1916.

Dr. Bierring's right foot was crushed by a freight train when he was a 14-year-old newspaper carrier in Davenport. Eventually the leg was amputated above the knee. His handicap served as a spur to make up for what he had lost. Years later a friend pointed to the artificial leg and asked Dr. Bierring, "What would you have done with two legs?" "I wouldn't have done as well," was the reply.

Nixon Favors 'Qualified' Veep Candidate For GOP

By EARL MAZO

HTNS — Washington News Service

WASHINGTON — There is one sure pointer for speculation about the vice presidential nominee on the Nixon ticket now that Gov. Rockefeller's pull-out from the presidential race leaves that the big remaining question for Republicans.

In approving a running mate, Richard M. Nixon would all but ignore the tradition of political "balance" and stress the "qualifications" he considers vital in the man to serve with him should he be elected.

Nixon is proud of having changed the vice-presidency from a gavel-pounding operation in the Senate to a position of importance and responsibility in the Administration. "The first function of a vice president — his first responsibility — is to support the president and the administration," Nixon has said.

It follows that he believes the vice president should be a "natural" as top aid and associate of the president — in effect, the president's strong right arm.

Should he become chief executive, Nixon would undoubtedly want to assign to his vice-president many specific responsibilities in the diplomatic, executive and legislative fields. In fact, the vice-president in a "Nixon Administration" would have even more to do than the record amount of work and responsibility President Eisenhower turned over to Nixon.

The tradition of picking a vice-presidential candidate to "balance the ticket" as a voter attraction stemmed from the belief of many politicians that the "balance" should be along geographical and perhaps even "liberal-conservative" lines. This year, there is much talk of a "Catholic issue" thus extending the "balance" to religious lines.

Nixon reportedly doubts the value or even the wisdom of stressing "balance" in picking nominees for the nation's two highest offices.

Thus, because he is from California, in the far west, is no reason to eliminate governors Mark O. Hatfield, of Oregon, and William E. Quinn, of Hawaii, as his possible running-mate. It is known that Hatfield and Quinn would definitely be among five governors on any list of names Nixon would like as running mates if he drew up such a list. The other governors are Christopher Del Sesto, of Rhode Island, Cecil Underwood, of West Virginia, and William Stratton, of Illinois.

Also on such a mythical list — because of Nixon's high regard for them as public figures and individuals — would be six members of the Eisenhower cabinet, four senators, former Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy and the President's brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, the president of Johns Hopkins University, who accompanied Nixon to Russia last summer.

The cabinet members regarded as potential nominees are: Am-

NEW COMMANDANT
WASHINGTON (HTNS) — David M. Shoup, a fighting man and a religious one, became commandant of the Marine Corps Friday.

He also became a four-star general and a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Shoup, 55, distinguished himself in bloody action against the Japanese at Tarawa, winning the Medal of Honor. Peacetime assignments have included a year as inspector general of the corps and three years as fiscal director.

SUI Researcher Reports On Iowans—

Finds Fewer Drinkers Among Farmers Than City Dwellers

Fewer drinkers are found among farmers in Iowa than among their city cousins, an SUI researcher reports in the winter issue of Yale University's Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol.

Sixty-six per cent of city residents, 55 per cent of town dwellers and 49 per cent of the farm population in Iowa classify themselves as users of alcohol, Harold A. Mulford, SUI research assistant professor of sociology, points out in an article titled "Drinking in Iowa." A total of 59 per cent of all adult Iowans drink, he adds.

One-half of the women in Iowa drink alcoholic beverages compared with more than two-thirds of the men, Mulford says in the article, the first of a series on drinking in Iowa which will appear in the Yale quarterly. The article is subtitled "Sociocultural Distribution of Drinkers." Future articles will attempt to explain variations in drinking patterns from one social segment of the population to another.

Mulford, director of the Division of Alcoholism Studies at the State Psychopathic Hospital, is completing a four-year study of drinking in Iowa.

Men are more likely than women to be drinkers, regardless of residence, he says. Women, however, are equally likely to drink whether they reside in town or on the farm. The proportion of drinkers among city women approximates the proportion among farm men, he adds. Farm-reared persons who migrate to cities demonstrate an urban prevalence for drinking rather than a rural one.

Donald E. Miller, Muscatine, research associate in psychiatry at SUI, is assisting Mulford with the statewide study, which is based on information gathered from 1,185 Iowans by the Iowa Poll organization of the Des Moines Register and Tribune.

The prevalence of drinking among both men and women increases with age, but beginning with age 36-40 among men and 31-35 among women the rate decreases. "It may be that the sex differences in rates are a reflection of changes in drinking mores from one generation to the next or that women may be more likely than men to quit drinking with advancing age," Mulford says.

Mulford notes that on the farm there is no difference in the number of drinkers between the two age groups 21-35 and 36-45. However, in the city there is a steady decline with advancing age.

"Differences between religious

groups are marked, ranging from 79 per cent drinkers among Catholics to 49 per cent among Methodists," Mulford says. By religious groups the percentages which drink are: Catholic, 79; Lutheran, 61; Presbyterian, 59; Methodist, 49; and persons who listed their religious preference as "Protestant" without specifying any denomination, 58. Excluding Catholics, slightly less than half of the church members in Iowa are drinkers whereas 70 per cent of non-church members drink.

"A wide variation in prevalence rates was observed, ranging from 92 per cent drinkers among college-educated Catholics to 23 per cent among women over 60 years old," Mulford says.

He found that more education tends to increase the proportion of drinkers in both sexes. The survey shows 79 per cent of the men who have gone to college drink, while 61 per cent of those in the grade-school category are drinkers.

"The findings are believed to indicate strong cultural influences on whether or not an individual will use alcoholic beverages," Mulford says. "With the possible exception of the finding that the youngest age group (21-25) has a lower prevalence rate than either of the two next older age classes, the evidence would seem to point to some increase in the prevalence of drinking in the future as more Iowans become city dwellers and acquire more education than their parents."

West's Relations With Arabs Look Best Since 1956 War

By JOE ALEX MORRIS JR.

HTNS — Western News Service

BEIRUT — Western relations with the Arab world haven't looked better since the 1956 Suez War.

There were at year's end still many disturbing factors — particularly the political situation in Iraq — which could change this picture overnight. But on the whole American and Western diplomats could mark down 1959 as one of the better years.

Perhaps the two most important aspects were improvement of relations with the United Arab Republic and a new trend of lessening of Israeli influence on American policy in the Middle East. The Arabs point to two significant events late in the year which they say would indicate that at long last the United States is taking what they call a more realistic policy towards the Arabs and Israel.

The first was the World Bank's loan of \$56 million to the UAR for Suez Canal development. The United States is a dominant shareholder in the bank and the loan was made despite domestic political pressure against it in the United States because the UAR refuses Israel free navigation of the canal.

The Israelis brought great pressure and publicity to bear on this issue. They made two attempts to put test ships through the canal which brought international attention to the subject. One was halted in Port Said six months ago and remains there. The other ship was

stopped on the eve of the bank's decision.

The second rebuff came in the United Nations debate on extending the Palestine refugee program. Israel tried to get the United States to work for eliminating a clause in the U.N. resolution calling for reactivation of the Palestine Conciliation Commission. The United States flatly refused the Israeli request and took a prominent role in pushing for the clause.

Within the Arab world the West led by the United States made definite progress in bettering relations with Gamal Abdel Nasser and the UAR.

At the same time as relations with Iraq worsened, the West apparently lost little, if any, ground to Soviet influence over the Baghdad regime.

The United States made heavy material commitments to the UAR for the first time since Suez during the year. Britain reestablished diplomatic relations with Cairo and the Soviet Union lost ground there because of Moscow's support for Iraq's Premier Abdel Karim Kassem in his refusal to toe the line to Nasser. For the first time since Moscow began pouring money, arms and political support against Israel into the Arab political picture it was Moscow and not the West which found itself on the horns of a dilemma.

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Washington 44, Wisconsin 8—Wow!

Bob Schloredt Leads Huskies To Fast Start

2nd Coast Victory In 14-Game Series

PASADENA, Calif. (AP) — All-America quarterback Bob Schloredt and a phantom runner named George Fleming led the Washington Huskies to a shocking 44-8 upset of Wisconsin in the Rose Bowl Friday.

To the complete amazement of about 100,000 fans gathered under crystal clear skies, the gallant band of juniors from the northwest racked up two touchdowns and a field goal for 17 points in the first quarter.

The explosion put the Big Ten champions on the ropes and the Huskies went on to give the West Coast its first victory over the Big Ten since 1953 and only its second in the 14-game series with the Big Ten.

It was a hard blow to Wisconsin pride, for the Badgers were the only previous Big Ten representative to lose to the West Coast. Schloredt guided the Huskies to its greatest triumph and the school's first victory in the bowl in five appearances, dating back to 1924.

And Fleming applied the crushing and 53-yard punt return for a touchdown, a 65-yard run that set up another, a 65-yard gain on a pass from Schloredt, plus a 36-yard field goal and five conversion kicks.

Wisconsin scored its lone touchdown in the second period on the brilliant passing of quarterback Dale Hackbart and a plunge of four yards by Tom Wiesner.

Washington led at the half, 24-8, which was the most points any West Coast team had ever scored in the series with the Big Ten. UCLA lost to Michigan State 28-20 in 1954.

Washington, outweighed by a Badger line that averaged 221 to the Huskies' 209, scored in every quarter.

The second time the Huskies got the ball they traveled 48 yards in 10 plays, nine on the ground. Twice Schloredt gambled on a fourth down and one or two yards to make — and made it. The big junior's 17-yard ramble to the Badger 6 was a key play, and Don McKeta got the final six for the opening touchdown.

The first of three costly Badger fumbles — two by Billy Hobbs and one by Hackbart — set up Fleming's field goal. Then Fleming electrified the crowd with his sensational punt return for a touchdown. That put the Huskies, 9-1 in season play, well on the way to victory. Wisconsin finally registered on the scoreboard in the second period. The Badgers went 69 yards in nine plays, 58 of them on passes by Hackbart — 24 to Allan Schoonover, 13 to Henry Derleth, and 19 to Bob Zeman.

Hackbart fooled the Huskies on the conversion. He faked a place kick and passed instead to Schoonover.

But before the half ended the Huskies were back again on the scoreboard. Fleming set off with his 55-yard punt return. He almost went all the way but Wiesner hauled him down on the Badger 27.

A moment later Schloredt fired a bullet pass to his 6-5 left end Lee Folkins, who made a diving, fingertip catch in the end zone.

Fullback Ray Jackson piled through the big Badger line for 47 yards in five runs and scored from the 2 as the Huskies swept 66 yards on the ground in the third period.

The final quarter brought two more Washington touchdowns, including a 93-yard march highlighted by Schloredt's 65-yard pass to Fleming. Schloredt scored from the 3. Bob Hivner, second string quarterback, completed the rout with a one-yard toss to Don Millich.

After the final gun, the Huskies carried their young coach, Jim Owens, off the field on their shoulders as fans tore down the goal posts.

Royals End Celtic Streak At 17 Wins

DETROIT (AP) — The tail-end Cincinnati Royals ended the Boston Celtics' bid for a new consecutive game winning streak by scoring a 128-115 victory Friday night in the first game of a National Basketball Association doubleheader.

The Detroit Pistons ended a six-game losing streak with a 119-107 victory over the St. Louis Hawks in the second game.

The Celtics were bidding for their 15th straight triumph which would have topped the mark first set by the Washington Capitols in 1946-47 and equaled 48 hours ago by the Celtics.



One Of Many For Huskies

Washington's six-foot five-inch end, Lee Folkins, dives into the end zone with a pass for the Huskies' third touchdown in their 44-8 rout of Wisconsin in the Rose Bowl Friday. Folkins made the diving fingertip catch after eluding the Badgers' Dale Hackbart and Ron Steiner. —AP Wirephoto.

Rebs Rout LSU After TD Pass Beats 1st Half Gun

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — The first touchdown "really broke our backs," Louisiana State Coach Paul Dietzel said Friday after Mississippi routed his team 21-0 in the Sugar Bowl.

Coach Johnny Vaught of Mississippi agreed that the touchdown pass in the waning seconds of the first half was the turning point in the game.

He said he sent in orders for the play, a 43-yard toss from quarterback Jake Gibbs to halfback Cowboy Woodruff.

Vaught said the play, which completely fooled LSU's defenses, was one of his pets. The LSU backs were looking for the pass on the other side of the field.

Dietzel said he thought he had seen the play several times before "but never quite like that."

The touchdown came soon after LSU stopped a Mississippi drive on

the LSU 11 and seemed on the verge of getting into the game. Vaught called it a team effort, but singled out quarterback Bobby Franklin who came through for two scoring tosses.

Vaught said Franklin had been a little discouraged several times this season. But the coaching staff never gave up on him.

LSU All-America halfback Billy Cannon, who carried the ball only six times for a net of eight yards, said it was a long afternoon. It was his poorest performance in three seasons.

Lynn Leblanc, LSU's permanent

team captain, summed it up for the Tigers when he said, "I was just canned in — all their backs were big and strong . . . they handled us real well."

Mississippi fullback Charlie Flowers, another member of the first team All-America backfield outshone Cannon completely. Flowers rolled up 60 yards in 19 attempts and was on the receiving end of several key passes.

The triumph evened Mississippi's Sugar Bowl record at 2-2, while the loss was LSU's fifth in six Sugar Bowl showings.

No. 1 Syracuse Tops Texas In Wild Cotton Bowl Game

DALLAS, Tex. (AP) — A gang fight, a major bowl record pass play that carried 87 yards and a great game by Ernie Davis highlighted national champion Syracuse's first bowl victory — a 23-14 decision over Texas in a wild Cotton Bowl Friday.

Davis was the man who took the record pass—from Ger Schwedes — and he also scored another touchdown and four points after touchdown as majestic Syracuse completed the 1959 season undefeated, untied and rated No. 1 in the nation. It was Syracuse's first bowl victory in four tries.

The defeat of fourth-ranked Texas was witnessed by a crowd of almost 75,000.

The gang fight, precipitated when a rules infraction was called against Syracuse after it had scored what appeared to be a touchdown, captured the most attention. It was a rough game, twice punctuated by brawling.

Dick Esterly, Syracuse quarterback, had passed to end Ken Ericson on the Texas 15 just before the first half closed. Ericson ran to the goal line but before he went across fumbled the ball. It bounded clear across the end zone.

Meanwhile, when flags had been thrown back on the Texas 41 with

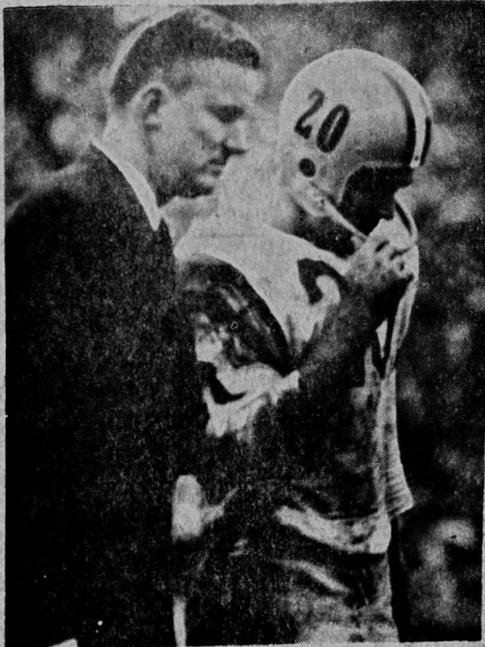
43 seconds left in the half, Syracuse players erupted from the bench, accompanied by Coach Ben Schwartzwalder, and raced onto the field. There were blows exchanged among the Texas and Syracuse players.

When the field was cleared, the officials ruled Texas could have the option of taking a touchdown or a 15-yard penalty against Syracuse for holding.

In the fourth period a Texas and a Syracuse player wrestled around but without blows being struck.

Davis was the big star. Not only did he catch the pass that set the bowl record — it wiped out the 79-yard pass play that Brewer Hobby completed to Ross Coyle of Oklahoma in the 1959 Orange Bowl against Syracuse — but he scored another touchdown on a 3-inch smash, intercepted a pass to set up the third Syracuse touchdown and twice took passes for 2-point conversions.

Syracuse was the superior team, with its great line keeping Texas at bay most of the time and its fine blocking often sweeping the Longhorns aside like a scythe. It was, however, the wildest game in the 24 years of the Cotton Bowl and the first one to feature a gang fight.



Dejected LSU Pair

Coach Paul Dietzel of Louisiana State University and his All-America halfback Billy Cannon appear quiet and glum on the sidelines during the fourth quarter of the Sugar Bowl game. The University of Mississippi won 21-0. —AP Wirephoto.

Tarkenton's Passes Sink Missouri, 14-0

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — Rangy Francis Tarkenton, Georgia's "praying passer," hurled two touchdown darts through Missouri's porous aerial defenses Friday and the heavily-favored bulldogs beat the high-spirited tigers 14-0 in the Orange Bowl football game.

The bombs by Tarkenton, who appeals for divine guidance before every game, were all that would work against a fiercely fighting Missouri team that more than salvaged the pride of the Big Eight conference.

A crowd of 75,200 sat in splendid sunny weather to see Missouri, vulnerable only in pass defense, battle Georgia's proud southeastern conference champs to a standstill except for those two probes from Tarkenton to Bill McKenny and Aaron Box.

With Oklahoma's Big Eight champions unable to play in the Orange Bowl this year because of a rule against consecutive appearances, the experts thought runnerup Missouri was being led to an unmerciful slaughter.

But the Tigers, keyed up by that mysterious spirit that makes underdog teams rise to great heights in post-season games, ran and tackled with such fierce abandon that not until the final quarter could Georgia feel sure it would win.

Not even Georgia's far greater depth in manpower made any difference. Expected to wilt in the last half as the Bulldogs alternated their two equally potent teams, the Tigers instead were more ferocious at the end than when they started.

Tarkenton's first scoring pass to McKenny traveled 29 yards in the first quarter. His second to Box covered 33 yards.

Except for those two explosive surges, Georgia did nothing. Missouri, on the other hand, clawed its way three times inside the Georgia 20, moving well on the ground and on the passes of Phil Snowden.

Hawks Open Big 10 Race Against Minnesota Tonight

By JIM KADERA
Acting Sports Editor

Iowa's Hawkeyes open their Big Ten campaign tonight against Minnesota at Minneapolis. They complete a long road trip with a game against Wisconsin at Madison Monday night.

At the start of the season, the Hawks were not given much of a chance in the conference race. Many experts said Sharm Scheuerman's crew would be lucky to finish in the first division.

However, after SCHEUERMAN an excellent showing in the recent Holiday Festival Tournament in New York City, the squad's stock took a gigantic leap. The Hawks beat two tough eastern teams, NYU and St. John's of Brooklyn, before losing in the finals to Cincinnati, the nation's No. 1 ranked team.

The major factor in tonight's game may be whether or not the tournament and trip left the Iowa players exhausted. Also, there is the matter of getting "up" again after their tremendous effort against the Big O and company.

Minnesota was considered to be a dark horse for the Big 10 title, but their record in non-conference play is disappointing. They have won only three of ten games.

The Gophers are led by Ron Johnson, a 6-7 senior center, and Ray Cronk, a 6-6 sophomore forward. Johnson is averaging 19.1 points a game and Cronk 16.8 points.

Wisconsin was picked by many to finish in the conference cellar. Their record is similar to Minnesota's. The Badgers are troubled by a lack of height as they have no starter over 6-4.



Syracuse Players Unhappy With Texas Sportsmanship

DALLAS, Tex. (AP) — Syracuse players, whooping it up after a bruising Cotton Bowl victory, said they had plenty of respect for Texas' football play Friday but little use for the Longhorns' sportsmanship.

"They were really dirty. We've never met a bunch like this before," tackle Al Gerlick remarked. Center Al Bemiller agreed.

Gerlick said the brawl, just before halftime, broke out when a Texas player called Syracuse's Negro tackle, John Brown, a "dirty nigger." The Texans denied it.

Fisticuffs and shoving broke out and members of both squads rushed onto the field.

Babe Dreymla, a 195-pound Texas guard, had a different version. Dreymla said Brown picked up Larry Stephens, Texas tackle, as if to slam him to the ground. Dreymla said he jumped into step Brown and this touched off the scuffle.

Stephens, told of the charge, declared "I never heard anybody call him a nigger."

Stephens said there was plenty of shouting on both sides "just like in any other game," but said he didn't hear any remarks of a racial nature.

Stephens said Brown grabbed his jersey "and swung at me." He added that "I didn't do anything — I just stood there hoping he would hit me. I was hoping he would get thrown out of the game. Babe Dreymla came up and I don't know what happened

then. I don't think anybody got hit."

Brown wouldn't comment. "Just forget it," he said.

But another Negro, fullback Art Baker, was more talkative.

"Oh, they were bad. Talk about high standards and scholarship. One of them spit in my face as I carried the ball through the line." Syracuse Coach Ben Schwartzwalder, visibly shaken after the close call, declined to comment on the Negro angle. Nor would he say anything about the officiating, but shook his head in obvious distress.

Syracuse players objected strenuously to the calls of the umpire, Julius Truelson, a Southwestern Conference official from nearby Fort Worth.

"Eighty per cent of that guy's penalties were called against us," Gerlick remarked.

Texas' 35-year-old coach, Darrell Royal, said he had "never been prouder. The kids got after them good. I don't think Syracuse was lucky to win, but I think we could have won. It was a good effort, as good as you get."

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