

Humphrey Reported Earning Dividends While on Cabinet

WASHINGTON (AP) — Former Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey made \$8 million in eight years on stock in nickel companies which had a "one-sided contract" to supply the nation's stockpiles, Government auditors testified Wednesday.

Democratic Sen. Howard W. Cannon of Nevada said the testimony raised conflict of interest questions.

The M. A. Hanna Co. contracts were negotiated during the Truman Administration and signed Jan. 16, 1953, after Humphrey had resigned as chairman of the board and a few days before he joined the Cabinet of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Cannon said Humphrey, who served in the Cabinet from 1953 until 1957, shared in dividends and value increases while the mining complex did business with the Government from 1953 until 1961.

The testimony came on the eve of Humphrey's scheduled appearance as a stockpile probe witness. The Cleveland industrialist asked that he be called by the Senate Armed Services subcommittee, set up to investigate stockpile affairs after President Kennedy had urged a congressional investigation.

Humphrey, 72, is honorary board chairman of M. A. Hanna Co. His son, Gilbert W. Humphrey, is chairman of the board.

Walter H. Henson, who supervised a team of general accounting office auditors investigating the Hanna contracts, told the subcommittee of the stock profits.

Sen. Stuart Symington, (D-Mo.) the subcommittee chairman, said other members of the Eisenhower Cabinet, including former Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson, were forced to dispose of their holdings in companies which did business with the Government before the Senate Armed Services Committee would recommend their confirmation. Wilson form-

erly was president of General Motors Corp. Cannon said Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, who formerly was president of Ford Motor Co., "gave up stock options worth about \$500,000 in order to conform with our requirements."

Henson said Hanna stocks owned by Humphrey increased in value by \$5,756,000 and produced dividends of \$2,347,000 between 1953 and 1961.

He also told the subcommittee Gilbert Humphrey's Hanna stock holdings increased by \$4.6 million and produced \$919,000 in dividends during the same period.

Henry M. Lesser, an auditor for the General Services Administration, testified that Hanna had overcharged for some of the stockpile nickel and lost interest

in selling the metal to the Government earlier this year.

Lesser said some \$210,000 worth of mining and smelting equipment was certified improperly as part of the company's 1961 operating costs. Because of this, Lesser said, the Government had overpaid Hanna by some \$41,541 on delivered nickel, and the price of 17 million pounds still to be delivered was increased by 1.9 cents a pound.

He said Hanna had not yet paid a \$252,147 GSA bill for 1961 overcharges and charges improperly listed as operating expenses.

Henson said his auditor had found more than \$1 million worth of machinery and other costs improperly charged as operating costs. He said the Government should be able to recover this from the Hanna interests.

Mail Truck Robbery Estimated \$1.5 Million

RANDOLPH, Mass. (AP) — The bandit gang armed with submachine guns that looted a U.S. mail truck Tuesday night escaped with at least \$1.5 million.

That total surpasses the \$1,219,000 stolen in the Boston Brink's robbery of 1950.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston reported Wednesday the funds stolen "appeared to total approximately \$1.5 million." The money had been consigned to the Federal Reserve from several Cape Cod banks.

Possibility of the loot exceeding the Government's estimate was indicated by a postal department spokesman's comment that the mail truck sometimes carried as much as \$3 million on the run from Cape Cod to Boston.

Postal inspectors said a check was under way at every post office on the Cape in an effort to determine the descriptions and valuations of every registered mail item in the pouches.

Capt. Michael J. Cullinane, chief of state police detectives, said two of the bandit cars found abandoned near the robbery scene had been stolen earlier this month in Revere, a northern suburb of Boston. The registration plates on each were stolen from other cars, he said.

"There were four or five men, possibly a woman, who worked on this job," Cullinane said. "And there were possibly eight cars."

The holdup team, well-rehearsed and acting with precision and speed, was spearheaded by a man in police uniform. It was he who caught the two men on the mail truck off guard.

As the mail truck proceeded along Route 3, a bypass in Plymouth, a car sped by it. Other bandit cars had set up detour signs behind the truck to keep motorists from using the highway while the holdup was in progress.

One holdup car stood in the breakdown lane and a second car

faced out at an angle.

As the mail truck approached, the make-believe policeman signaled the truck to halt. When Patrick R. Schena, the driver, slowed down, other gunmen slid into the roadway with menacing submachine guns.

Schena and his fellow guard, William F. Barrett, were tied and forced into the rear of the truck. Some of the gunmen got in the truck and made three stops on the highway northward.

Each time they stopped they tossed out some of the sealed bags containing the money. There were about 16 bags in all.

Gunmen left the truck near Randolph, about 25 miles north. They also abandoned two automobiles previously stolen.

Possibility of finding fingerprints appeared remote as the gunmen all wore white gloves.

The guards said the holdup occurred about 8 p.m. Tuesday. They untied themselves and got to a telephone about 10 p.m.

Investigators believed at least three other robbers were involved. In addition to the \$1.5 million, the 16 mail sacks may have contained valuable registered mail.

White said inspectors are gathering data from all post offices involved to determine what additional registered mail was seized.

White said later: "I have little doubt we'll bring this case to a successful conclusion... The postal service has a record of 99 per cent convictions."

The News In Brief

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Blinking in the sunlight and looking a bit pale, 99 Navy men marched out Wednesday from an underground fallout shelter in which they spent two weeks.

The test of the 48-by-25-foot steel-arch shelter at the Naval Hospital grounds in nearby Bethesda, Md., was pronounced a success. However, doctors acknowledged that if the temperature outside had been much hotter, some of the men might have approached the limit of tolerance.

CHICAGO — The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals refused Wednesday to dissolve a lower court injunction preventing the nation's railroads from wiping out thousands of jobs Thursday in a new rigid economy program.

The action put off the threat of a strike of 210,000 on-train workers at 12:01 a.m. Friday. It also kept the dispute from being referred to Washington immediately for a possible White House solution.

The ruling by the three-judge court keeps current working conditions in effect until the appeals court can rule on the work change issue.

WASHINGTON — A fired Agriculture Department aide has testified that Rep. H. Carl Andersen (R-Minn.) asked him not to disclose voluntarily Andersen's dealings with Billie Sol Estes.

The aide, William Morris, testified June 29 and 30 before a House subcommittee headed by Rep. L. H. Fountain (D-N.C.). The testimony, subject of widespread speculation, was released Wednesday.

BERLIN — A gun battle raged around a Communist watch tower on the Berlin border Wednesday and two Red guards were wounded before shooting to death a lone East German attacker.

It was a day that saw West and East Berlin police hurl tear gas grenades at each other along the Red wall.

World Leaders Praise Success Of Cosmonauts

Webb Predicts U.S. Will Be First to Moon

NASA Officials Say Russians May Make 1st Trip Around Moon

WASHINGTON (AP) — The chief of the civilian space program said Wednesday that despite the Soviet feat of orbiting space twins, he thinks the United States will make the first landing on the moon.

James E. Webb, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, made the statement at a news conference.

The same confidence was expressed by Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, deputy administrator of NASA, who indicated he believes the United States would achieve before the Soviet Union the booster power necessary to send men to the moon and bring them back.

However, both Dryden and other NASA officials said it is possible that the Russians might make a manned trip around the moon without landing before the United States could do so.

Webb said he believes that Americans would reach the moon before the end of the present decade, the goal set in President Kennedy's call for a stepped-up lunar program about a year ago.

Also at the news conference representing NASA were Dr. Robert Seamans Jr., associate administrator, and Dr. D. Brainerd Holmes, director of NASA's office of manned space flight and familiarly known in NASA's own family circles as "the moon boss."

Holmes, while joining his colleagues in hailing the latest Soviet feat as a technological achievement, said that he did not believe that the exploit in itself had any particular significance with regard to the race to the moon.

"The fact that they the Russians may have done one job ahead of us does not mean that they are ahead of us in going to the moon," he added.

Webb made his statement of belief the United States would beat the Russians to a landing on the moon after a reporter told him that a British scientist, Sir Bernard Lovell, had stated that he doubted the United States could catch up with the Russians within the present decade.

"I disagree," said Webb. Webb conceded that there was an element of hope in his prediction and added: "If they started to fly with a booster like the Saturn C5 next month, I would have to change my mind."

Still under development, the U.S. Saturn C5 is designed to produce 7.5 million pounds of thrust.



While Just Last Year . . .

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev chatted with cosmonauts Andrian Nikolayev, left, Pavel Popovich, second from right, and Yuri Gagarin, right, at a Kremlin reception on April 14, 1961, two days after Gagarin became the first man to orbit the

earth in space. Nikolayev and Popovich were the men of the hour Wednesday after landing from their long space flights. Picture and caption were released in Moscow Wednesday by the Soviet news agency Tass. —AP Wirephoto

Soviets Rejoice in Victory; Anticipate Moscow Parade

MOSCOW (AP) — With their twin astronauts safely aground, Russians rejoiced Wednesday at fresh proof of their lead in space and forecast men will visit the moon.

Kazakhstan after orbital journeys totaling nearly three million miles. Everybody expects a big parade. Perhaps it will be Sunday, perhaps earlier.

Nikolayev and Popovich could unstrap themselves from their tilted control seats and move weightlessly about their cabins, Soviet accounts said.



NIKOLAYEV Vostok III

Workers tidied up Red Square to welcome Maj. Andrian Nikolayev and Lt. Col. Pavel Popovich, who landed six minutes apart in

A group of young Muscovites couldn't wait. They set out carrying big portraits of all four Soviet astronauts and placards with the inscription: "Glory to the explorers of the universe!"

A congratulatory message from the Kremlin to all who had a part in the group flight hailed it as a new and magnificent victory in the conquest of space and added a cold war note: "Forward to the victory of Communism!"

Nikolayev had been nearly four full days and Popovich nearly three days in weightless orbit when their space ships slipped back into the earth's atmosphere and landed in the hill and desert country south of Karaganda, a Kazakhstan city 1,500 miles south east of Moscow.

The Soviet news agency Tass announced Nikolayev landed aboard his Vostok III at 9:55 a.m. Moscow time and Popovich landed aboard his Vostok IV at 10:01 a.m., "in direct proximity with the planned points of landing."

The statement that both men were aboard their craft at the landing indicated the use of parachutes as well as land impact gear.

The Soviet space pioneer, Maj. Yuri A. Gagarin, said he parachuted to a landing within his Vostok I after his single orbit of the earth April 12, 1961. Maj. Gherman S. Titov, his successor, said he bailed out at the end of his flight Aug. 6, 1961, and floated to earth while Vostok II came down nearby.

The United States uses water landings. It does not expect to have a land return capability until a Titan-2 rocket reaches the launching pad in 1964 for project Gemini, to carry a two-man team into orbit.

U.S. space officials at Cape Canaveral, Fla., applauded the return to earth of the Soviet space men and expressed hope that Soviet scientists would share with the rest of the world the information gained from their flights.

A space medicine expert who asked that his name be withheld, commented that the U.S. would like to compare their reactions to those of John Glenn and Scott Carpenter. "The storehouse of knowledge about the effect of space flight on man is just beginning to fill. Anything we can add to it is helpful. The Russians have added a great deal in the last few days, and the post-flight debriefings of the two pilots should prove most interesting."

Weights of the Vostok III and Vostok IV have never been announced here, but the Danish Communist paper "Country and People" speculated that each weighed 8½ tons.

That's about six tons heavier than capsules of U.S. astronauts Lt. Col. John H. Glenn Jr. and Lt. Cmdr. Malcolm Scott Carpenter. The ships were big enough that



POPOVICH Vostok IV

"Both cosmonauts feel well and their physical state after landing is good," Government bulletin said.

The two were picked up by helicopters and ferried to a welcome by a rescue team of doctors, friends and sports commissioners. Only Soviet reporters were permitted in the area.

With their task fulfilled, the Soviet news agency Novosti said for the next few days they will remain under observation of doctors "to study the influences of prolonged space flight on the human organism."

Here is the score for Nikolayev, 32: More than 64 orbits, 95 hours of flight, 1.6 million miles of travel.

The score for Popovich, 31: More than 48 orbits, 71 hours of flight, 1.24 million miles of travel.

Radio messages monitored in Tokyo indicated the temperature within both ships had fallen below normal when orders were issued for the descent.

A message from the ground control station to Popovich said:

"Since your meter shows a low temperature and humidity and considering that you have completed your mission, make preparations to land on the 49th orbit. Check your ship's interior safety belt, the safety belt-key, the seat catapult switch and the condition of your space suit. The wind velocity at the landing site is seven to nine meters per second."

Human interest notes mingled with scientific and propaganda angles of the Soviet news coverage. Popovich's wife smiled happily at news of the landing. The smile was recorded by a Novosti photographer. But the agency declined any details.

Nikolayev is a bachelor. His father is dead.

Ike Disagrees With 'Space Gap' Theory

Briton Says Russia Is Ten Years Ahead Of U.S. in Space

LONDON (AP) — World leaders hailed the successful end Wednesday of the long voyage of the Soviet space twins. And a Briton said the Russians now are so far ahead in space that the United States is unlikely to catch up in the next 10 years.

Radio stations in Europe broke into regular broadcasts to give the news of the landing of Maj. Andrian Nikolayev and Lt. Col. Pavel Popovich after their historic flight in twin space ships said to weigh more than eight tons each. Previous Soviet manned space craft have been listed at about five tons.

The space feat brought out headlines in Western Europe along with the praise from Western leaders, but there was some uneasiness expressed.

"The American scientific technology is strained to the utmost but in spite of that, not only has very little progress been made in reducing the leeway but we now have these further astonishing events of the last few days," said Sir Bernard Lovell.

Lovell, director of the Jodrell Bank radio astronomy observatory, said the Russians have established a clear military lead in space.

President Kennedy messaged his congratulations to Premier Khrushchev.

But in London, former President Dwight D. Eisenhower disagreed with the theory that the Russians "have a space lead or that there is a gap."

Eisenhower told a news conference the Russians engage in "all kinds of spectaculars" while the United States has a steady program that will one day lead to the moon.

British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan interrupted his grouse-shooting vacation on the Yorkshire moors to cable congratulations to Khrushchev.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk expressed hope that ways will be open for more U.S.-Soviet cooperation in the space field.

"I think this may be, perhaps, the next step," he said.

Asked whether the Soviet space success makes it easier or more difficult to talk about the whole range of East-West problems, Rusk replied:

"I don't think it makes very much difference. Certainly, we have never found that any performance on our side in this field seems to have made much difference to the Russians."

"When you are talking about questions — like Berlin, or disarmament, or these great issues that affect war and peace, and affect the basic security of nations — I don't think demonstrations of this sort enter into the relationship very much," Rusk said.

"The underlying issues are too fundamental and far-reaching to be determined one way or another by matters of this sort. So I would say it makes very little difference."

An official West German spokesman told a news conference in Bonn the Soviet space flight was "a great scientific achievement."

Premier Tage Erlander of Sweden hailed the flight as "another important step toward the use of outer space for peaceful purposes." He cable congratulated Khrushchev.

Danish Foreign Minister Jens Otto Krag forebode his Soviet opposite number, Andrei A. Gromyko, asking him "to accept from the Danish Government and myself the heartiest congratulations on this unique technical and scientific feat."

Kenneth Gatland, vice president of the British Interplanetary Society, said many more flights by Soviet cosmonauts must now be expected "until the ability of two space craft to link up physically in orbit has been demonstrated." Then, he predicted, the way will be open for the construction of the first manned space station and an attempt to land men on the moon.

Senate Halts Quorum Calls

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate decided by a 52-34 roll call vote Wednesday night that opponents of the Administration's communications satellite bill were violating the rules with delaying tactics.

Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Democratic leader, forced the vote with a protest against demands for three quorum calls within an hour. When a senator notes the absence of a quorum, a call of the roll is required until 51 of the 100 senators are present.

The effect of the vote, taken under the Senate's rarely used closure rule, apparently was to give the presiding officer more leeway in staving off quorum calls.

Mansfield said opponents of the bill were abusing their rights under the debate-limitation rule put into effect Tuesday by the 63-27 cloture vote and asked a ruling from the chair on whether their quorum calls constituted a dilatory and delaying tactic.

Before Sen. Lee Metcalf, (D-Mont.) who was presiding, could rule, Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.) standing in the rear of the chamber, shouted a demand to be heard.

Metcalf said the request was not debatable, but Long, persisting, cries out, "Don't give your colleague Mansfield the whole damn floor."

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) and other senators associated with Long in the fight against the bill quieted him down, and he took a seat.

Metcalf then said that rather than rule on the point raised by Mansfield, he would submit it to the Senate for a vote.

The 52-34 roll call vote upholding Mansfield followed.

Shortly before Mansfield protested, Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) offered a proposed substitute for the Administration bill and insisted on a Senate clerk reading all 37 pages of it. This took 45 minutes.

When the clerk finished reading the substitute, Morse briefly explained it would provide for Government ownership of a satellite communications authority but would permit operation by private communications companies by contract or lease.

As soon as Morse had finished his explanation, he suggested the absence of a quorum.

Two calls of the roll failed to produce a majority of 51 senators, and Mansfield had the sergeant at arms instructed to round up absentees. It took 18 minutes to produce a quorum.

The Morse substitute was tabled, or killed, on a 73-13 roll call vote. The session was recessed at 9:12 p.m., EDT.

I.C. Barber Dies In Two-Car Crash, 2 Others Injured

A two-car collision, near Oakdale, Wednesday morning resulted in the death of Jack Warren Klemme, 27, operator of Jack's Towncrest Barber Shop. Injured in the crash were the occupants of the second car, Joe J. Wagenknecht, 19, and Ray D. Miller, 26, both of Ainsworth. Wagenknecht, who suffered a fractured skull and facial lacerations, is presently listed in serious condition at University Hospitals. Miller was treated for a broken arm and released.

According to the Highway Patrol, the accident occurred when Klemme attempted to cross Highway 218 from the westbound county road. The other car, driven by Miller, was traveling south and struck Klemme's car broadside.

The force of the impact carried both cars into a ditch on the east side of the road, throwing Klemme from his car and pinning him beneath. Miller was also thrown from his car. He and Wagenknecht had attended the All-Iowa Fair in Cedar Rapids and were returning home at the time of the accident.

Both cars were judged to be total losses as a result of the crash.

Klemme, formerly of Vinton, moved to Iowa City two months ago to operate the Towncrest Barber Shop. He lived about five miles northeast of Iowa City with his wife and two children.

Funeral services will be held Saturday at 1:30 p.m. at the McGinnis Funeral Home in Bettendorf. Burial will be in Davenport's Memorial Park.

# Negro Voter Registration

Four years ago, the Justice Department brought a voting suit in Terrell County, Ga., to prevent law enforcement officials from threatening and intimidating prospective Negro voters into not registering to vote.

It was the first time such a suit was filed by the United States under the 1957 civil rights act. Since that time 103 of the 5,000 eligible Negro voters there have been registered.

Monday, the Justice Department again stepped in, filing suit in U.S. District Court for a temporary injunction prohibiting "scare tactics" currently being used by some whites in that county.

It accused 16 persons of disrupting two Negro voter registration rallies and with other acts aimed at discouraging Negroes from registering or voting. Among the defendants are the Terrell County sheriff and his deputy — "enforcers" of the law.

At one of the Negro meetings, 13 of the defendants "raided" the meeting place, questioned Negroes there, took the names of those present, and copied license numbers of automobile licenses outside.

The deputy used threats of physical violence to turn away other Negroes arriving later, the court was told. Those inside were told county law enforcement officials could not protect them.

The whites told the voter-registration group "they were fed up with this registration business," and warned the Negroes to abandon such gatherings.

These actions — and other recent actions by officials of nearby Albany — lead us again to believe that word of our Constitution has not reached parts of Georgia and other areas of the South.

We hope that the Justice Department will carry the word there and with suits like this, bring rigid enforcement of civil rights to these medieval centers of bigotry.

Four years between suits is a long time. One hundred and three new Negro voters is a step forward, but leaves much to be desired. We hope the new actions by the Justice Department will enable much bigger advances.

—Larry Hatfield

# Dear Harry, Poor Harry

Former President Harry Truman is to be commended for explaining something which everyone seems to have been getting wrong. He has done so in a ringing denunciation of the Administration bill to create a communications satellite corporation.

It was almost like the old days when he was writing pungent letters to music critics, only this time it was the Republicans who caught it — to quote Mr. Truman, "the damned Republicans." It seems that through this bill they are trying to give away into private hands the billions the government spent in developing satellites.

Of course one of Mr. Truman's favorite people, President Kennedy, gave the bill its big push in a message to Congress Feb. 7. The president happens to be a Democrat, but Mr. Truman explains that. The president just doesn't understand the bill.

It would seem that the president's brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, doesn't understand it either. He supported it before a congressional committee. Caroline hasn't done a thing for the bill, however. She must be the only member of the Kennedy family who understands the bill well enough not to be taken in by those Republicans.

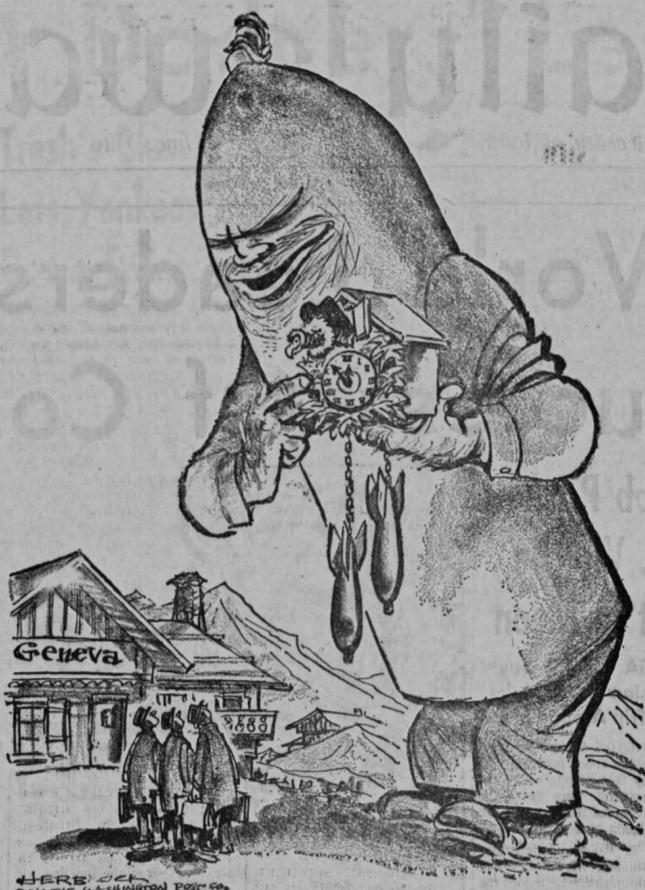
Just what kind of a position this places the president in is something the president will have to figure out for himself. But he can console himself with the knowledge that Mr. Truman thinks he's doing a fine job — with the things he understands, that is.

The amount of brainwashing the Republicans are doing in Congress these days must be terrific. The bill was passed in the House by 154 Republicans who hornsogged 200 Democrats into voting for it also. This is brainwashing on a grand scale. When you think of all the Democratic members of congressional committees who also went along on the bill it seems like mass hypnotism.

Mr. Truman did say that some Democrats are going along with the giveaway. Two hundred is some Democrats, all right.

Now that it has all been explained it is obvious that those other Democrats, Senator Morse and the other filibusterers, were trying to do in the Senate. They didn't want the bill to come to a vote there for fear those tricky Republicans would talk the Democratic Senate majority into passing it.

—The Des Moines Register



HERE JOE COPELAND THE WASHINGTON POST CO.

'Clock, Anyone?'

Roscoe Drummond Reports —

# The 'Alliance' Is Failing, But We Can Still Win If...

By ROSCOE DRUMMOND

When the United States entered World War I and World War II, the question everybody asked was not whether we were going to win but when.

Now the United States has entered another kind of war; the theater of struggle is the Western hemisphere. The question everybody's asking today is not when we are going to win — but whether.

The reason this question is so fateful is that failure of the Alliance for Progress — this massive common effort to rescue Latin America from economic stagnation — would certainly bring on a wave of military dictatorships and military dictatorship is itself the seedbed for Communism.

FOR SIX DAYS here in Salvador at a conference on economic tensions, I have had the opportunity to hear, question, and exchange information with more than 70 economists, political leaders, professors, and industrialists from every Latin American country except Cuba.

How does the Alliance look a year after it was signed at Punta del Este?

I base my report on both Latin American and North American judgments. It is a very mixed picture with dark and ominous hues. There is no unanimous opinion. It ranges from hope to hopelessness.

THE ECONOMISTS, mostly the economists, know that accelerated economic growth is possible and believe it can be achieved.

The non-specialized intel-

lectuals from the universities are cautiously hopeful but very uncertain.

Many of the Latin American politicians are deep in pessimism. Some are already convinced that economic progress will be so slow that extreme nationalism and military dictatorship, already evident in Peru, Argentina, and Brazil, will engulf most of the continent.

After one year of experience, what are the shortcomings of the Alliance which aims at infusing new development capital into Latin American economies and simultaneously promoting needed social reforms? The dominant views of those willing to speak with candor — views I believe Washington and friends of the Alliance in Latin America ought to ponder responsibly — are these:

1 — THE ALLIANCE has provided the plan for economic development without yet providing the machinery, either in Washington or in Latin American nations themselves, for carrying it out. In a word, we have a sound strategy for an economic war against stagnation and poverty but the troops are not in place anywhere.

2 — WHILE THE Alliance is rightly focused on a long-range ten-year concept to build the structure of an expanding economy, it is not yet realized adequately how essential it is now at the very beginning to invest appreciably in major visible socially useful projects such as schools, housing, and health services before mass frustration overruns the whole effort.

Most of the technicians in Washington tend to shun these projects, seeing them as the latter fruit of economic growth. But

because of the long delays in providing basic social improvements for most of the population, they are now an absolutely necessary pre-condition of successful economic development.

3 — THE ALLIANCE for Progress hasn't yet begun to win active allegiance, genuine support of the masses of the Latin American people. The Alliance has not been made credible to them and thus far has created no means of doing so. It is smeared by the Communist left and resisted by the ultra-conservative right and millions of underprivileged are understandably cynical because they have listened to empty promises so long.

This is why Roberto Campos, Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, speaking for himself, says the Alliance cannot succeed until it instills in the masses of Latin America "a personal involvement" as well as "a national commitment."

THIS IS WHY Lincoln Gordon, the economist-diplomat who is United States Ambassador to Brazil, says that unless the Alliance can create a "political mystique" and identify itself with the loyalties of the great majority of the people, the precondition for success is absent.

Nothing remotely adequate to the development of this personal involvement, this political mystique, behind the Alliance is being done today. There is yet no mechanism for doing it, nothing like the Monnet Action Committee for a United States of Europe, which gives such drive to the European Common Market.

It is almost too late but not quite. It is never too late to win a war — even an economic war — if we win winning it with enough urgency.

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# Prosperity Is Dwindling Spain's Charm

By JOHN CROSBY

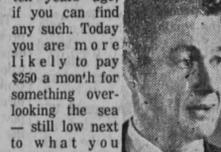
Five years ago (six? ten?) this was a sleepy little fishing village with all the charming poverty which so entrances visitors from America. Bullocks pulling water-carts through the streets. Fishermen fishing in their adorable little boats, their lights winking through the darkness all night long. (A 20-hour day is tough on the fishermen, but, God, it's picturesque.)

Word of all this unbearable charm — the bullocks in the street, the quaint fishermen's houses, the twisted streets — spread throughout Western Europe, bringing rich Swedes, rich Germans, not so many rich French because they have their own quaint spots to overrun, but rich Americans, and rich English. The charm began to be heavily encrusted with money. Property values began to rise and the charm began to dwindle.

YOU HEAR A good deal these days about the rate of earnings compared with the value of the stock. What should it be, 15 times, 20 times, before it is too much and values topple? Me, I have worked out a different kind of ratio. How much do land values have to increase before the charm begins to 'topple'? Four times? Five times?

Ten years ago, you could rent a house here for \$5 a month, they'll tell you. That is, those who were here ten years ago, if you can find any such. Today you are more likely to pay \$250 a month for something overlooking the sea — still low next to what you would pay on the Riviera or West-

hampton — but beginning to approach the values (if values is the word for it) of the abundant



CROSBY

society. The bullocks are fast vanishing to be replaced by Mercedes Benzes. The fishermen are still out there, their wonderful lights winking most of the night, but the prices of their delicious fish are rising and soon, alas, they won't have to work all night to earn a living and the lights will disappear.

THAT'S THE TROUBLE with prosperity: everybody wants to share it and it makes things very tough on the people who got here first when things were so cheap and so quaint and life was difficult only for the poor Spaniards.

When did the charm of Torremolinos begin to dwindle? That depends on when you got here. I think it's still pretty nice. Our house hangs on a cliff overlooking the sea. The sky is blue. The sea is a deep and satisfying green and it pounds in our ears all night. What else do you want — egg in your beer? But, of course, I'm a newcomer and don't know any better.

"You should have seen it two years ago," the old hand tells me. (Or five years. Or ten years ago, depending on when he got here.) "That street wasn't there, then." That street is now a shopping street, full of gift shops, laden with handbags, scarves, beach towels, tableware, jewelry, all the expensive bric-a-brac of civilization. What was there before? People mostly. In quaint houses.

THE AVERAGE SPANISH town hasn't many shops. It has only grocery stores and saloons and the movie house. In the grocery store, the Spanish villager buys subsistence. In the saloon he buys companionship and forgetfulness. At the cinema, he buys dreams.

He's lucky if he can afford all three. The beach balls come later with the English and the Americans.

"That store there," the old hand will tell you indignantly, "with the suede coats and the handbags. Right there was once one of the most beautiful houses on the southern coast. Hand hewn beams. Fountains. Most beautifully proportioned rooms. They tore it all down to make that awful shop. The desecration!"

I DIDN'T HAVE the heart to tell him the desecration was his. As I said, I just got here. I find it a charming spot. But I suppose it won't be long before I'll be an old hand.

Last night, I went to a farewell party for a house. It's a beautiful old Spanish house surrounded by a high white wall covered with purple bougainvillea, with its ordered inside court of date palms and reflecting pools. The rooms are magnificently proportioned, high ceilinged, thick walled, and cool. And it's going to be torn down for an immense and modern and lucrative hotel. Ah, woe!

A year from now, I'll be telling a newcomer: "You should have seen the house that stood where that hotel is. Most beautiful gardens! And they tore it all down to make that awful hotel! It's a desecration."

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# Same Economic Ills Plague U.S., Europe

By GASTON COBLENTZ  
(EDITOR'S NOTE: Joseph Alsop is on vacation. During his absence, his column will be written by reporters expert in national and international affairs.)

With a good deal of publicity, President Kennedy has been dispatching his economists abroad to probe the recent wonders of the European economy. The logic of it is that the Europeans are supposed to have uncovered the elusive secret of everlasting economic growth. If the Kennedy economists could be let in on the formula, they could bring it back and apply it to the United States.

The vexatious news is that this operation has been undertaken precisely at a time when the European secret seems to be a little less worth having. The Europeans are starting to be plagued by some of the same ailments that have been troubling the U.S. It is questionable whether they have all the answers, either.

IN WEST GERMANY, the dizzying boom is grinding to a halt in a vortex of wage inflation, shrinking profit margins, and a dismal stock market debacle. In France, which seems to be the pet object of the Kennedy research venture, a relentless inflation in many domestic branches is progressively wiping out the advantages of a fairly recent devaluation of the franc. In Italy, despite its admirably monetary orthodoxy for more than a decade, wage inflation is threatening to undermine the structure. And in Britain, Selwyn Lloyd's classically cautious policies may be scrapped in favor of a reflectionist experiment which could annihilate the recent stabilization of the pound sterling.

Besides the irony of fishing in these muddied waters, there is another greater irony in the search by the Kennedy economists. For Europe's current inflationary headaches — with ominous signs that a deflationary backlash may be on the way —

are in part the fulfillment of a wishful prayer that has been nurtured in official Washington since the latter days of the Eisenhower administration.

The prayer has been that the Europeans would soon follow in American footsteps and imbibe their dose of inflation, too. The result would be to make their massive exports less competitive on world markets. This and other related mechanisms would, the prayer went, diminish their huge European payments surpluses and take the heat off the declining gold reserves of the United States.

THIS HAS BEEN an almost freely enunciated policy in Washington. A suspicion exists that American labor representatives were prompted into encouraging wage boost demands by some of the European trade unions. The overall policy has come to be known as one of "exporting inflation" to one's European allies. Misery loves company.

It is a rather tricky game. Almost every one of the European nations involved depends on a far-flung export trade to fuel its national economy. In Germany, for instance some key industries do up to half of their business abroad. Take that business away, or reduce it sharply, and the result is a body blow to the stability of the German economy, with all the grim social consequences that could flow from it.

However, Mr. Kennedy's economists, in their search for the European secret, appear to have been concentrating their attention, above all, on France, despite the dubious features of the present French economy. The evident reason is that France has a national economic "plan." It represents the kind of state-planning approach that appeals to progressive economists. But before trying to transplant it to the U.S. it would be well to wait a little longer and see whether it really works.

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# Peace Corps Bliss

By KATHERINE EVANS  
Herald Tribune News Service

WASHINGTON — When things get out of hand at our house — children crying, papa stuck at the office and dinner blundered — we sometimes threaten to throw in our apron and join the Peace Corps.

Alas, we just discovered it can't be done. Married couples cannot become Peace Corps volunteers unless they enlist together. What's more any young children and you're out.

So the other day we did the next best thing. We talked to three young Peace Corps trainees — a married couple and a single girl, who are part of a bouncy, bright-eyed group of 76 now training at George Washington University for the first Peace Corps project in Nepal.

MIMI SMITH, daughter of a naval officer, is a pretty 22-year-old with big hazel eyes and curly brown hair. After two years at the University of North Carolina and took a job at Peace Corps headquarters in Washington, where she helped with recruitment.

"After a year of recruiting other people," she told us, "I recruited myself. I decided the one and only project for me was Nepal. Sooner or later nearly every one working at Peace Corps headquarters, who is eligible, applies as a volunteer. You just suddenly realize that this is the only thing you want to do."

Like four-fifths of the trainees for Nepal, Mimi will be a teacher when the group arrives. The others will work as agricultural technicians. Only 5 per cent of the population of Nepal is literate and 95 per cent of its economy is agriculture, so teachers and agricultural experts are in big demand. Mimi doesn't yet know exactly what or where she will be teaching. Precise assignments won't be made until the group arrives in Nepal at the end of September.

BUT FIRST she has to hurdle all the obstacles of the Peace Corps training program: complete eight weeks training at George Washington University, where she spends more than half her time learning the difficult Nepali language, and the rest on American studies, world affairs, Nepalese history and culture.

Then come four rugged weeks at a training camp in the Colorado mountains, where Sargent Schriver's men have contrived a rigorous course of physical training.

"If he decides marriage won't be 'mostly,' said Mimi, 'so that we will have confidence in our own physical capabilities.' After that all the trainees who make the grade will receive certificates 'as full-fledged Peace Corps volunteers' and embark together for Katmandu.

What happens, we asked, if a pretty Peace Corps volunteer falls in love and wants to get married before her two years of enlistment are over?

"Well," said Mimi, "it all depends on the project representative interfere with the volunteer's job; it can be done."

MIMI HAS NO such plans. Right now she's completely absorbed by beautiful, rugged Nepal.

Rolf and Julie Ann Goetze, her fellow trainees, are one of four married couples in training for the Nepal project. They are in their early twenties, slim, blonde and blue-eyed and look enough alike to be brother and sister.

Rolf was graduated this year from the Harvard School of Design, and for two years has been working part time for an agricultural consulting firm. Julie has a master's degree in teaching from Harvard. In Nepal she will teach, he will work in design or teach architecture. They've been married for three years, became fascinated by the Peace Corps when candidate Kennedy first mentioned it in the campaign of 1960, and have been in complete agreement ever since about wanting to become volunteers.

# 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 SU1 administration policy or opinion, in any particular.

Page 2 THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1962 Iowa City, Iowa

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# 'Tragedy in Dedham'

REVIEWED BY JOHN K. HUTCHENS

Herald Tribune News Service

(TRAGEDY IN DEDHAM: The Story of the Sacco-Vanzetti Case. By Francis Russell, McGraw Hill, 478 pages, \$7.95)

NEW YORK — For these many years — something more than 40 of them — just about everybody even remotely acquainted with the Sacco-Vanzetti trial has been an authority on it, meaning that just about everybody has been violently prejudiced one way or the other and therefore not really an authority at all.

Now comes Francis Russell of Wellesley Hills, Mass., who was a mere teen-ager when all the world seemed aflame over the conviction and death of the two Italian-born anarchists, and with him comes what must be the first balanced, thorough, even-tempered examination of that all but incredible seven-year saga ending in 1927.

FOR MR. RUSSELL, unlike many who have spoken so positively of the innocence or guilt of the pair that allegedly killed two payroll guards on April 15, 1920, at South Braintree, Mass., has surveyed the entire record —

has read the thousands of pages of trial testimony and other legal proceedings, weighed the evidence, interviewed surviving participants, and studied a long-delayed attempt made in 1961 to arrive objectively and scientifically at the truth.

A literary critic and historian, Mr. Russell declares that when he entered upon this project he assumed that Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were innocent. He wound up believing that Vanzetti, the fish peddler, was indeed innocent, and that Sacco, the shoemaker, either committed murder that day or knew who did.

Those who disagree with either of Mr. Russell's findings may roar in protest, and probably will. Before they shout the old battle cries, they would do well to learn a small part of what he learned. They can, of course, do this by reading his admirably fair and detailed book.

WHAT THEY will find him saying is, in substance, this: The statements of oath-bound eye-witnesses tended to contradict and cancel one another. What convicted Sacco and Vanzetti was the fact that on the night of their arrest, three weeks after the

holdup and murder, they were heavily armed for reasons the jury found implausible. Mr. Russell suspects that he himself, had he been a jurymen, might have voted as that jury did.

He has other reasons, though, for reaching the conclusions he finally offers. Above all, there was the ballistics test conducted last October at the Massachusetts State Police Laboratories.

This test proved "beyond dispute" at least, in Mr. Russell's view — that one of the bullets fired on April 15, 1920, was shot from the gun later found on Sacco. Vanzetti's innocence, if he was innocent, rests more on hunch than on science.

Witnesses on both sides surely lied. Cranks "confessed." The original defense counsel blundered. His successor, a staid, old-line Boston attorney, virtually sacrificed his career.

Herc, truly, was the Trial of the Century. Was there ground for reasonable doubt? "Make up your own mind," Mr. Russell's book says in effect. He has done his best to help you with facts assembled painstakingly and arranged with style.

# Ben Brit In M

The \$8 European is "will I SU1 pro the Iowa Worksho Benz, summer Market cision must co Though Govern this nati Market is also poi try will moment- tion" of The E unites P Italy, I lands an mary ( while the controve Common ain's Ge cultural ship with ket nati- tical uni) While mon Ma to a m ment to basic re order to mands, I The bu nations was com the Tre speaking fers to Uropean European ity and ty Com In gen out, the plies to a ic Comm lished wo economi member Benz, tour wit men and Dowling many a effect of the Uni rarely, a small pr greater must re to Com force for Jour P The I come to On F ing's fa will be legenda through magic flute, h people g the chu merrily of Lake The t Piper of ing fed coat of ic. will point wrapped his lon to which flute. His Hamlin miles in 11 Monday the op of Mus be hel city's center The 26-year- his jour lin, and cities e on, Har hall, M Grand I South I Joseph, Ialo, A into Ino and fir loop Au The p trip is World's the fir held de sic and The instrm outstan as cla and pe daily be outstan hand, a Defens crs. Also music stratio nowa author

# Benz Notes Britain's Role In Market

The \$64 question concerning the European Common Market today is "will Britain join?" Lester Benz, SUI professor of journalism, told the Iowa High School Publications Workshop here Wednesday.

Benz, who spent a month this summer touring the six Common Market nations, said that the decision concerning Great Britain must come after a bitter struggle.

Though Benz quoted one British Government official as saying that this nation "must join the Common Market in order to survive," Benz also pointed out that Britain's entry will be a "dramatic historical moment," signifying the "liquidation" of the British empire.

The European Common Market, uniting Belgium, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and France, has as its primary objective political unity while the main issues in Britain's controversy center around the Commonwealth as an entity, Britain's Government-subsidized agricultural policy, Britain's relationship with other non-Common Market nations and the matter of political union, Benz said.

While sentiment within the Common Market nations is not adverse to the acceptance of Great Britain as a member, there is a resentment to the altering of any of the basic regulations of the Market in order to accommodate British demands, Benz said.

The basic organization of the six nations into the Common Market was completed with the signing of the Treaty of Rome in 1957. Strictly speaking, the Common Market refers to three organizations, the European Economic Community, the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community.

In general usage, Benz pointed out, the Common Market often applies to only the European Economic Community, which was established with a goal of achieving full economic union among the six member countries.

Benz, who made the ten-nation tour with 41 other U.S. newspapermen and women, quoted Walter Dowling, U.S. ambassador to Germany as saying that although the effect of the Common Market on the United States may be temporarily disadvantageous, it is a small price to pay for the sake of greater unity in Europe, which must result in a strong deterrent to Communism and a powerful force for world peace.



**Korea? Japan?**  
No, it's just Iowa City, Stadium Park to be exact where Hikari Sakuma is looking at the world with an interested but forlorn look. The parents are Mr. and Mrs. Motoyoshi Sakuma. Sakuma is a resident associate in mathematics.

# SUI Satellite Instruments Still Missing

The search continued in Iowa City Wednesday night for satellite instruments which disappeared late Tuesday afternoon from a test site near the SUI Physics Building.

SUI professors and students spent the day searching in and around the Physics Building for the instruments, a small metal box about the size of a pack of cigarettes. The instruments had been placed outdoors while tests were being run.

Brian O'Brien, assistant professor of physics and astronomy, urged anyone who finds the instruments to call him at his Iowa City residence, telephone 8-0596, or to return the package to the SUI Department of Physics and Astronomy.

The missing instruments, which weigh about a half-pound, are called a "signal converter." It is designed to take the data detected by other instruments on a future U.S. satellite and convert the data for transmission back to receiving stations on earth.

The metal box measures approximately three by four inches in size with a thickness of slightly less than an inch. It looks like "a metal and fiberglass sandwich with a number of connector pins at one end."

The instruments were designed by SUI physicists and built by a private company in Texas. O'Brien said that building a duplicate of the missing instrument package would delay the production schedule for the satellite by at least a month.

The SUI physicists say the plastic-wrapped package is of no value to anyone except themselves, due to the highly specialized nature of its contents.

They speculate that a passing youngster might have picked it up out of curiosity, or that an older person might have found it and carried it off for a closer look, not realizing its value to the space program.

# Registration Today For New Pupils

Elementary registration for children new to the system and transfers within the school system who have not previously registered will be held today from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 to 4 p.m.

The students should be registered at the school in their district. Residents of Central, South, and Stadium Parks and Hawk Eye Apartments register at Roosevelt Elementary School. Residents of all other University married housing areas register at Lincoln School.

Kindergarten pupils not registered in Kindergarten Spring Round-up should report for registration today.

Supply lists will be available to parents from Monday to the opening of school. Parents should obtain these lists from the schools which their children will be attending.

Workbooks will be purchased in each classroom during the first week of school. Elementary schools will open on Tuesday, Sept. 4 for a full day session in all grades, with the exception of Kindergarten.

# Cowles Buys Out Florida Paper

GAINESVILLE, Fla. (AP)—Cowles Magazines and Broadcasting Inc. has purchased all of the stock of the Gainesville Daily Sun.

The newspaper, with more than 15,000 circulation in the afternoon field in north central Florida, has been owned and operated by members of the W. M. Pepper family since 1917.

John R. Harrison, publisher of the Fort Pierce, Fla., News-Tribune, another Cowles newspaper, will move to Gainesville Sept. 1 to become publisher and chief operating officer of the Sun.

Gardner Cowles III is moving from the Fort Pierce newspaper to become vice president and secretary-treasurer of the Sun.

The sale price was not disclosed. It includes the commercial printing operations of the Pepper Printing Co.

Cowles Magazines and Broadcasting, Inc., headed by Gardner Cowles, publishes Look magazine. It also publishes the San Juan Star, the only English language daily newspaper in Puerto Rico, and has other extensive business interests.

Cowles is president of the Des Moines Register and Tribune. He also is majority owner of the Fort Pierce News-Tribune, the Okeechobee News and Fort Charlotte News, in Florida.

# PEACE CORPS ARRIVES

TUNIS, Tunisia (AP)—A contingent of 69 American Peace Corps members arrived Wednesday aboard a special plane from the United States to begin a tour of duty in Tunisia.

# Educational Method Spreading—

# Montessori 'Prepares' Child's World

By LARRY BARRETT  
Written for The Daily Iowan

Any reasonably perceptive parent of a young child is bound to arrive at several early generalizations about his offspring: that there is meaning and a certain symmetry to the child's "play," that the capacity to learn is greater and more quickly developed than had been suspected, and, indeed, that learning — good or bad — may proceed at an astonishing pace regardless of parental interest.

It is upon such factors as these that the so-called Montessori Method relies; and it may well be that the increasing attention given Montessori marks a recognition of the probability that the years 0-6 are supremely important to a child's normal development.

The ground rules for successful operation of the Montessori Method may seem unusually strict — particularly in an era marked by extreme permissiveness toward children. Yet, its adherents argue that it is only through careful preparation of his environment that the child may come to fullest appreciation and exercise of liberty.

"The prepared environment," then, is a key thought in understanding Montessori: the child's physical surroundings are so "prepared" that the child's dimensions and developing skills will give him greater harmony with his environment and free him from the continuing frustration of living in an adult world.

While it is not inconceivable that such a "prepared" environment might be created within his own home, it is customary — and more economical — for a group of interested parents to band together to form a school in which special learning equipment may be housed, a Montessori-trained teacher may supervise, and "miniaturized" tables, chairs, shelves and cabinets, lavatory facilities and even serv-

ing dishes and eating utensils are the rule.

The Montessori for whom the system was named was the first woman graduate in medicine in Italian history. Her experiences with children aged 3 to 6 occurred more than fifty years ago in the slums of Rome. "Children's Houses" (Case dei Bambini) operated in tenements newly constructed by an Italian reformer were the site of Montessori's early experiments. As the Encyclopaedia Britannica tells it:

"Dr. Montessori began her studies of educational problems with defective children. Working on lines first laid down by the French physician, Dr. Seguin, she achieved startling results; idiot children under her tutelage passing the State examination in reading and writing for normal children.

"She then turned her attention to the education of normal children, since it seemed to her that if backward children by educational means could be led to overtake normal children, it should be possible to produce still more startling results with the normal child. A year in the Casa dei Bambini justified her hopes. These schools became world-famous, and were visited from all parts."

In one of Montessori's books, *The Absorbent Mind*, she tells of such a visit by foreign dignitaries who arrived on a day when the school to be observed was closed. Young children in the neighborhood, perceiving the disappointment of the visitors — and anxious to display their school accomplishments — opened the building and conducted "class" themselves without benefit of teacher. (One is free to speculate on the success of such an undertaking in the contemporary American kindergarten.)

The story is not so startling, how-

ever, when it becomes clear that a principal objective of the Montessori system is progressive diminution of the teacher's traditional responsibility for maintaining order. Once the children have learned that they will not be interrupted in the pursuit of certain play-tasks to which they have been attracted by the teacher, they develop a high degree of concentration which, in turn, leads to voluntary repetition of the process until competency and pride of achievement have been realized. The necessity for supervision is reduced and the teacher may devote more of her time to specialized and individual requirements of her pupils.

The importance and meaning of the Montessori "materials" is nowhere so clear as in this quotation from a letter received by a former Montessori teacher, Emma N. Plank, professor of Child Development in the School of Medicine at Western Reserve University:

"I shall never forget the various ones (materials) used — the learning of the alphabet on the felt board with pretty colored felt letters which stuck to it. . . colored silks to arrange for color sense, playing store with the abacus, pouring poppy seeds from a little pitcher to learn control. I believe my intellectual curiosity and avidity to keep learning was aroused and guided then in a way that drills prevent. I would like to help my child have the same experience."

It is to help their children to such experiences that a number of parents in various states — including Iowa — have recently organized Montessori-system schools for pre-schoolers (in England, India and Holland Montessori schools run to the higher grades).

Though some few of these may be interested in developing a pre-

ciousness in their children (looking for the "startling results" only), the majority will need to be concerned with the "growth" factor exclusively.

It is not (as a recent Saturday Evening Post article suggested) because the method "teaches three-year-olds reading, writing and arithmetic" that most interested parents are attracted to it. On the contrary, they appreciate it for its deeper purpose as expressed by Montessori: "It is rather an intuitive and creative way of seeing and describing the developmental needs of children and observing which tools help them best in growth."

# Electrician Strike Keeps Moonshot Program at Halt

HUNTSVILLE, Ala. (AP)—A strike of about 150 electricians protesting the employment of less than a half-dozen non-union workers held the nation's moonshot construction program in idleness Wednesday for the second successive day.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO) rejected a Government request to end picketing that has stopped construction work at the spacecraft center here.

A spokesman at the Marshall Space Flight Center said: "One or two days is not catastrophic, but if this stretches out into weeks, it could be very detrimental to ground testing and launching schedules."

Involved in the work stoppage are a total of about 30 missile and space projects, including six that are vital to the Saturn rocket program, heart of future moonshot hopes.

# Engle Gives Reasons For 'Poet's Choice'

Why does a poet select a certain poem as his favorite from the many he has written? SUI poet-professor Paul Engle and Joseph Langland, author of the forthcoming book of poetry, "The Wheel of Summer," invited 100 poets to comment on a favorite or crucial poem each selected from his works.

Some of the poets' comments are published in the Aug. 11 issue of Saturday Review magazine in an article "The Poet and His Poem," by SUI's Engle and Langland.

The two writers note that the most moving tribute to the power of poetry was made by Robert Graves, who said that a certain poem saved his life. He had been wounded in World War I, but "one thing kept me alive: the obstinate intention of getting my poem right. . . . By the 35th draft I had all but solved this, and was tottering about on a stick. 'The Troll's Nosegay' saved my life."

Some of the poets stated that a poem was a favorite because it had come readily to mind, Engle and Langland note.

Some of the poets said that they like their current poems best. John Betjeman said, "I don't like any of my verses very much, only the one I am engaged in at the time interests me."

Although most saw a danger of equating work with excellence, said Engle and Langland, still when W. D. Snodgrass said, I like it "because it cost me so much work," he represented a significant number.

Some poets "breathes defiance and pure flame against the complex manner of poetry," said the two writers. J. V. Cunningham chose his poem "because it has only one level of meaning; because it is not ironic, paradoxical, complex, or subtle."

One poet, William Empson, said he prefers his poem "Bacchus," as the traditional mother does on the imbecile.

The article by Engle, director of SUI Writers Workshop, and Langland will appear as a preface to "Poet's Choice," a collection of 100 poems chosen by contemporary British and American poets as the favorite among their works.

# Journeys from Hamlin, Mich.—

# Pied Piper Comes to Life!

The Pied Piper of Hamlin has come to life!

On Friday, poet Robert Browning's fabled Pied Piper of Hamlin will be recreated making his legendary musical journey. And, through the strange powers of three magic notes on his mysterious flute, he will lead thousands of people gaily on their way, not into the churning seas, but skipping merrily along the eastern shores of Lake Michigan to Chicago.

The tall, thin, blond-locked Pied Piper of Hamlin, clad in the shocking red and yellow, long, queer coat of a court musician and mystic, will sport a brightly plumed pointed hat, and carefully wrapped around his neck will be his long, striped scarf attached to which will be his persuasive flute.

His trip on horseback from Hamlin, Mich., will cover 300 miles and take him to 18 cities in 11 days, arriving in Chicago Monday, August 27, in time for the opening of the World's Fair of Music and Sound which will be held Aug. 31-Sept. 9 at the city's new \$30 million lakefront center McCormick Place.

The 20th Century's Pied Piper, 26-year-old Bill Shoup, will start his journey at 10:00 a.m. in Hamlin, and appear in these Michigan cities enroute to Chicago: Ludington, Hart, Shelby, Montague, Whitehall, Muskegon, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Holland, Saugatuck, South Haven, Benton Harbor, St. Joseph, Bridgman and New Buffalo. After crossing the state line into Indiana, he will visit Michigan City, Gary, and Hammond, and finally appear in Chicago's loop August 27.

The purpose of the Pied Piper's trip is to lead everyone to the World's Fair of Music and Sound, the first national exposition ever held devoted to every phase of music and sound.

The Fair will feature exciting instrumental demonstrations by outstanding musical artists such as clarinetist Buddy De Franco, and percussion star Dick Schory, daily band concerts by the nation's outstanding Lockport High School band, and the North American Air Defense Command Band, and others.

Also cultural discussions on music and accompanying demonstrations by such nationally renowned artists, educators and authorities as Stan Kenton on

include the Sue Charles Dancers. The Fair will be open weekdays from 2:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., and Saturdays, Sundays and Labor Day from 11:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

# Courtroom Photos Editorial Topic Of SUI Instructor

The judicial ban on photography in the courtroom is a judicial wall in the United States built stronger than the concrete wall in Berlin, Richard L. Robinson, instructor in the School of Journalism states in the August, 1962, issue of Quill magazine.

Robinson, head of pictorial journalism studies in the School of Journalism, contributed "A Wall of Our Own" as the guest editorial in the magazine, official publication of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic society.

"Latest addition to our judicial wall is the recommendation of the Judicial Conference to strengthen the ban on photography and broadcasting in the courtroom," rather than accepting the proposals of the National Press Photographers Association to "relax the wording of Canon 35," Robinson wrote.

Canon 35 refers to that part of the American Bar Association Canons of Judicial Ethics which states that picture taking and broadcasting and telecasting of court proceedings "are calculated to detract from the essential dignity of the proceedings, distract the witnesses. . . degrade the court, and create misconceptions. . . and should not be permitted."

# West New Guinea Agreement Signed

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—Indonesia and the Netherlands signed an agreement Wednesday night for the transfer of West New Guinea from Dutch to United Nations and then to Indonesian administration by next May 1. Their action ended a 13-year-old dispute over the territory.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio signed the sheaf of documents for his Government. J. Herman van Roijen, Dutch ambassador to Washington, and C. W. A. Schurmann, ambassador to the United Nations, signed for the Netherlands.

# This Month For Allergy

The sixth annual National Allergy Month, which started Wednesday is a campaign of public information and conducted by the Allergy Foundation of America. It is timed to coincide with the peak of the hay fever season, when millions are acutely and personally suffering from this, the most common allergic disease.

The Allergy Foundation of America has again prepared a free, informative pamphlet for distribution to the public during National Allergy Month. Entitled "Asthma, Hay Fever and Other Allergies", this pamphlet can be obtained by writing to P. O. Box 1005, New York 17, N. Y.

It is estimated that some 17 million Americans suffer during their lives from an allergic disease, ranging from mild hay fever to severe, crippling asthma. Asthma and hay fever together rank fourth in prevalence among all chronic diseases.

The allergic diseases destroy the happiness and productivity of millions. The asthmatic is always handicapped and may be invalided. His periodic acute illnesses require hospitalization and emergency care. Those who suffer from hay fever, food allergies and skin allergies are prevented from leading full, normal lives. The loss to our national economy exceeds 25 million man-days annually.

A primary function of the Allergy Foundation of America is to furnish the public with sound and accurate information concerning the causes and symptoms of allergic diseases, and methods of prevention and treatment. The Foundation guides those seeking medical care, points out the dangers of neglect, indicates the importance of general health care and strives to improve the standards of professional treatment.

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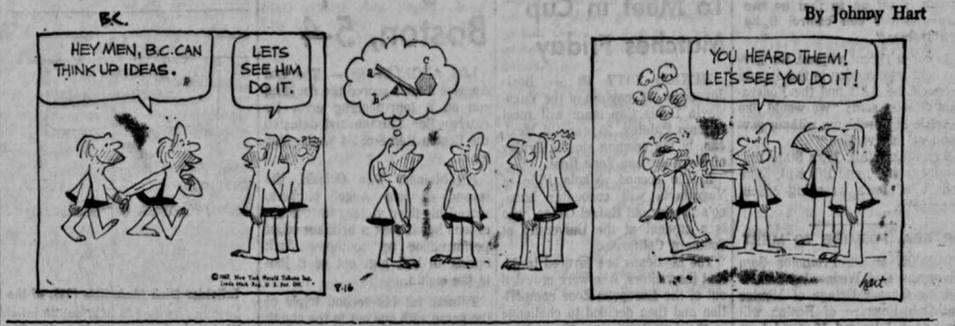
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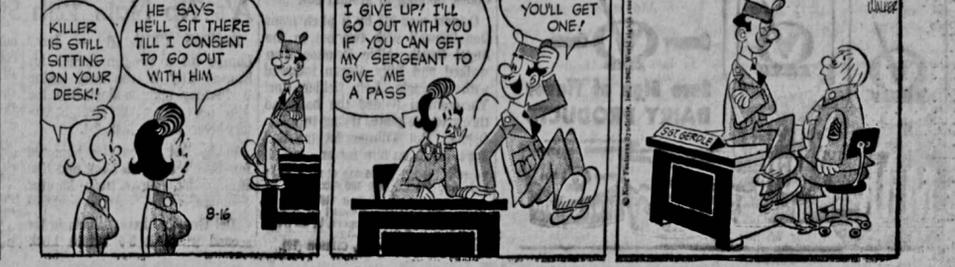
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# BEETLE BAILEY



# Dodgers Fail to Gain, Fall to Bucs, 6-3

## The Daily Iowan SPORTS

Page 4—THE DAILY IOWAN—Iowa City, Ia.—Thursday, Aug. 16, 1962

### White Sox, Cleveland Divide; Wynn Fails To Gain 299th

CLEVELAND (AP) — Cleveland beat Chicago 3-2 and spoiled Early Wynn's bid for his 299th lifetime pitching triumph Wednesday night after the White Sox had exploded for 10 runs in the ninth inning to win the opener of a two-night doubleheader, 10-2.

### Tigers Beat Orioles, 3-1

DETROIT (AP) — Hank Aguirre pitched a four-hitter Wednesday as the Detroit Tigers continued their mastery over the Baltimore Orioles, 3-1.

The Tigers' 12th victory in 14 meetings with the slipping Orioles completed a sweep of a three-game series. It extended Baltimore's losing streak to six games. Aguirre, rescued from the bullpen early this season, earned his 10th victory, and third over the Orioles. The only damaging blow was Jerry Adair's homer in the third that cut Detroit's lead to 2-1.

The Tigers' **AGUIRRE** made the most of their five hits off loser Robin Roberts as each safety figured in their scoring. They staked Aguirre to a 2-0 lead in the first, Rocky Colavito's double and Steve Boros' single drove in the runs.

Al Kaline singled home the third run in the fifth.

Baltimore . . . 001 000 000—1 4 0  
Detroit . . . 200 010 000—3 5 0

Roberts, Wilhelm (8) and Triandos; Aguirre and Brown, W.—Aguirre (10-5), L.—Roberts (7-4).  
Home run — Baltimore, Adair (8).

### Warmath Addresses Prep Coaches

SPRIT LAKE (AP) — Minnesota Coach Murray Warmath capsulized his football coaching philosophy Tuesday into five points.

Said Warmath, whose Gophers won the 1962 Rose Bowl game: "Keep it simple, keep it aggressive, emphasize the point of attack on both offense and defense, build from the man to the team and organize for the full 60 minutes of every practice hour."

Warmath passed along these words of advice to some 325 coaches attending the 1962 Iowa High School Coaching School.

The football session kicked off a 3½-day school that will cover basketball, football, track, baseball, wrestling, training methods and a rules session for football and basketball.

Dave Rankin, Purdue track coach who helped develop the United States Track and Field Federation, said the new organization hopes the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) "will join with all other organizations interested in track."

"We have invited many organizations to help with our problems," he said. "We don't want any one-man control so the new group is set up so that no two organizations can control it by themselves."

As for a recent request for government intervention in the dispute between the AAU and the Federation, Rankin said: "We would like to settle our problems without government intervention."

Ray Bickerstaff, Iowa State University trainer, and Bill Kill, State College of Iowa wrestling coach, also spoke.

**ORTEGA, FOSMIRE TO MEET**  
BOSTON (AP) — Promoter Sam Silverman said Wednesday welterweights Gaspar Ortega of Mexico and Bob Fosmire of Boston will meet in a televised 10-round bout at the Boston Arena on Saturday, Sept. 22.

### Chicago Trims Giants, 7-5; Hubbs Sets 2 Glove Records

CHICAGO (AP) — A seventh-inning bloop single by Dick Bertell with the bases filled drove in two runs Wednesday and pushed the Chicago Cubs to a 7-5 victory over the second-place San Francisco Giants.

### Majors Scoreboard

National League	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Los Angeles	79	42	.653	1 1/2
San Francisco	77	43	.642	1 1/2
Cincinnati	73	47	.608	3 1/2
Pittsburgh	67	50	.573	10
St. Louis	65	55	.542	13 1/2
Milwaukee	64	57	.529	15
Philadelphia	57	66	.463	23
Houston	43	74	.368	34
Chicago	44	76	.367	34 1/2
New York	30	89	.252	48

### WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Pittsburgh 6, Los Angeles 3  
Chicago 7, San Francisco 5  
Cincinnati 4, Milwaukee 3  
Houston 3, St. Louis 1  
Philadelphia 2, New York 8, 7 (2) (two-night, second game 13 innings.)

### TODAY'S PROBABLE STARTERS

San Francisco (Pierce 11-3) at Chicago (Cardwell 5-11)  
Los Angeles (Williams 11-8) at Pittsburgh (Law 9-6 or Gibson 2-3)—night  
Milwaukee (Shaw 14-8) at Cincinnati (Jay 18-9)—night  
St. Louis (Jackson 9-10) at Houston (Farrell 5-14)—night  
(Only games scheduled)

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.	
New York	72	45	.615	1 1/2
Los Angeles	68	53	.562	6
Minnesota	66	54	.550	7 1/2
Chicago	62	59	.512	12
Detroit	60	60	.500	14
Baltimore	58	62	.483	15 1/2
Cleveland	58	62	.483	15 1/2
Boston	46	63	.421	17
Kansas City	54	66	.450	19 1/2
Washington	45	74	.378	28

### WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

New York 5, Minnesota 3  
Detroit 3, Baltimore 1  
Kansas City 8, Washington 4  
Los Angeles 5, Boston 4  
Boston at Los Angeles—night  
Chicago 10, 2, Cleveland 2, 3, (2) (two-night)

### TODAY'S PROBABLE PITCHERS

Chicago (Fisher 4-4 or Buzhardt 7-9) at Cleveland (Grant 6-4)  
New York (Stafford 10-7) at Minnesota (Stigman 7-5)  
Washington (Osteen 6-8) at Kansas City (Bakow 10-13)  
(Only games scheduled)

### First Game

Chicago . . . 000 000 00 10-10 9 0  
Cleveland . . . 000 100 00 1-2 6 1

Pizarro, Zanni (8), Lollar (9); McDowell, Latham (4), Bell (9), Dailey (9), Funk (9) and Romano, W.—Zanni (6-4), L.—Bell (9-9).  
Home run — Cleveland, Essegian (18).

### Second Game

Chicago . . . 001 001 000—2 6 0  
Cleveland . . . 000 030 000—3 6 0

Wynn and Lollar; Perry and Romano, W.—Perry (9-9), L.—Wynn (4-3).

### Reds Edge Braves, 4-3

CINCINNATI (AP) — Two home runs by Frank Robinson and Bob Purkey's tight pitching, for eight innings, led Cincinnati to a 4-3 victory Wednesday night over Milwaukee.

Purkey wavered in the ninth, lost a shutout and had to call on Jim Brosnan to save his 18th victory of the season.

The Reds climbed within 5½ games of the league-leading Los Angeles Dodgers, defeated by Philadelphia.

It was the first time in 8 major league seasons that Purkey has won 18.

Through the first eight innings he held the Braves to three hits.

Robinson, who took over the league batting lead, homered in the fourth and again in the sixth with one on. The latter was his 29th this year.

A single and a stolen base set up another Red marker in the fifth on Don Blasingame's double.

Milwaukee . . . 000 000 003—3 7 0  
Cincinnati . . . 000 112 000—4 6 0

Curtis, Willey (6), LeMaster (8) and Torre; Purkey, Brosnan (9) and Edwards, W.—Purkey (16-4), L.—Curtis (2-5).  
Home runs — Cincinnati, Robinson (29).

### To Meet in Cup Matches Friday

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Boris Jovanovic, 22, captain of the Yugoslavia Davis Cup team will meet Antonio Palafox, 26-year old Mexican, in the opening singles Friday of the American Zone final.

In the second, Nikola Pilic of Yugoslavia will encounter Mexico's 23-year old Rafael Osuna, who is a student at the University of Southern California.

The Mexicans are favored to defeat the visitors, who were crowded out of the European Zone competition and then decided to challenge in the American zone. They eliminated the British Caribbean team two weeks ago.

### Angels Tip Boston, 5-4

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The Los Angeles Angels scored the deciding run on a fourth-inning error by catcher Bob Tillman and defeated the Boston Red Sox 5-4 Wednesday night.

Right-hander Dan Osinski, the second of four Angel pitchers, scored his third victory in four decisions but it took a brilliant relief performance by southpaw Jack Spring to bail him out of a jam in the eighth.

Tillman hit his second triple of the game with one out in the eighth but the potential tying run was stranded at third when Spring came in and got Pete Runnels and Chuck Shilling to ground out.

Osinski was hit by a pitch from Don Schwall with two out in the Angel fourth. Albie Pearson then walked and Billy Moran followed with a single. Left fielder Carl Yastrzemski fielded the ball and threw to the plate, trying to catch Osinski. But Tillman let the ball get away from him for an error.

Boston . . . 030 010 000—4 10 1  
Los Angeles . . . 400 100 000—5 8 1

Schwall, Radatz (8) and Tillman, Pappalardo (8); Belinsky, Osinski (2), Spring (8), Moran (9) and Rodgers, W.—Osinski (3-1), L.—Schwall (6-12).  
Home run — Boston, Clinton (12).

### Swim Meet Opens Today

CHICAGO (AP) — America's Donna DeVarona, the defending titlist in two of 16 events, and two of her teen-age companions head the list of 407 entries in the National Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) Women's Outdoor Swimming Championships which will begin today.

Adding lustre to the spectacle of the world's top women splashers will be the men's international invitational with teams from America, Japan and West Germany, and individuals such as Australia's brilliant Jon Konrads.

Ted Stickle of Indiana and Carl Robie of Philadelphia have declined invitations. Stickle's because of an elbow injury and Robie on grounds of weariness.

Tom Stock of Indiana, who bettered world marks at the men's AAU last week, will compete. Murray Rose, the fabled Australian swimmer who earlier said he would not attend, announced he could compete as an individual in the international meet.

America's girls will be challenged by entries from Japan and West Germany, including the versatile Ursel Brunner, holder of 13 German titles, and Wiltrud Urselmann, a top competitor in the breaststroke.

The events, running through Sunday, will be held at the Portage Park Olympic tank which was baptized in the 1959 Pan-American Games.

### Homers Help Yanks Down Twins, 9-3

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL (AP) — Tom Tresh, New York's terrific rookie, tied a 26-year record for home runs by a Yankee shortstop Wednesday night as he and Bill Skowron carried the American League leaders to a 9-3 victory over Minnesota.

Tresh cracked his 15th homer of the season with a mate aboard in the fifth inning as Yank right-hander Ralph Terry tamed the Twins on seven hits and dropped them 7½ games behind.

A 373 season hit against the Minnesota, Tresh also drove in New York's third run with a line single to left in the seventh. He has now smashed five home runs in New York's last four games against the Twins and seven of his total have come off Minnesota pitching. The latest victory of Tresh's heroics was Twins starter Jim Kaat.

New York . . . 000 020 160—9 13 0  
Minnesota . . . 000 001 002—3 7 1

Terry and Howard; Kaat, Stange (8), Collum (8), Moore (9) and Battey, W.—Terry (17-10), L.—Kaat (12-11).  
Home runs — New York, Tresh (15), Skowron (18), Minnesota, Green (13), Battey (10).

### Phils Slap New York With Double Setback

NEW YORK (AP) — Johnny Callison blooped a double to left field to drive in the winning run in the 18th inning of the second game and give the Philadelphia Phils a sweep of a doubleheader over the New York Mets Wednesday, 9-3 and 8-7.

The Mets tied the second game at 7-7 in the eighth inning on a three-run pinch homer by Jim Hickman, who batted for Choo Choo Coleman. Coleman hit a two-run pinch homer himself in the sixth.

Don Demeter drove in four runs with a pair of homers in the first game and Callison hit the first of two homers with a man aboard to pace the Phils' attack.

Philadelphia . . . 003 110 004—9 10 0  
New York . . . 000 000 111—3 10 1

Bennett, McLish (8) and Dalrymple; R. L. Miller, R. G. Miller (8) and Pignataro, Coleman (7), Pignataro (9), W.—Bennett (5-8), L.—R. L. Miller (0-9).  
Home runs — Philadelphia, Callison (14), Demeter (20).

Second Game  
Phila. . . 010 005 010 000—1-8 15 1  
N. Y. . . 000 103 030 000—0-7 14 2

Mahaffey, Boozer (7), Smith (8), Baldschun (8), Short (10) and Dalrymple; Hook, Anderson (6), Daviault (7), Mackenzie (9), Moorhead (10) and Cannizzaro, Coleman (7), Pignataro (9), W.—Short (6-7), L.—Moorhead (0-2).  
Home runs — Philadelphia, Callison (15), Dalrymple (8), New York, Coleman (3), Hickman (9).

### Ken Hubbs, Chicago Cubs second baseman, misses a sharp grounder by Chuck Hiller of San Francisco in the fifth inning of Wednesday's game at Chicago's Wrigley Field. The official scorer ruled it a hit. Hubbs set a new National League record of 58 straight games of errorless ball. Starting near second base (top photo), Hubbs moves far to his right in shortstop's territory trying to make a backhand stop. The Cubs won the game, 7-5.

—AP Wirephoto

### It's a Hit!

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—AP Wirephoto

### Plan Nation-Wide Parties For Stagg's 100th Birthday

STOCKTON, Calif. (AP) — Amos Alonzo Stagg will not be coaching football on his 100th birthday today as he hoped. But thousands will honor him at a dozen centennial birthday parties from Massachusetts to California.

He quit coaching football at 98 after 71 consecutive years.

They've been celebrating Stagg's birthdays here for 10 years. But this is the first nation-wide birthday celebration for the man who helped develop 1,200 coaches, including Navy's Wayne Hardin, the late Red Sanders of UCLA, retired Fritz Crisler of Michigan and Jesse Harper of Notre Dame.

That is only one of the many distinctions for Stagg, an all-round athlete who wanted to be a preacher.

He was one of the founders of the modern Olympic at Athens in 1906. He was a founder of the National College Athletic Association, an initiator of the Big Ten, creator of the first collegiate block letter society — at the University of Chicago — and inventor of the trough at the side of all modern swimming pools.

Stagg shot golf in the 70's played tennis until he was 95 and walked a mile every day until shortly before he retired to a Stockton rest home this year. But he may not be able to make the 11th annual Stagg birthday dinner party here, where they'll cut a 3-foot cake and pass out Stagg centennial medallions.

The nation-wide dinner came about at the urging of the Amos Alonzo Stagg Foundation to acquaint new generations with "the outstanding athlete in history."

"He is the only man in the world who was a perfectionist in so many sports and got so many men interested in recreation," the Rev. Frederick H. Busher, head of the 6-month-old nonprofit foundation, said in San Francisco.

"He is the kind of fellow who, instead of your giving him money, he would always give you money," Busher said.

"When he came to California from Chicago in 1933 he bought about 20 acres back of the College of the Pacific and gave it to the school, just about doubling the size of the campus. It's the site of the present stadium, sunken diamond and playfield and worth about \$2 million."

"That typifies the spirit. He gave much more than he received."

Busher estimated that about 5,000 would attend the dinners. They start Wednesday night at Chicago, where Stagg coached from 1892 until he was forced to quit at 70 — the University's mandatory retirement age.

On his 100th birthday Thursday Stagg dinners will be held in West Orange, N. J., his birthplace, which is devoting a week's celebration to the joint centennial of the town and Stagg; in Springfield, Mass.; Williston Academy in East Hampton, Mass.; New York City; Annapolis, Md.; Philadelphia; Los Angeles; Stockton, and San Francisco.

Seattle will hold a Stagg dinner Friday. And the Touchdown Club in Washington, D. C., plans a "Stagg Sports Spectacular" dinner later.

### Tourney Opens

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP) — National Professional Golfers Association, (PGA), Champion Gary Player heads the field for the \$30,000 St. Paul Open Golf Tournament starting today.

Defending champion is Don January, back for another crack at the \$4,300 first money.

### Traffic Jam at First Base

INFIELDER Dick McAuliffe (13), of the Detroit Tigers, slides into first base in an effort to beat out an infield bouncer in the sixth inning of Wednesday's game at Detroit's Tiger Stadium. Baltimore Orioles pitcher, Robin Roberts (38), scooped up the ball but fell as he tossed to first baseman Jim Gentile, who is shown juggling the ball. Gentile managed to find the handle for the put-out of McAuliffe. The umpire is Charlie Berry. Detroit won, 3-1.

—AP Wirephoto

### A's Tip Nats 12th Straight Time

KANSAS CITY (AP) — Jerry Lumpe hit a two-run homer for Kansas City in the first inning Wednesday night and started the Athletics to their 12th straight victory over Washington, 8-4.

Bobby Del Greco also homered for the A's and Don Lock and Ken Hamlin hit four-masters for the Senators.

Del Greco's circuit smash in the second made it 3-0 before Lock

connected for Washington's first run against starter Dan Pfister. Pfister (3-9) was the winning hurler although he was removed in favor of John Wyatt in the seventh when Washington scored two and drew within one run at 5-4.

Washington . . . 000 011 200—4 10 0  
Kansas City . . . 210 011 120—8 12 1

Stenhouse, Daniels (6), Hannan (6), Rudolph (7), Kutyra (7) and Retzer; Pfister, Wyatt (7) and Sullivan, W.—Prister (2-9), L.—Stenhouse (18-8).  
Home runs — Washington, Lock (8), Hamlin (3), Kansas City, Lumpe (8), Del Greco (6).

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