

Kennedy Rejects Quick Tax Cut

Renews Pledge To Seek '63 Tax System Reform

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Kennedy turned thumbs down Monday night on a quick tax cut and reaffirmed his goal of a multi-billion-dollar reduction to become effective next Jan. 1.

But he pledged to call Congress into special session and ask for immediate action if an economic crisis should develop later this year.

Senate Stops Satellite Bill Amendment

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate defeated Monday the first attempts by opponents to re-write the Administration's communication satellite bill.

It rejected, 56 to 19, an amendment by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) to require the State Department to conduct or supervise all negotiations with foreign countries and approve all agreements involving the proposed global satellite communications system.

Supporting the Gore amendment were 19 Democrats. Voting against it were 29 Democrats and 27 Republicans.

The bill would set up a privately owned, Government-regulated corporation to operate the U.S. part of the system and allow it to conduct business negotiations with foreign countries and agencies with the State Department advising on foreign policy.

The big issue will be decided Tuesday when the Senate votes on a bipartisan leadership proposal to invoke debate-limiting cloture and end a filibuster that has blocked final action on the measure.

The Senate, in a storm of parliamentary maneuvering, adjourned Monday night, heading off a threatened night-long speech by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) against the Administration bill.

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) the Senate GOP leader, and others teamed up in the moves which forced a 15-6 roll call vote to adjourn the session at 10:34 p.m. (EDT) until noon Tuesday.

But it took more than a half hour of manipulation before backers of the satellite bill got their point, sparked by Dirksen's suggestion that "good Christian people ought to be in bed by now," and Morse contending that he was being subjected to a "gag" to prevent him from spelling out in detail what he calls the "shocking faults in the satellite bill."

Nehru Offers Red Talks To Ease Tension

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — Prime Minister Nehru offered Monday to talk with the Communists about easing tensions along the India-China border, but sharply denied he is leaning toward appeasing Peking.

The 72-year-old Indian leader told Parliament he is prepared to enter into discussions with the Chinese on withdrawal of forces of both countries from the disputed Ladakh area "to create an appropriate climate for further discussions."

But he emphasized that India would not enter into any direct negotiations on settlement of the border dispute until the Chinese forces withdraw from territory they claim in Ladakh.

The Communists have taken over control of 12,000 square miles of the disputed area and vowed no force on earth could oblige us to pull back, India controls the other 39,000 miles of the disputed wastelands along the Himalayan frontier.

Nehru said his Government's position had been misunderstood in laying down terms for preliminary talks and declared: "We will protect the honor of India and the defense of India to the utmost of our capacity."

The charges that his Government was showing signs of appeasement in the dispute appeared in sections of the Indian press and obviously nettled Nehru.

Soviet Cosmonauts Still Setting Records

Speculated They Might Descend Today

Scientist Says They May Land Together; Leave 1 Craft Orbiting

MOSCOW (AP) — Russia's two newest astronauts slept peacefully in space early Tuesday while their twin ships raced around the earth constantly setting new mileage and orbital records, Tass reported.

Unconfirmed reports said "the Falcon" or "the Golden Eagle," or both, might land during the day.

A Soviet informant said something interesting would happen in the afternoon (Moscow time is nine hours ahead of Central Standard Time), but he refused to elaborate. About that time, both astronauts might be in position to descend.

Sir Bernard Lovell, director of Britain's Jodrell Bank radio telescope, told reporters, "I would not be surprised if both men came down in one craft and left the other craft in orbit . . . We believe either the spacemen now are both together or are extremely close to each other."

"The Falcon," Maj. Andrian Nikolayev, 32, made his 40th orbit at 10 p.m. Moscow time, the Tass news agency reported. That would be about 1,040,000 miles piled up since his Vostok III blasted off Saturday morning.

"The Golden Eagle," code name for "Lt. Col. Pavel Popovich," 31, at about the same time completed his 24th trip around the planet, making about 625,000 miles covered since his Vostok IV was launched Sunday. He was believed to be still somewhere in the vicinity of Vostok III.

Both had far outstripped the best Soviet space effort and had covered distances beyond that to the moon.

The distance to the moon ranges from 221,463 to 252,710 miles.

The space men had their evening meal and radioed the control center they felt fine.

Both reported they awoke refreshed from a night's sleep. It was the second night's sleep in space for Nikolayev. They said all controls were functioning, and were determined to carry their mission to a successful conclusion.

Moscow radio said they had breakfast and took setting-up exercises. Neither reported any discomfort from the peculiar condition of weightlessness encountered on all space flights. Maj. Gherman S. Titov, whose 17-orbit flight a year ago has now been exceeded, complained at times of a sort of seasickness during weightlessness.

There was a flurry of excitement among correspondents in Moscow Monday when rumors circulated that the two space men were about to head for a landing.

But the two whizzed on over the Soviet Union, and a Russian source informed: "They are not coming down today."

Pictures from the interior of their space ships were relayed from time to time to the Soviet television network. Both lay back in their seats. Occasionally they would rise to a half sitting position to work better on their log books. But they made only limited movements.

To go to the moon might mean girdling the earth a day or two while several space ships were put into orbit so close together they could form one single space ship. From that point a shot could be directed at the moon which would take only a fraction of the power it would take if fired from the earth. Gravity would be already neutralized.

At the two Vostoks, perhaps able at any time to be brought close enough for linking, excited scientists in the United States and elsewhere abroad.

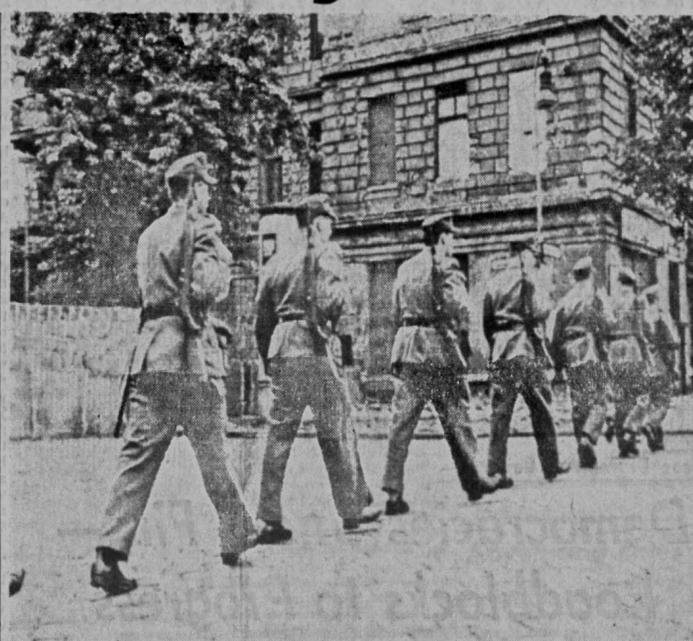
The Russians never have said just how close the two space ships are, although Tass reported Sunday they were near enough to see each other's craft.

Also remaining unanswered was the size of the space craft, although Soviet announcements have hinted they are roomier than the previous ships.



Cosmonaut in Space

Soviet cosmonaut Andrian Nikolayev, third Russian to orbit the earth, wears a space helmet as he orbits the earth in Soviet space-ship Vostok III. Tass, the Soviet news agency, said, in releasing this picture Monday, that it was made from a television screen receiving pictures from the satellite in orbit. No information was given as to where it was made. —AP Wirephoto



On Guard in Berlin

West Berlin police, weapons slung over their shoulders, marched along the East German wall at Bernauer Strasse Monday to prevent any incidents in Berlin. East and West police fired gas grenades and shot streams of water from trucks in an exchange touched off by West Berliners demonstrating on the anniversary of the erection of the Communist barricade. —AP Wirephoto

Early Showdown Seen In Rail Controversy

CHICAGO (AP) — The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals cleared the way Monday for an early showdown on plans of the nation's railroads to eliminate thousands of jobs they consider unnecessary.

The court acceded to a request by the railroads for a fast, emergency consideration of their motion to dismiss a lower court temporary injunction restraining them from putting a job-slashing schedule into effect.

Judge Elmer J. Schnackenberg of the Appeals Court gave the five unions involved until 5 p.m. Tuesday to file opposing briefs and pleadings. He said the Appeals Court might wish to hear oral arguments Wednesday.

The strategy of the railroads has been to win court approval of their job slashing order and then send the entire dispute to Washington for a White House settlement.

If the Appeals Court dismisses the lower court injunction, the five operating unions involved are expected to serve strike notices and President Kennedy then could prevent any work stoppage for at least 60 days by appointing a fact-finding board.

The five rail unions represent 210,000 engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen and switchmen. They have announced they will appeal from an order of U.S. District Judge Joseph Sam Perry denying their petition for a permanent injunction against the scheduled work changes.

The carriers are appealing Judge Perry's temporary injunction restraining them from making stiff rules changes until an Appeals Court rules on the legality of the management notice.

The railroads are seeking a settlement of the featherbedding issue within the framework of non-binding recommendations made Feb. 28 by a commission appointed by President Eisenhower while he still was in the White House.

The temporary injunction applies to this more stringent order which would eliminate immediately the jobs of 40,000 diesel firemen and 25,000 other jobs in the next five years.

The presidential commission had recommended that the jobs of 13,000 diesel firemen be eliminated at once and that the 27,000 other firemen not be replaced when they retire, die or are transferred to other duties.

In their appeal, the railroads contended Judge Perry lacked jurisdiction under the Norris-La Guardia Act to issue an injunction in a labor dispute.

Screaming Berliners Attack Red Wall in Violent Protest

BERLIN (AP) — West Berliners' pent-up hatred of the year-old Communist wall poured out Monday night in a series of violent protest demonstrations. They included attacks against Soviet vehicles and the barricade itself.

What West Berlin officials hoped would be a quiet observance of the first anniversary of the Red wall turned into near chaos that lasted until late evening.

Screaming, cursing crowds of West Berliners, blocked by West police from approaching the wall, found other outlets for their anger.

Hurling stones and beer bottles, they smashed the windows of a Russian bus returning soldiers from duty at the Soviet war memorial in West Berlin.

Two Soviet sedans were surrounded by youthful demonstrators who shouted "pigs" and "dirty bums" at the Russian occupants, then tossed bottles at the vehicles.

West Berlin police freed the vehicles and arrested at least one demonstrator.

Other West Berlin crowds used the wall for target practice, scoring with hundreds of paving blocks.

In the afternoon, a protest parade of West Berlin youths touched off a battle of tear gas and water cannon between East and West police across the barricade.

There were no reports of serious injuries.

Nearby, at Wilhelmstrasse, a group of demonstrators attacked the wall with paving blocks. Driven off by West Berlin police, they marched eastward along Kochstrasse, parallel to the wall and about 100 yards away.

At the corner of Friedrichstrasse, West Berlin police stood shoulder to shoulder to prevent them from advancing farther. A block away, at Charlottenstrasse, the crowds again hurled rocks at the wall.

By this time, the crowd of marchers had swelled to about 2,000. They were followed by groups of honking West Berlin motorists. Cars parked along Kochstrasse and neighboring streets joined in the din.

Adding to the confusion was a column of about 300 West Berlin cars, half of them empty taxis, which descended Kochstrasse in the opposite direction to the marching crowd, tooing madly.

The column of cars was diverted by police from the immediate neighborhood of the wall just before it reached Friedrichstrasse. The drivers turned into the neighboring streets, still leaning on their horns.

West Berlin police also were having trouble with another crowd of demonstrators about three miles to the north, in the neighborhood of Bernauerstrasse.

This is the border street where the Communists have walled off the windows of all the houses. Before this was done, there were many escapes — and some deaths — of East Berliners who jumped from the windows.

During the evening hundreds of marchers tried to reach Bernauerstrasse. Some carried a cross lettered with the words "We accuse."

about 500 West Germans cross to the East each day to visit relatives and friends. Very little goes on on the other side, therefore, which is not quickly known to the West authorities.

As for West Berlin, it has gone through an oddly parallel period of sinking morale and fear, followed by a new surge of hope and confidence.

In the immediate months after the wall went up there was a movement of people out of the city but this has now stopped and the flow in and out is more or less even — with a slightly higher number coming in. The population is down in the last year by about 15,000 people but this is a normal decrease of deaths of older people rather than any migration out of the city.

The universities, which stood to lose some 4,500 students whose homes were in East Germany when the wall went up, found that 80 percent of those East Zone young people made it back to Berlin during the school year. More than that, West German Government officials have urged young people in the West to study for a year in Berlin, and this has brought an increase in the enrollment of the Free University of over 3,000.

The future on this first anniversary can only be a matter of conjecture as Berlin's future always has been. The city of course is vulnerable. Yet the wall has stabilized things in Berlin. Communist Boss Walter Ulbricht has played his big card. The Allies have stood firm.

The Communists have failed to take the city or crack its morale and life as they failed in 1948 and 1949 when they tried to starve Berlin by a land blockade and were rebuffed by the gigantic American and British airlift.

While nobody knows what the future will bring, Berlin has taken on the shock of the wall and proven again to itself that it lives on through anything.

Moreover, Berlin today feels more than ever that the world understands what is at stake.

The East Germans write letters out, 3500 to 4000 have escaped, and

Complex Law Battle Looms Over Soblen

LONDON (AP) — British Government sources said Monday that they felt certain a Home Office deportation order served on convicted Soviet spy Robert A. Soblen will be upheld in the courts.

Soblen's own attorneys were just as confident that they can win freedom for the 61-year-old fugitive.

Soblen's legal team will petition the High Court Tuesday for a writ of habeas corpus for his freedom — opening what may develop into a complex legal battle.

Legal maneuvers now aim at overturning a deportation order issued over the weekend by Home Secretary Henry Brooke after El Al, on orders from Tel Aviv, Israel, refused to transport Soblen to New York.

When Soblen was removed from the El Al plane after slashing his wrist with a steak knife, the Home Office specified that he was not being granted legal entry into Britain.

The British Government has stated that Soblen's status, while he was being patched up by the doctors, and subsequently in Brixton Prison, was that of a person in transit. The argument thus arises whether Britain can deport a person she has not legally admitted.

Soblen, convicted in a U.S. federal court jumped bail of \$100,000 in New York in June and fled to Israel, using his dead brother's passport. He was expelled from Israel as an illegal immigrant.

SEEK INSURANCE HONG KONG (AP) — Crews of junks smuggling refugees from the Portuguese colony of Macao reportedly are demanding up to \$2,600 worth of insurance against injury or death because of the risks involved. A Hong Kong police launch recently fired on a refugee junk, killing two persons.

# The Berlin Wall— Bloody Anniversary

One year after its erection, the Berlin wall continues to stand, a reminder that men are not free and that a social system which deems itself the hope of the world must prove its superiority with armed guards and a stone wall.

To be sure, the Berlin situation is complicated, and it is well and good to examine and understand the political and other forces which have fostered it. But even when this is done, one thing remains clear: the injustice of a system which assumes the right to murder a citizen who would leave.

In these days, it is often hard to remember that we live in a world of people — individual men, women, and children — and ultimately it is they, not ideologies, states or political systems, who are important. Men who would justify the wall with legal technicalities have forgotten this. For the wall is a materialization of an ideology which holds the individual secondary to the State and is willing to accept, even advocate, suffering and injustice in the present for the benefit of an imaginary future.

To decry the wall, to label it as clearly evil, is not to proclaim the United States or the West innocent. We have grievous faults, though many would deny them, and we should not feel so complacent that we allow ourselves the comfort of a self-righteousness which believes things are all right simply because they are worse other places. The wall does not excuse Albany, Georgia, any more than Albany, Georgia, justifies the wall. No evil justifies another.

The fragile ideals of human dignity, justice, and freedom have always been under attack as they have fought the long battle to expand human sensitivity, and, though we cannot know they will triumph, defeat will never be certain as long as men continue to oppose systems where expediency is valued above justice, and human dignity is trampled in the exchange.

—Pete Donhowe

## Hoover's Proposal

Rather than staying with the platitudes and pleasant-ries that were the all too common during the ceremonies last Friday in West Branch, Herbert Hoover took the opportunity of his eighty-eighth birthday and the opening of the Hoover Presidential Library to propose the formation of a "Council of Free Nations." His seriousness of purpose is to be admired, but his proposal must be rejected.

Hoover suggested the formation of the Council after announcing to his audience that the United Nations has failed and has "added to the dangers of war which now surround us." He blamed the failure of the U.N. upon Communist membership, citing the excessive Russian use of the veto. He suggested that the Council, whose membership was to be based on the forty nations who belong to the "five great regional alliances," should "step in" when the U.N. failed or was unwilling to act. Hoover seems to have been referring to military action. This above all shows that the times have passed him by. There once was a time when conflicts could ultimately be settled by military force. There once was a time when we thought the only thing we had to fear from Communism was military expansion.

Now, in an age when this country alone has it within its power to destroy the world, the concept of countries "willing to stand up and fight for their freedom" has a hollow ring. The competition with the Communists must take place on a different level, and a military alliance dividing the world and threatening to act when the only world-wide body dedicated to international communication and understanding did not could only serve to heighten the split that already exists between the Communist and non-Communist world, and weaken that organization.

If we want to make the world "safe for democracy," we should exert all our efforts toward making democracy work — both here in the United States and in the United Nations. As James Reston has pointed out, many of the failings of the United Nations can be equally applied to our Senate: it does not represent the power structure in the "real world"; it tends to be a debating society; members employ obstructing tactics, etc.

As long as human frailty exists, there will be imperfections in human organizations. We should work to correct them and not seek to reform them by a new "association of good guys."

—Pete Donhowe

## 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 trustees appointed by the president of the University. The Daily Iowan's editorial policy is not an expression of SUI administration policy or opinion, in any particular.

Page 2 TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1962 Iowa City, Iowa

**MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS**

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

Dial 7-4191 from noon to midnight to report news items, women's page items and 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. By mail in Iowa, \$9 per year; six months, \$5; three months, \$3. All other mail subscriptions, \$10 per year; six months, \$5.60; three months, \$3.25.

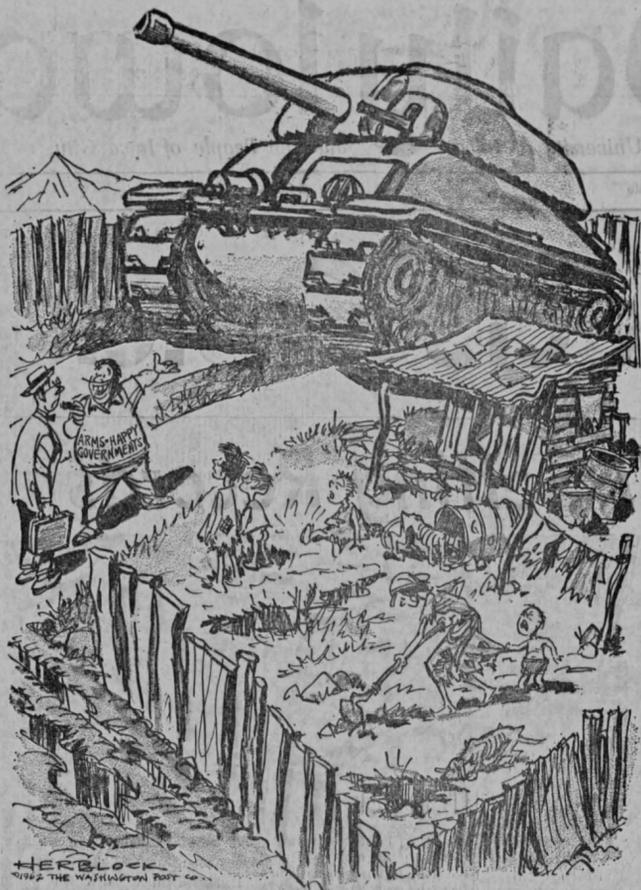
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'Para El Progreso, Sil I've Written to Washington for Folders on the New Models'

Roscoe Drummond Reports —

## Democracies Under Fire— Roadblocks to Progress

By ROSCOE DRUMMOND

The reason Latin America is the "crisis continent," whose fate is a crucial concern to us and to the whole free world, is that so much has been so long delayed that everything has to be done at once — or else!

By everything I mean faster economic development, better living standards for millions of its underprivileged people, and a maturing-under-fire of the widely emerging South American democracies.

An urgent, tardy, uncertain, heroic beginning is being made through self-help and through U.S. help in the Alliance for Progress. This effort has to be made because its success would be the greatest boon to the whole hemisphere and its failure the worst possible calamity.

2 — These fragile democratic institutions — as events in Peru, Argentina, and Brazil clearly show — need a period of testing and tempering. But such a period of relative calm and consolidation is not in sight. These nascent democracies and semi-democracies must immediately confront all the political tensions inescapably involved in achieving both widespread social reform and accelerated economic development.

ON THE BASIS of even my limited observation, it is clear that if the elected and semi-elected governments of South America do not overtake these pressing social and economic problems, these problems will overtake them — with disastrous political results.

3 — Finally, everywhere in the hemisphere the Communists and that part of the extreme left willing to work with them are practicing crafty, cynical, and ruthless strategy. The Communists do not hesitate to align themselves with the extreme right — whether it be the military junta in Peru or the Peronists in Argentina. Their purpose is to undermine the liberal democratic parties and keep them from power.

THEY KNOW that liberal democratic parties are seeking to deal constructively with most pressing social and economic needs. They know that when such governments are in power and are making headway the Communist political quack will never be called to take over. This is why the Latin American Communists either openly ally themselves with the reactionary right or exhort the right to upset the

elect regimes.

The Communists can come to power if the Latin American nations fail to move ahead economically or they can come to power by deception — as in Cuba. To the Communists chaos is the road to power. Chaos is what they seek. That is what they will get if the Alliance for Progress falters and fails.

The road to a stable democracy is hard to negotiate, as the Germans found under the Weimar Republic, as the French found before de Gaulle, as all Latin Americans are finding after having progressed so far as to rid themselves of Peron in Argentina, Vargas in Brazil, Odrera in Peru, Rojas in Colombia, Jimenez in Venezuela, Trujillo in the Dominican Republic, and Batista in Cuba.

THESE VICTORIES over dictatorial regimes show how much Latin American people are determined to win democratic institutions. Today there are some setbacks in Peru, where the military is momentarily dominant, and in Argentina and Brazil, where military influence is great but not always decisive. But I do not dismiss the prospect of free elections in all of these countries soon and the consequent emergence of more representative governments.

The crucial test is still ahead — the test of using Alliance for Progress funds imaginatively, effectively, and in a way that more of Latin American people may share in the fruits of economic growth.

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## Soviet Orbits Give Mr. K. Leeway At Home, Abroad

By WILLIAM L. RYAN

Associated Press News Analyst THE SOVIET Union's latest space achievement is of incalculable value to Nikita S. Khrushchev. It goes a long way toward easing his problems, at home and abroad, and it is a painful blow to the United States.

The two space ships the Soviets sent whirling into prolonged orbit have presented the United States a tremendous new challenge. The West can expect from Khrushchev now a more daring prosecution of the cold war and can prepare itself to face a far bolder, more truculent, more demanding world Communist leadership.

In Washington, after the initial stunning impact of Vostok III and Vostok IV, U.S. leaders are saying there is no dismay, that the American space program is a solid one of steady progress. That argument would be comforting if the United States were not involved in a global contest to impress hundreds of millions of people impatient to play their own roles in the 20th Century.

BUT THIS spectacular breakthrough undoubtedly will make a

vast impression in areas such as Africa and Latin America, where U.S. policy already is encountering difficulties.

For Khrushchev, the enormous national pride evoked among Soviets by this obvious display of Soviet leadership in the race to conquer space can go far toward making ordinary citizens forget how long they have been waiting for better housing, better consumer goods, a freer way of life.

The unspoken messages from the two space ships have much more far-reaching meaning than the spoken ones.

TO RUSSIANS, the message is this: See what your Soviet Government, under the leadership of Khrushchev and the Communist party, has achieved. If you have to wait for other things, is not the reward worth the cost? The future belongs to you, the Soviets, pioneers for mankind in a boldly adventurous probe of the unknown.

To underdeveloped countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia: This is what communism has achieved. We, too, were weak and backward only a short time ago as history is reckoned. The United

States, with all its wealth and power, is far behind us.

To advanced, developed countries: Think again about the wisdom of cooperating with us, about peaceful coexistence.

With their usual talent for timing, the Soviets sent the twin ships into orbit on the eve of the anniversary of the Berlin wall. What more spectacular way could be devised to bury the sordid story of the wall behind enormous headlines which capture the imagination of men around the globe?

FROM NOW on, when the Russians talk about Berlin and a solution of that central cold war problem on their terms, they will consider their arguments significantly supported by the saga of Vostok III and Vostok IV.

In its internal affairs, the Kremlin has helped itself enormously. Problems of lagging agriculture, restless youth, growing demands for better goods and housing, will seem less important to many a Soviet citizen whose chest swells with pride at the thought of two once obscure young men emerging suddenly as heroes in the eyes of the entire world.

## The Herbal World—It's a Puzzlement

By JOHN CROSBY

"This is the beginning of the herbal world that stretches from Africa to the Far East," my friend, whom we shall call William, said. We were padding through the native quarter, which was dark and silent and closed in. The silence is deafening after any Western city. The houses on the narrow streets are barred and shuttered and so, in a way, are the people who live in them.

"This is the outpost of a culture fashioned around substances other than alcohol — substances like the dagna, the ganja, the bangui, the kif, the dawamesk, the majoun, and the hashish," he said. Kif is what we would call marijuana and it's imbedded in Arab culture as alcohol is in Judeo-Christian culture and in Tangier the two meet — the Christian alcohol drinkers and the Moslem smokers of kif — and exchange substances. Neither is very good for the other.

We stopped at a door and William banged on it hard. "Peter, open up! Open up!" Minutes went by and he kept banging and presently Peter opened up. He's an American and he was dressed in dirty white canvas pants and a shirt and sandals with a thin rim of beard. "Hello," he said without warmth or coolness, neither inviting or rejecting us. It's symptomatic of the kif smoker that he can be truly neutral, truly removed from external passions, wrapped up in his interior visions. Peter was, as they say, stoned. "Can we come in?" asked William.

"Sure. Come in," said Peter. There was again neither invitation or rejection. He truly didn't care whether we did or we didn't. We went into the cool Arab house with its tiles and arches which Peter rents for \$30 a month and sat on a rug on the floor because there was no place else to sit. On a crate in the center of the room was a typewriter and scattered around one end of the room were letters, papers, pocket books.

Peter pulled out a cigarette made of kif and lit it and passed it around. Everyone except me smoked it, me wanting to keep my perceptions clear and sharp, and kif is not kind of anterior perceptions. "Where's Robert?" said William. There was a tremendously long pause. "He's around," said Peter finally, as if he had examined all the possibilities and that was the only way to suggest where Robert was. There's a tremendous desultory quality about kif-laden conversation that is hard to suggest in print.

Presently Peter's wife came in, a rounded, lovely girl with dreamy eyes. She was stoned, too. "Could we see the house?" I asked. She smiled her dreamy smile and led me around without a word. We went out on the roof under the stars; we looked at the sleeping children, two little girls, asleep on a mat under a blue light. (There wasn't a stick of furniture in the whole house.) Then we went back to the room where the kif smokers were having another stick and talking their desultory talk.

"Is Oscar around?" asked William. One of those long thought-filled pauses. "I think he's around. He was going back to New York but I don't think he did." Vague, Vague.

Peter is a writer and presently he showed us his latest writing: "Out of the vortex, the entrails spilling red, stars like diadems exploded, purple, green, curving, and tearing the eyeballs like vomit into dissonance like distant symphonies, wah wah wah, inchoate and undulant."

That's kif writing, like kif talk, full of sounds and smells and visions and incoherence. There's a whole literature of it being turned out on egg crates in Los Angeles and Greenwich Village and the Arab quarter of Tangier and being unread anywhere.

Soon, we were out on the narrow twisting streets again. "He's smoking 300 pipes a day, staying stoned like that all day, every day," said William, who smokes quite a lot of kif himself.

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## Israel's Defense of Its Actions in Soblen Case

EDITOR'S NOTE: The American Zionist Council recently sent a letter to a number of American newspapers saying that the U.S. public has received a "distorted and unfair picture of Israel's part in the Soblen affair."

In the interest of giving our readers as many sides of a question as possible, we are reprinting the remarks entered into the Congressional Record by Congressman Leonard Farbstein (D-N.Y.) Aug. 9, 1962.

"It is quite astonishing, and more than a little irrational, that there should have been people who have picked upon Israel as the 'culprit' of the whole sad Soblen affair. A simple recapitulation of the cold facts shows how completely illogical and unfair this attitude is:

A.) WHEN SOBLEN ATTEMPTED to enter Israel illegally, the Government of Israel reacted in the most speedy and efficient manner and to the utmost extent compatible with Israel's own laws; indeed some persons have criticized the Government of Israel for having allegedly stretched the framework of its laws rather widely in acting as it did on the first of July when it placed Soblen on the first outgoing El Al plane, in spite of the attempts of his lawyer to prevent this.

The Government of Israel has defined this step as an act of expulsion. There is no reason to quibble about legal terminology — it is in any case clear that what the Government of Israel did on that day did not, to say the very least, make it at all difficult for Soblen to find himself back in his country. Whoever may have 'goofed' in not keeping an eagle eye on Soblen either in New York or upon the plane, it is surely not the Israelis whom we can blame for that.

B.) SINCE THAT time — and purely because of such lack of vigilance, Soblen has found himself in Britain for several weeks now, and it seems rather amazing that no one here has lost patience with British legalistic quibbling as to methods of disposing of this case. After all, surely the real problem does not concern legalisms in the purely formal sense of the word.

Is it not the case that Soblen arrived in Israel too, upon a foreign carrier — Air France — and yet, I do not recall that the Government of Israel made any attempt to force Air France to deal with Soblen, although it too, could very easily have sheltered behind such excuses. The Government of Israel expelled Soblen and placed him upon one of El Al's own aircraft. One hears a great deal concerning 'friendship and friendship, but such words are apparently used lightly and freely. I can think of few examples of acts by a foreign government which would prove the spirit of friendship more indisputably than the action of the Government of Israel on the first of July. Yet Britain, in a similar situation, did not do the quick and straightforward thing, but found no more gallant way of dealing with the matter than to pick on Israel to act on its own behalf.

If Israel did not ask Air France to take Soblen out and Israel, after all, did not want Soblen on its soil any more than Britain does, why then does Britain require El Al to act on its behalf? Israel sent Soblen out on an El Al plane, could not Britain have sent him out quickly on BOAC or upon an American airplane or, indeed, have handed him over to the nearest American Consul?

C.) ISRAEL'S ACTIONS right at the very beginning left no doubt whatsoever that as far as was compatible with the widest possible interpretation of its own laws, Israel would help this country. Of course, no one expects even one's very best friends to break their own laws, and I understand that this fact has been stressed by the State Department's spokesman. I believe that the Secretary of State explained to a member of this House the problems connected with the fact that this offense is not internationally recognized as extraditable. We have, of course, no ratified extradition treaty with Israel and, as for Britain, she claims that her extradition treaty with the U.S. does not cover such cases as this.

Yet, why could Israel find a swift way of action on the first of July and why does Britain apparently expect Israel to do twice what Britain is clearly not prepared to do even once? If Britain has any intention whatsoever of seeing Soblen returned to the U.S., why then does she insist on forcing him back into Israel's hands after Israel has done the decent thing once and after Israeli authorities have stressed for over a month that their hands are now entirely tied by the developments which have arisen out of several weeks legalistic quibbling in Britain.

D.) ISRAEL IS A country of

law and surely we would not wish her to be otherwise. She has already done the utmost compatible with such a framework of law. She has gone out of her way to stress that her laws would make it quite impossible for her to take Soblen to New York since, under the changed conditions prevailing because of the delay in Britain, such action would now clearly amount to extradition whereas Israel law permits no more than expulsion.

If Britain realizes this and Israel left her in no doubt on this matter during the whole time, why then does she persist again and again in her attempt to force Soblen upon the Israelis knowing full well that this is not the most likely way of returning him to the U.S. Indeed, I might ask why so little was done — apparently by both the Government of this country and of Great Britain — to obviate this eventually after Israel had served clear notice that her hands were now tied.

IT IS ALMOST incomprehensible that under such clear circumstances we should be blaming neither ourselves nor the British but, of all people, the Israelis. Are we by any chance 'picking on the little guy?' Is it easier to press small countries than large ones? Could it not be clearly proved that if Israel is in trouble at all now, it is because she was overly eager to be helpful to us on the first of July? Is this the kind of lesson we want to teach the world? Maybe if we sit a little and think a little and permit irrationality and illogic to pass, we may feel just a little ashamed.

I do not think that there is a single country in the whole free world which has less to 'prove' as to where it stands, than the democracy of Israel. There is no single country, including those formally allied to us whose stand over fourteen years has been more consistently unequivocally and single-mindedly on the side of freedom. Is it enough to get a little annoyed — and moreover over a secondary issue in which the Israelis are less at fault than anyone else — in order to simply forget all this, to sweep it aside, to drop it, overboard, and abuse, and bully our sincerest and most genuine friend.

IN CONCLUSION, I should like to cite a few excerpts from one of the very rare, sane and balanced pieces of writing to have appeared so far on this sad matter. I am referring to yesterday's editorial in the Philadelphia Inquirer, which says:

"There is a feasible way for the British to cut the legalistic knot that has kept the unwanted Robert Soblen in their hands. Simply place the Soviet spy on a plane that will return him to the U.S. The British have denied Soblen political asylum and they want the El Al Airline which brought the fugitive to England to take him off their hands and carry him to New York."

ISRAEL HAS had its own trouble with the spy when he fled there after jumping \$100,000 bail in New York. The Israeli Government charged him with illegal entry and promptly sent him off on the flight intended to return him to this country. Now that the problem has become Britain's, the Israelis are disinclined to take orders from the British Government on Soblen's disposal.

It would be unfortunate if a byproduct of his maneuvering should be friction between the U.S. and our friends in Britain and Israel. . . . El Al is not the only airline available for passage. The spy could be flown back on an American airliner, thus ending the bizarre case as far as both Britain and Israel are concerned. If the British quibblers consider that it would not be cricket for them to place the fugitive bodily in a U.S. liner, some other arrangement could surely be made. . . . possibly the British would be agreeable to transfer Soblen as a fugitive illegally in England to the custody of the American Embassy from where he could be taken to a U.S. bound plane. All that is needed to defeat his plan and get him to prison is a simple act of red tape cutting by the British — making sure this time that he makes it all the way to New York."

—Nora Springs Advertiser

Or So They Say

Difference between a rich man and a poor man is that one worries about his next meal while the other worries about his last one.

—Osage Press-News

## University Bulletin Board

University Bulletin Board notices must be received at The Daily Iowan office, Room 201, Communications Center, by noon of the day before publication. They must be typed and signed by an adviser or officer of the organization being publicized. Purely social functions are not eligible for this section.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY INTERIM HOURS (Aug. 9 to Sept. 10): 7:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday through Friday; 7:30 a.m. to noon Saturday; No Reserve Desk on Saturday.

IOWA MEMORIAL UNION INTERIM HOURS (Aug. 9 to Sept. 10): 8 a.m. to noon and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday; Building closed Saturday and Sunday; No food service after Aug. 13. Recreation area will be closed for construction until further notice.

Despite Beatings, Threats—

# College Student Rounds Up Negro Voters in Georgia

By CHARLES PORTIS  
Herald Tribune News Service  
DAWSON, Ga. — Ralph Waldo Allen, a 21-year-old white college student from Melrose, Mass., has what is surely one of the most harrowing jobs in the country. When he isn't in jail, or giving depositions to Justice Department agents, he is out beating the bushes at Terrell County, encouraging Negroes to register and vote.

Since he came here in early July, he has been threatened almost daily, arrested three times and beaten up twice by angry white citizens.

He was released on bail here last week, bags under his eyes, a four-day growth of beard, his clothes limp and rank with the smell of the Terrell County jail. He and his fellow worker, the Rev. Charles Sherrod, a young Negro minister, were arrested four days previously when they came to the Court House where with four Negro residents in tow, whom they hoped to register.

The charge was vagrancy that time, and the bail was set at \$500 each. Members of his organization, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, drove over from Albany, 22 miles away, with the bail money.

"It wasn't bad at all," said Ralph. "They treated us fine. We had watermelon one night."

His father, who is executive manager of the Hevatec Corp., a synthetic rubber firm in Melrose, called him at the jail to plead with him to return home. Then his mother tried.

"I told them I just couldn't do it now," he said. They were opposed from the start, when he told them that he was driving to Birmingham to deliver a load of books to a Negro college there.

He is an English major at Trinity, taking a minor in religion, and will be a junior if he returns there this fall. Before this summer he had never been further South than Quantico, Va., where he attended a Marine Corps Officer Training camp last summer.

He is not a big talker and is careful in conversation not to dramatize himself. But it eventually comes out that he is a reader of Sartre, Camus, and Malraux.

"I'm here because of that one line in 'Man's Fate' where Chen says, 'It is necessary to act my ideas.'"

After delivering the books, Ralph drove his 1955 Buick to Atlanta and dropped by the SNCC office. He volunteered for the Southwest Georgia voter registration project.

So he came to Terrell County, with a population of 8,209 Negroes and 4,533 white persons. In 1960

there were 2,984 registered white voters in the county and only 51 Negro voters. Mr. Sherrod said that another 50 or so Negroes have been added to the rolls as a result of the project.

On July 4 he was arrested on suspicion and questioned for five hours. When some FBI agents dropped by to see what was going on, the local police released him.

The next day he and a Negro youth were caned by a white man in Dawson while talking to a Negro maid about registering. A few days later he was arrested in Albany for driving with a broken headlight.

"They were right, the light was out," he stayed in jail 11 days on that charge before paying a \$12 fine and being released.

On July 21, while he was canvassing near Dawson, a white truck driver stopped him on the road and attacked him.

FBI agents have questioned Ralph at length about his troubles, and have taken a number of statements from him, but so far nothing has come of it.

Ralph sleeps and eats in Negro homes around the county, an unheard-of thing there. And this seems to have incurred more white hostility than his registration work.

He said he was growing more and more afraid to walk in the downtown area of Dawson.

"There's not a white man in the county that will be seen walking with you," Sheriff Zeke T. Mathews has told him. Sheriff Mathews, 70, has interrupted registration meetings that Ralph and his group conduct at Negro churches around the county.

The Sheriff takes a milder approach than might be expected. "Now Ralph, why don't you get on out of the county, son. You're just causing trouble," he will say.

The menacing one is the Chief Deputy, M. E. Mathews, who happens to be the Sheriff's nephew. "Zeke is smarter," said Ralph, "but M. E. — well, he frightens me."

Even more disturbing than Ralph's presence, there is in neighboring Lee county an 18-year-old white girl who is doing the same work, living in the same manner.

Her name is Penelope Patch and she is from Englewood, N. J. She was a freshman at Swarthmore College last year. She has not been arrested, but has been asked to leave the county by police, who said they could not assure her protection. She has also been threatened by white residents.

Her father works for Radio Liberty in New York City, she said.

although they worry, her parents approve of her being here.

Neither Ralph nor Penelope are paid for their work. They are given food and lodging by the Negro residents, and pick up a dollar here and there chopping cotton and picking squash.

At a registration meeting the other night, in a rural church, an old Negro farmer was telling the group how Ralph had acquitted himself while facing a beating.

"Yeh, they were going to put some hurting on him," he said, "but Ralph, he have more than courage. I'll tell you right now, that Ralph is all right."

## Slap Fines on 5 Integrationists

ALBANY, Ga. — Five integrationists drew stiff sentences Monday as the result of an attempt to desegregate a motel restaurant in this racial trouble spot.

Fines of \$200 or jail terms of 60 days were meted out by Recorder A. N. Durden Sr. to three Negroes and two white persons who were arrested Saturday at the Holiday Inn dining room.

Convicted under a city ordinance against idling or loitering in places of business were John Robert Zeller, 21, Atlanta, and Penelope Patch, 19, Englewood, N.J., both white; the Rev. Robert M. Kinloch, New York, and the Rev. Samuel B. Wells and Ruby Doris Smith, both of Albany.

They were arrested in the motel dining room after refusing to leave when ordered out by the manager.

## Scholarship Awards to 36 SUI Students

Thirty-six students at SUI have been named scholarship winners for the 1962-63 academic year.

Four of the scholarships were made possible through funds willed in 1959 to SUI by Scott German, a former resident of Maquoketa. They are granted only to Maquoketa residents.

Two awards were made possible by Miss Jeannette W. Rutledge of Port Townsend, Wash., in memory of her cousin, Butch Irwin Rutledge and his parents.

The six Carr Scholarships were made available from an endowment established at SUI in 1900 by the late A. Whitney Carr of Jordan, N.Y.

Eight students received National Merit Scholarships.

Students receiving Scott German scholarships include: Mary Ellen Brady, A3; Larry Loos, A2; Milton Wilcox, A3; and Lomny Wilson, A3, all of Maquoketa.

The two receiving Rutledge awards are Sidney Coon, A4, Ainsworth; and Patricia Wignall, N3, Iowa City.

Carr scholarship winners include: Marvin Arkovich, A4, Sioux City; Caryl Barber, A4, Iowa City; Kay Johnson, A4, Anita; Carol Lee Kruempel, A4, Wadena; Mary Maher, A4, West Branch; and Majorie Rush, A4, Marengo.

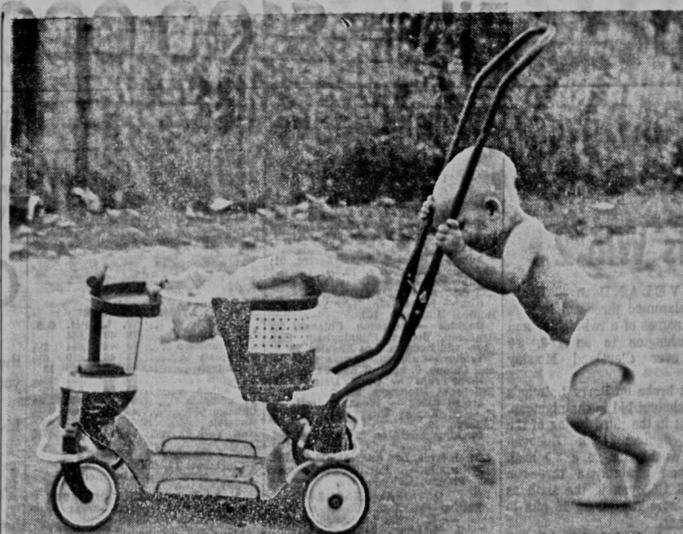
The eight students receiving National Merit Scholarships include: Janis Bulgren, A4, Iowa City; Steven Cooper, A2, Lakewood, Colo.; John Graber, A4, Wayland; Constance Johnson, N2, Millford; Rilla Mills, A3, Mt. Pleasant; James Orris, A2, Letts; Douglas Rendleman, A4, Iowa City; and Linda Stock, A2, Waukon.

Sixteen students have been awarded Drew Scholarships for the 1962-63 academic year.

The scholarships are made possible by income from citrus groves in Florida which were bequeathed to SUI by Gilman A. and Lena S. Drew.

Drew received a B.A. degree from SUI in 1890.

Students receiving scholarships are: Nancy Bass, A4, Jefferson; Patricia Berstler, N3, Fort Madison; Rosalie Brade, A1, Nichols; Richard DeCoster II, A1, Canton, Mo.; Georgann Eglinski, A4, Lora, Ohio; Robert Gardner, A3, Madrid; Evan Garrett, A2, South English; Mary Lou Gerke, A3, State Center; Evelyn Knauer, A2, Monmouth, Ill.; Susan Kramer, A3, Evanston, Ill.; Roger Parker, P2, Hawkeye; David Peters, A4, Sibley; Jack Rudd, A2, Bloomfield; Judith Uitermarkt, A3, Iowa City; Richard Waugh, A2, Redding; and Richard Wernick, A3, Bentonville, Ark.



## All in a Day's Work

It's tough to live in Iowa in the summer. Despite the horrible heat and hellish humidity, the day's work must be done. Here Mark Olson, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Olson, fulfills his daily chore

of strolling his teddy bear. Luckier than most in the garb he can wear, Mark seems more interested in watching for bumps than posing for pictures. —Photo by Joe Kirkish

## Union Labor Making Big Push for 35-Hour Week

CHICAGO — Big labor made the 35-hour work week — without a reduction in take home pay — its big gun Monday in a drive against unemployment.

The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO endorsed a double-barreled attack — in Congress and at the bargaining table — to win full employment.

It tossed aside the pleas of President Kennedy and his chief business and labor aides who have said repeatedly that the nation cannot stand a cutback in effort or a sharp boost in labor costs in its space age competition with the Communist world.

Union president George Meany revealed that the principal wedge to spread employment will be a drive to incorporate double-time pay for hours worked in excess of 35 a week — a radical shift from the present standard of time-and-a-half for more than 40 hours of work.

The heavy penalty for keeping a man on the job beyond 35 hours, Meany told a news conference, is calculated to make it economically necessary for employers to employ additional manpower.

"All other attempts to deal effectively with unemployment have failed," he said. He said the AFL-CIO program is yet to be worked out in detail. He predicted that the biggest hurdle will be getting Congress to accept the shorter work week as an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

More progress, he said, is likely to come in bargaining negotiations with employers. He pointed out, "some unions now have the shorter week. And they won't on their own."

The policy department from the 40-hour standard was voted by the Executive Council at a brief session opening its five-day summer meeting in Chicago.

The council issued a statement recounting that it has held off while the Kennedy administration sought to deal with the employment problem.

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg and Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges both have urged labor leaders recently to back the administration's efforts to increase the country's work force without increasing the per-man cost of labor. A shorter work week implies less work for the same money and a sharp upward spin in prices.

Meany said he favors an income tax cut which would add \$10 a week to the employee's take-home pay. This, he said, would turn \$5 billion a year into the nation's economic channels.

## SUI Prof Will Take Federal Health Post

Thomas McCarthy, assistant professor in the graduate program in hospital administration at SUI, has resigned to accept a position with the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Bethesda, Md.

Dr. McCarthy will become an associate in a new program designed to prepare him to become a scientist-administrator in the national bio-medical research programs directed by the NIH Division of Research Grants.

Five men were selected for the program, four of whom are from bio-medical fields, and Dr. McCarthy, whose training and experience are in the field of hospital administration.

The program will consist of one year of specialized professional training and experience in the NIH grants and awards programs and a series of public science policy seminars to prepare the associates to assume increasing responsibilities in NIH programs.

A native of Boston, Mass., Dr. McCarthy received a Ph.D. degree in hospital administration at SUI in 1961 and joined the faculty the same year. He received an M.S. degree in hospital administration from Northwestern University and an A.B. degree from Boston College.

## Atlas F Missile Makes Successful 5,000 Mile Flight

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — An Atlas F Missile — uniquely instrumented with a camera and tape recorder to detect possible trouble — was launched successfully on a 5,000-mile test flight Monday.

The Air Force reported the Atlas F, a more powerful version of the operational D and E models, met all test objectives on the 30-minute journey to a target area near Ascension Island in the South Atlantic.

A movie camera was fitted to the side of the 82-foot projectile to photograph operation of two booster engines from the main rocket body.

## School District Will Hold Budget Hearing

The Annual Budget Hearing and the regular August meeting of the Board of Directors of the Iowa City Community School District will be held tonight at 7:30 in the Board of Education Office, 104 S. Linn.

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Typing 4 TYPING service. IBM electric, x2565 or 7-5986 after 5 p.m. 9-8

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Rooms For Rent 16 GRADUATE men and women: Rooms, cooking; large studio; small cottage, \$30 up. Graduate House. Dial 7-3703 or 8-3975.

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Help Wanted 19 WANTED part time secretary; 9:00 to 1:00. Phone 8-1126. 8-24

Fountain help wanted: Part or full time. Apply in person, Lubin's, 118 East Washington. 9-4

## Grad's Study Describes Rare Music Collection

One hundred forty-two rare books on music and 125 rare music scores in a collection at SUI are described in a study just completed by an SUI graduate student. Since 1952, the collection has nearly quadrupled, the SUI student indicates.

The study, in the form of an annotated catalog, was submitted this summer by Frederick Gable, Lombard, Ill., in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a master's degree in music, which he received at Commencement exercises Wednesday. The catalog will provide a guide to the contents of rare books on music at SUI, aiding researchers in locating specific information.

A small part of the Special Collections Division of SUI Libraries, the rare books on music include reference materials and works on the history and criticism of music, books on theory and composition, and instrumental and vocal works.

One of the most unusual books in the collection is Kircher's "Murgia Universalis." Published in 1650, the Murgia deals with medicinal and theoretical aspects of music. Kircher performed a number of experiments, in which he noted the effect of music in supposedly curing various kinds of illnesses. He once tried to cure the bite of a tarantula with music. This volume is valued at \$300.

The oldest book in the SUI collection was published in 1562. It is a work by Zarline, and has become the most famous musical treatise on theory and composition

written during the Renaissance.

Other works of unusual interest include Charles Burney's "A General History of Music, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Period." This history, published in 1776, is one of the two great 18th century English general histories of music. It is based on material gathered by Burney on his trips to the Continent in 1770-1772.

The music contained in the rare books collection includes early printings of compositions by Bach, Scarlatti, Rameau, Haydn, Handel and Corelli. It also contains early scores of Wagnerian operas as well as copies of a variety of early American minstrel songs and bugle calls. The oldest score — which dates from 1564 — is the alto part of a collection of choral music.

The SUI collection includes the scores of two compositions commissioned by the SUI Music Department in conjunction with the Old Gold Development Fund. "Iowa Concerto" was written in 1959 by Roger Goeb. He was on the SUI campus as guest composer in 1960. Wallingford Riegger was commissioned to write "Quintuple Jazz, op. 72" in 1959. He was at SUI the same year.

A book or musical composition becomes rare when, because of scarcity due to age, limited availability, or importance of the author or contents, its market value increases, the SUI study explains. In music the generally accepted date for dividing rare books from the many is 1800. The SUI collection is particularly strong in 18th century publications.

## Soviet Feats Affect Senate Filibuster

WASHINGTON — Soviet space feats were cited Monday by Sen. Robert S. Kerr, (D-Okla.), as a strong argument for ending "the senseless filibuster now going on in the Senate."

"This filibuster only endangers the precious lead we have over Russia in developing an efficient system of worldwide communication satellites," Kerr said.

Kerr, who is chairman of the Senate Space Committee, spoke out in a statement as the Senate approached a showdown vote Tuesday on efforts to break a filibuster against the Administration's bill, which provides for private ownership of a U.S. space communications system.

But Sen. Albert Gore, (D-Tenn.), a leader of the filibustering band, used the Soviet accomplishments to support arguments for Government ownership.

Gore told the Senate the Government "should not farm out an important part of the space communications field to private industry" if it plans to make an all-out effort to maintain the advantage the United States now enjoys in this area of space developments.

In a statement Sunday, Gore said this nation is pledged to develop a global system and make it available for use by all members of the United Nations, but the pending bill would hinder such a program.

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, the Republican leader, predicted the Senate will vote to set a time limit on further discussion of the bill — something it has not done since 1927 — but Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said the outcome will be close.

A brief flurry of excitement was set off when opponents of the bill demanded an investigation of what one of them called a charge of bribery.

The incident subsided when Sen. Russell B. Long, (D-La.), said he was not offered any bribe by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to support the Administration bill.

"I do not want to charge the company with that," Long told a reporter.

In New York, a spokesman said any inference that the company had offered anyone a bribe is with

## Cabinet Crisis In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES — The shaky Government of Argentine President Jose Maria Guido — buffeted by Peron-hating army chiefs and by an inflation-ridden economy — was seized with Cabinet crisis Monday night.

Two ministers submitted their resignations and others were reported ready to follow.

Interior Minister Carlos A. Adrogue, under fire from Argentina's 80 political parties for his part in a recent decree forbidding Peronists, Communists and other extremists to run for office, twice put in his resignation.

Guido twice refused to accept it. Shortly afterward, Defense Minister Jose Luis Cantilo, criticized for his handling of the army crisis, offered his resignation for the second time in three days.

Guido said he had not decided whether to accept it.

Other cabinet ministers believed ready to resign included Foreign Minister Bonifacio del Carril and Economic Minister Alvaro Alsogaray.

Rebel army leaders said the United States has warned them against trying to set up a military dictatorship.

## Cooperative Preschool Receiving Applications

Applications are now being received for the Parents Cooperative Preschool. Both junior and senior groups, which meet three days a week on alternate days, will again be taught by Mrs. E. Carl Fracassi. Three parents will assist her each morning.

Parents interested in enrolling their child in either group for the fall semester should contact Mrs. Leroy Berryhill, 1520 Broadway, telephone 8-7335.

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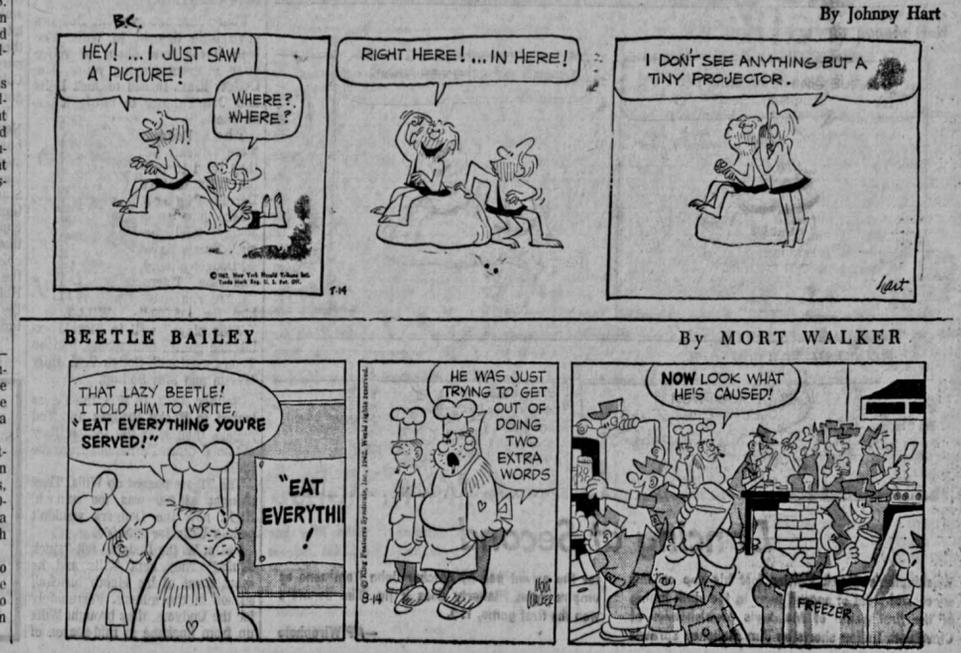
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BEETLE BAILEY

By MORT WALKER

# The Daily Iowan SPORTS

Page 4—THE DAILY IOWAN—Iowa City, Ia.—Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1962

## Musial Has Lucky Sevens Going in N.L. Batting Race

NEW YORK (AP) — Stan Musial had two lucky sevens going for him Monday in his bid to win another National League batting crown. He has won seven championships and there are seven weeks remaining in the 1962 baseball season.

But there are two reasons why the St. Louis veteran's chances are fading.

1. He is in a slump.  
2. He may not have enough appearances to qualify for the title.

Collecting only three hits in 21 tries last week, Musial, 41, lost 15 points and first place. The outfielder dropped into the runner-up position with a .342 average while Tommy Davis of the Los Angeles Dodgers moved into the lead at .345.

To qualify for the championship a player must be credited with 502 trips to the plate. This total includes official times at bat plus bases on balls, times hit by pitcher, sacrifice hits, sacrifice flies and times awarded first base because of interference or obstruction.

Musial's total appearances to date number 348 on 301 official at bats, 42 walks, four sacrifice flies and one hit by pitcher.

With 348 total appearances in the Cards' 118 games, he has averaged 2.9 a game. If he continues this pace in his team's 44 remaining games, Musial will wind up with 476 total appearances — 26 short of qualifying.

Actually, the highest average among the regulars is .353, held by catcher Smokey Burgess of Pittsburgh. However, with only 269 official at bats, Burgess is certain not to meet the minimum total appearances requirement.

Frank Robinson of Cincinnati, an early-season failure, has rushed up to challenge for the lead. The slugger outfielder is only one point behind Musial and four behind Davis. He solidified his hold on third place last week by gaining three points to .341 with 10 hits in 26 tries.

In the American League, Pete Runnels of Boston continued to set the pace at .330. He fell three points with 4-16 showing, Rookie Manny Jimenez, Kansas City, lost eight points to .324 but managed to remain a second place. Floyd Robinson of the Chicago White Sox is third with .310.

Rocky Colavito of Detroit drove in nine runs and tied Norm Siebern of Kansas City for the American League runs batted in lead. Each has 81. Norm Cash of Detroit has the most homers, 31. The figures include Sunday's games.

Willie Mays of San Francisco walloped three homers, lifting his National League-leading total to 35. Tommy Davis is the top runs batted in producer with 118. He drove in six runs in last week's games.

### FLYWEIGHT WINS

TOKYO (AP) — Hiroyuki Eibihara, rated as Japan's second best flyweight, knocked out Little Ruf of the Philippines in the third round of their scheduled 10-round bout Monday night. A left hook to the body was the decisive blow. Each weighed 112 pounds.



**Dancing at Second**  
Washington's Chuck Cottier lost his cap on this successful steal of second base in the sixth inning of the first game of Monday's doubleheader at Cleveland. Indian shortstop Jim Mahoney sprawls for the errant peg by catcher John Romano as umpire John Flaherty does a jig. The Senators won the first game, 11-2.

# Lucas Files \$100,000 Suit Against Lane

## Bright Drives In Six Runs; Nats Win 2

CLEVELAND (AP) — Harry Bright slammed three-run homers in both games of a two-nighter and led Washington to an 11-2, 3-2 sweep over Cleveland Monday night.

Bright broke up Barry Latman's two-hit shutout bid in the nightcap. His blast in the third inning of the opener against Dick Donovan staked Washington to a 3-0 lead. Don Lock powered a three-run blast off Donovan in the sixth as the Senators racked up 16 hits in the opener.

Latman had pitched no-hit ball from the fourth inning until Bright's poke in the ninth inning. Cleveland had gone ahead 2-0 on Gene Green's homer in the second inning off Don Rudolph and a walk and singles by Doc Edwards and Chuck Essegian in the third.

Marty Kutyna (4-6) relieved Rudolph in the eighth and got the victory. Lock drove in four runs in the opener and Bob Johnson filled a two-run triple as every Senator but the pitchers got at least one hit.

Jim Hannan (2-2) was the winning pitcher, but got excellent relief from Ed Hobaugh, who pitched four hitless innings. Hobaugh entered with the bases loaded and none out in the sixth and kept Cleveland from scoring.

**FIRST GAME**  
Washington 11, Cleveland 2 (7-0)  
Cleveland 011 000—2 7 0  
Hannan, Hobaugh (6) and Retzer; Donovan, Gomez (6), Funk (7) and Romano, W. — Hannan (2-2), L. — Donovan (15-6).  
Home run — Washington, Bright (13), Lock (6).

**SECOND GAME**  
Washington 3, Cleveland 2 (7-0)  
Cleveland 011 000—2 5 0  
Rudolph, Kutyna (8) and Schmidt; Latman and Edwards, W. — Kutyna (4-4), L. — Latman (4-10).  
Home run — Cleveland, Green (10), Washington, Bright (14).

## White Wins Grid Honor

NEW YORK (AP) — Byron (Whizzer) White, new associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court and former All-America halfback at Colorado, was named winner of the Gold Medal Award for 1962 Monday by the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame.

Only one other Hall of Fame member, Amos Alonzo Stagg, has received this award "for distinguished service and devotion to the game of American intercollegiate football."

The other winners were former president Dwight Eisenhower, 1958, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, 1959, former president Herbert Hoover, 1960 and President John F. Kennedy, 1961.

Justice White will receive the award personally at the foundation's annual dinner, Dec. 4 in a New York hotel.

In his years at Colorado, 1935-37, White was a triple threat who led the nation's major colleges in scoring in his senior year with 16 touchdowns, 23 conversions and one field goal for 122 points. Unbeaten Colorado went to the Cotton Bowl. He played pro football with Pittsburgh and Detroit and led the National Football League twice in rushing before he went to Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar.

## Major League Leaders

By The Associated Press  
**AMERICAN LEAGUE**  
Batting (based on 275 or more at bats) — Runnels, Boston, .330; Jimenez, Kansas City, .324.  
Runs — Pearson, Los Angeles, 91; Siebern, Kansas City, 79.  
Runs batted in — Colavito, Detroit, and Siebern, Kansas City, 81.  
Hits — Richardson, New York, 145; Rollins, Minnesota, 143.  
Doubles — Robinson, Chicago, 32; Bressoud, Boston, Cunningham, Chicago, and Rodgers, Los Angeles, 28.  
Triples — Cimoli, Kansas City, 13, and Lumpe, 9, both of Kansas City.  
Home runs — Cash, Detroit, 31; Killebrew, Minnesota, 29.  
Stolen bases — Wood, Detroit, 24; Hower, Kansas City, and Aparicio, Chicago, 19.  
Pitching (based on 12 or more decisions) — Donovan, Cleveland, (15-3, 77); McBride, Los Angeles, (11-4, 73).  
Strikeouts — Pascual, Minnesota, 150; Pizarro, Chicago, 140.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**  
Batting (based on 275 or more at bats) — T. Davis, Los Angeles, .345; Musial, St. Louis, .342.  
Runs — Willis, Los Angeles, 100; Robinson, Cincinnati, 96.  
Runs batted in — T. Davis, Los Angeles, 118; Mays, San Francisco, 102.  
Hits — T. Davis, Los Angeles, 164; Robinson, Cincinnati, and Flood, St. Louis, 150.  
Doubles — Robinson, Cincinnati, 41; Mays, San Francisco, 28.  
Triples — W. Davis, Los Angeles, 10; Virdon, Pittsburgh, 9.  
Home runs — Mays, San Francisco, 35; H. Aaron, Milwaukee, 30.  
Stolen bases — Willis, 69, and W. Davis, 28, both of Los Angeles.  
Pitching (based on 12 or more decisions) — Purkey, Cincinnati, (17-4, 81); Drysdale, (21-5), Los Angeles, 80.  
Strikeouts — Koufax, 209, and Drysdale, 169, both of Los Angeles.

## Dodgers Plan To Protest Giant Series

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Dodger General Manager Buzzie Bavasi plans a formal protest over the drenching of base paths just before weekend games with the San Francisco Giants at Candlestick Park, the Herald Examiner said Monday.

The newspaper quoted Bavasi in Pittsburgh as demanding punitive action under the moral turpitude clause in the National League constitution.

The game, which the Giants won 5-1, was delayed several minutes while sand was dumped in puddled areas after umpire Bill Jackowski ruled the field was unplayable.

"The newspaper said wetting down the base paths was 'evidently designed to offset the famed speed of the Dodgers.'"

"I think what the Giants did was shameful," Bavasi was quoted as saying. "It was a great thing for the Little Leaguers to watch, wasn't it? I guess Horace Stoneham just wants to win. He doesn't care how."

"I'm not blaming the field because the Dodgers were beaten three times. The Giants players beat us. They were better than us for that series. But as for drenching the field, it was disgraceful. We even have letters from San Francisco in which fans rapped what was done."

## Dodgers Almost Sold Wills To Detroit for \$30,000

By FRANK ECK  
AP News Feature Sports Editor

It was no surprise when the National League players voted Pittsburgh's Dick Groat over much speedier Maury Wills as their All-Star shortstop. When the ballots of 10 teams were counted, Groat was outvoting Wills by 39 points.

All-around play and the fact the Los Angeles Dodgers — Wills is their jet propulsion on the bases — had a 5-game bulge on the Pirates were discounted.

Four years ago even the Dodgers gave little thought to Wills. Pee Wee Reese was about to retire after 16 great playing years. The Dodger brass turned to Jack Lillis and Don Zimmer to battle it out at short.

The Dodgers were stuck, yet they tried to peddle Wills to the Detroit Tigers. "Take him on a 30-day trial basis," Buzzie Bavasi, Dodger official, told the Tigers.

"You can have him for \$35,000," Wills said. Wills played well in Florida exhibition games that spring, but the Tigers went with Cotton Veal, Billy Martin and Milt Bolling.

Neither stuck. In 1959, the Tigers looked to Rocky Bridges and Ted Lepcio, then after the season, they obtained Chico Fernandez from the Phils.

The Tigers passed on Wills. They thought \$35,000 was too much. Right now the Dodgers wouldn't peddle Wills for \$300,000.

## Majors Scoreboard

| NATIONAL LEAGUE | W. | L. | Pct. | G.B.   |
|-----------------|----|----|------|--------|
| Los Angeles     | 79 | 40 | .664 | 2 1/2  |
| San Francisco   | 76 | 42 | .644 | 2 1/2  |
| Cincinnati      | 72 | 46 | .610 | 6 1/2  |
| Pittsburgh      | 65 | 50 | .565 | 12     |
| St. Louis       | 63 | 53 | .551 | 13 1/2 |
| Milwaukee       | 63 | 56 | .529 | 16     |
| Philadelphia    | 54 | 66 | .450 | 25 1/2 |
| Chicago         | 43 | 75 | .364 | 35 1/2 |
| Houston         | 41 | 74 | .357 | 36     |
| New York        | 30 | 86 | .259 | 47 1/2 |

| MONDAY'S RESULTS                                 | W. | L. | Pct. | G.B. |
|--|----|----|------|------|
| Cincinnati 10, Milwaukee 2 (only game scheduled) |    |    |      |      |

| TODAY'S PROBABLE PITCHERS  | W. | L. | Pct. | G.B. |
|--|----|----|------|------|
| Los Angeles (Podres 9-2) at Pittsburgh (McBean 11-9) — night                 |    |    |      |      |
| San Francisco (Sanford 13-6) at Chicago (Hobbe 4-11) — night                 |    |    |      |      |
| St. Louis (Gibson 14-8) at Houston (Johnson 6-13) — night                    |    |    |      |      |
| Philadelphia (Pennett 4-8) at New York (Jackson 6-14) — night                |    |    |      |      |
| Milwaukee (Cleminger 3-2) at Cincinnati (Nuxhall 2-0 or Maloney 6-4) — night |    |    |      |      |

| AMERICAN LEAGUE | W. | L. | Pct. | G.B.   |
|-----------------|----|----|------|--------|
| New York        | 70 | 45 | .609 | —      |
| Los Angeles     | 67 | 51 | .568 | 4 1/2  |
| Minnesota       | 66 | 52 | .559 | 5 1/2  |
| Chicago         | 60 | 58 | .508 | 11 1/2 |
| Baltimore       | 58 | 59 | .496 | 13     |
| Cleveland       | 57 | 60 | .487 | 14     |
| Detroit         | 56 | 60 | .483 | 14 1/2 |
| Boston          | 54 | 62 | .466 | 16 1/2 |
| Kansas City     | 52 | 66 | .441 | 19 1/2 |
| Washington      | 45 | 72 | .385 | 26     |

| MONDAY'S RESULTS                             | W. | L. | Pct. | G.B. |
|--|----|----|------|------|
| Minnesota 4, New York 4                      |    |    |      |      |
| Los Angeles 5, Boston 4                      |    |    |      |      |
| Washington 11-3, Cleveland 2-2 (2 tie-games) |    |    |      |      |

**TODAY'S PROBABLE PITCHERS**  
New York (Ford 12-5) at Minnesota (Katz 12-10) — night  
Boston (Nichols 9-1) and Monbouquette (10-11) at Los Angeles (Giba 6-7 and Chance 10-6) — night  
Baltimore (Fisher 5-5) and Brown (5-3) at Detroit (Koppele 3-0 and Regan 4-8) — night  
Washington (Kenney 4-7) at Kansas City (Segui 8-5) — night  
Chicago (Baumann 4-4) at Cleveland (Perry 8-9) — night

## Five R.B.I.s By Killebrew Top Yankees

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL (AP) — Harmon Killebrew's sharp liner to left field which Tony Kubek could not handle bounced away for a bases-clearing double and lifted Minnesota to a 6-4 victory over the New York Yankees Monday night before a Metropolitan Stadium record crowd of 41,366.

The victory pulled the Twins within 5 1/2 games of the first place Yankees.

The two-out, sacks full blow by Killebrew in the bottom of the eighth was a shot which Kubek charged a couple of steps only to have the ball skip off his left arm.

Killebrew drove in five runs with the double and two earlier singles to boost him into the American League runs batted in leadership with 85.

The Yankees had gone on front 4-3 in the top of the eighth on Clete Boyer's single to right.

New York ... 001 001 110 — 4 12 0  
Minnesota ... 100 020 03X — 6 12 0  
Bouton, Coates (7) Arroyo (7), Daley (8) and Howard (Kralic) Moore (7), Sullivan (7) and Batten, Zimmerman (8), W. — Moore (8-3), L. — Daley (5-3).  
Home run — New York, Tresh (13).

## 'What's My Line?' Retrieving Balls Of Angry Golfers

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Ever wonder what happens to the golf balls you accidentally hit into the water? Or the clubs you deliberately throw in after them?

Harold (Dutch) Fenasci, 49, has been fishing them out for his living ever since he was a kid. Dutch, now a father of eight, says he averages \$120 a week.

His job, and it's a full-time one, is to retrieve the thousands of lost golf balls sliced, hooked and dribbled into the 16 lagoons that wind lazily through the moss-draped fairways of New Orleans, City Park municipal links.

Dutch sells the balls to the clubhouse where they're put up for resale.

Fenasci and three golf-ball-diving assistants start their day before sun up. They don swim trunks or rubber frogman suits without breathing apparatus and wade into the chilly waters, chilly, that is, when the mercury drops into the 30s in wintertime.

Fenasci, a bald, barrel-chested man, prides himself on his technique. He combs the lake bottoms like a vacuum cleaner.

"Everything is by feel," Fenasci said. "We don't really dive. We feel the bottom with our feet and pick up the balls with our toes. We've learned all the best spots over the years, but it's no cinch. In some places, the bottom is full of high grass. There are thousands of clams, tin cans, rocks and glass."

His probes attest to the bitter frustration of the game. Fenasci has uncovered scores of golf clubs. Exasperated duffers have heaved them into the water watching two and three drives sail into the drink.

Once, Fenasci found a golf bag complete with a full set of woods and irons.

The pay is 75 cents for brand new balls, 50 cents for used good grade, down to 10 cents for a cut ball. He's in the water only three or four hours a day but he says he works a 7-day week, winter and summer.

Fenasci says he averages at least 300 balls a day or about 2,100 a week in the park's three busy municipal courses.

## Baltimore's Hill Out With Broken Leg

BALTIMORE (AP) — The Baltimore Colts of the National Football League said Monday Jerry Hill will be lost indefinitely because of a broken left leg.

Hill, 210-pound halfback from the University of Wyoming, suffered a fracture just above the ankle in the Colts' exhibition victory Saturday night over Philadelphia.

Another former Wyoming player, fullback Mark Smolinski, sprained his left knee in Baltimore's 56-23 victory. The Colts said Smolinski, who had been making a determined bid for a starting berth, probably will be out for a week or two.

## CHICAGO (AP) — A \$100,000 libel and slander suit against General Manager Frank Lane of the Chicago Zephyrs of the National Basketball Association was filed in circuit court Monday by attorneys representing All-America Jerry Lucas.

Allan Bloch, representing Lucas, the former Ohio State star, said the suit resulted from remarks

made by Lane at a basketball luncheon Aug. 2. Lane was quoted in several reports as having said Lucas had signed a contract with the Cleveland Pipers while he was a sophomore at Ohio State.

Last week Lane denied ever making such a statement and repeated the denial after learning of the court action.

"Neither by implication nor positive statement did I question Lucas' amateur standing as an Ohio State player," said Lane.

Bloch said he intends to get to the bottom of the matter. "If Lane wants to say under oath that he did not make such statements may be we can settle the matter," said Bloch.

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NEW IS THE BIG WORD AT THE IOWA STATE FAIR

REDDICK'S  
CITY CLUB WEATHER BIRD VELVET STEP

Washington's Chuck Cottier lost his cap on this successful steal of second base in the sixth inning of the first game of Monday's doubleheader at Cleveland. Indian shortstop Jim Mahoney sprawls for the errant peg by catcher John Romano as umpire John Flaherty does a jig. The Senators won the first game, 11-2.

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