

Partly cloudy today and tonight with scattered showers and thunderstorms in the east and north. Highs today 90 to 95. Outlook for Thursday: Partly cloudy with scattered thundershowers and turning cooler.

Established in 1868

Associated Press Leased Wire and Wirephoto

Iowa City, Iowa, Wednesday, August 22, 1962

Goldberg Asks Unions To Halt Missile Strike

HUNTSVILLE, Ala. (AP) — Space Agency officials asked for and got the help of Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg Tuesday in their efforts to get workers back on the job at the strike-troubled Marshall Space Flight Center.

Goldberg, in a telegram from Washington, said it was "imperative" that the unions involved instruct their members "to return to work immediately and remain at work."

He said he was placing the dispute in the jurisdiction of President Kennedy's Missile Sites Labor Commission, of which Goldberg is chairman.

"This work stoppage," Goldberg said in his telegram to AFL-CIO construction trades leaders, "is causing an increasingly serious delay in the construction of the test facility for the Saturn lunar program."

Goldberg said the Missile Sites Labor Commission's construction subcommittee, headed by Harvard professor John T. Dunlop, will hold a hearing on the dispute when the Commission is assured that all employees have returned to work and full operations are resumed.

At the rambling Redstone Arsenal reservation, site of much of this nation's space exploration work, the trickle of construction workers back to their jobs continued.

But the 150 striking members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers were not among those returning at the start of Tuesday's shift. It was their picket lines last Tuesday, protesting the employment of a handful of non-union electricians, that touched off the mass walkout and paralyzed a number of vital projects.

The absence of the electricians left wiring work at a standstill for the fifth straight working day on a giant new test tower for tied-down firings of the huge Saturn C-5 booster, a major part of this nation's moonshot hopes.

Officials of the Space Flight Center met in a mediation session with representatives of the electricians' union.

Paul Styles, chief of industrial relations at the Space Flight Center, read Goldberg's telegram to the electricians.

There was no immediate reaction from the union members.

Private contractors involved in the construction projects at the Space Flight Center held a meeting of their own in Birmingham to discuss possible solutions. A spokesman expressed concern about the possibility that the space center might terminate contracts with firms that couldn't get their workers on the job.

All told, about 1,500 construction workers — some on space projects and some on military rocket projects of the Army Missile Command — are involved.

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"The firepower of the state police, two men in the cruiser armed with pistols, would not have been much greater than the mail truck driver and his guard carried," the spokesman said.

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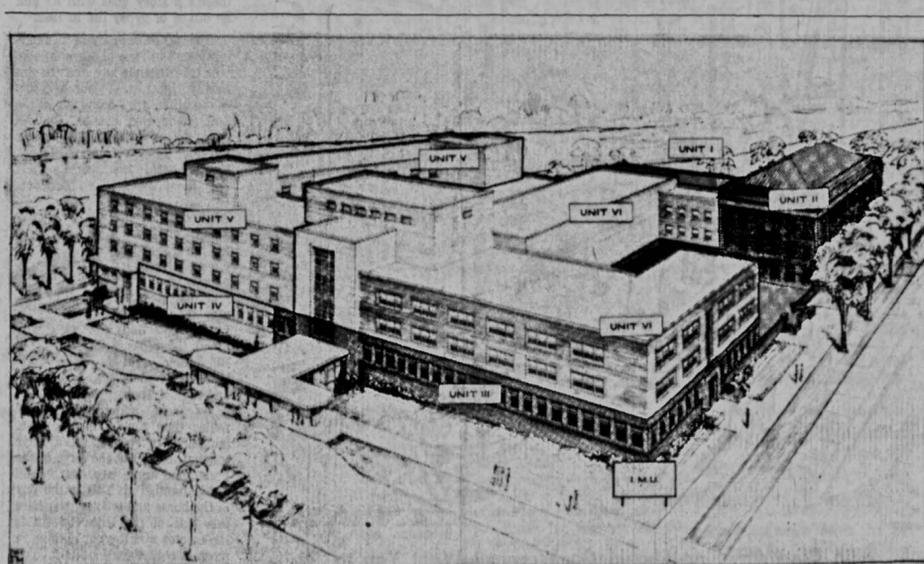
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Allies Seek Calm in Berlin



State of the Union, 1965

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Space Twins Meet Press

Cosmonauts 3 Miles Apart in Space

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union's twin astronauts said Tuesday that only about three miles separated their ships at one time in space, but they never attempted a rendezvous and they parachuted to landings 125 miles apart.

They did not make it clear when three miles separated them in orbit, but it presumably was shortly after Popovich was rocketed up, Sunday morning, Aug. 12, to join Nikolayev, who had been in space about 24 hours.

"I saw it (Nikolayev's ship) at once," Popovich said. "It looked like a very small moon in the distance."

Popovich dismissed the question about a possible rendezvous — the direct contact that would be necessary for building of platforms in space.

"We had no rendezvous assignment and the landing was strictly according to schedule," Popovich said.

He said they made their landings last Wednesday 125 miles apart

south of Karaganda in Kazakhstan, about 1,500 miles southeast of Moscow. But their description of the landing methods was confusing.

Popovich merely said, "I landed beside my spaceship."

His colleague clearly used the word parachute. "After a certain time," Nikolayev said, "I separated from the spaceship and made my landing by parachute."

Nikolayev then went on to describe the actual re-entry from his orbital pace of 17,500 miles per hour.

"At first," he said, "There was smoke, then a flame."

"As he descended the color of the flame gradually changed from red to orange to yellow and finally to blue.

The descent through the atmosphere, Nikolayev said, was something of an ordeal. If he had not had pre-flight training in a centrifuge, he said, "I would have had a hard time of it."

He said he heard "very interesting crackling sounds" as the flames shot past his porthole.

"At first I had misgivings about the coating coming off," he said.

Here he referred to the ship's heat-resistant outer coating.

"After the deceleration forces had decreased," Nikolayev said, "there was for a moment as if the ship was a cart on a bad road. One felt the bumps in the road. Then gradually, as the deceleration forces diminished further to 1 1/2 G's (gravity), this sensation passed."

The valor of civilians and Brazilian air force men plunging through blazing fuel oil to the rescue was credited Tuesday with averting a major disaster in the crash of a Brazilian jetliner.

Though some were badly injured, 85 of the 104 persons aboard the huge jet emerged alive from the wreckage Monday night. Thirteen passengers and a stewardess perished and five persons still were missing.

No Americans were aboard. The Panair do Brasil DC8, carrying 93 passengers and 11 crew members, headed down a runway of Galeao Airport for a flight to Lisbon, Portugal.

Hundreds of friends and relatives watched horror-stricken as a starboard engine burst into flame and the jet, trailing fire, sped straight for the concrete seawall.

With its undercarriage ripped off, the plane crashed through the bulkhead and dived into Guanabara Bay. Fuel oil blazed on the water.

"We ran pell-mell for the shore," said Jose Araujo, a cousin of a Brazilian passenger, "and expected the worst."

But they found the death toll relatively light. Most of the dead were Brazilians. One was an Englishman. Two were Russians.

The plane stayed afloat for a vital 15 minutes. This enabled some passengers to leap out and swim to safety. Nonswimmers crawled out on the wings to await rescue.

The heroism of Brazilian air force men who plunged through the blazing fuel oil saved many.

This will be only the second time this summer that the water level at the dam has been that low. The first incidence was early in July, but heavy rains in mid-July brought the level up to 694.75 feet above sea level on July 30.

The high water peak this year was reached on Apr. 9 when the reservoir stood at 701.81 feet during the spring runoff.

SCHWEITZER PLANE
SAINT-ETIENNE, France (AP) — A special stretcher-equipped plane ordered by Dr. Albert Schweitzer left Tuesday for the celebrated humanitarian's jungle headquarters.

The single-engine plane will be used by Schweitzer to airlift patients to his hospital compound in the rugged jungle.

Give Ambulance Aid, Escort Soviet Convoy

BERLIN (AP) — Soviet sentries traveling to the Red war memorial in West Berlin switched from buses to the cramped safety of armored personnel carriers Tuesday night to avoid exposure to new stoning attacks.

The carriers were tailed by American military vehicles all the way into and out of West Berlin without incident.

The Western Allies meanwhile took steps to halt violence at the Communist wall, among them the stationing of a U.S. Army ambulance on standby duty at the sector border to aid any refugees shot by East German guards.

The Russians, apparently tired of dodging rocks and bottles hurled by angry West Berliners crossed over from East Berlin in a protected convoy but without any show of arms.

Heavy rain and extra police discouraged any new outbursts by West Berliners protesting the slaying of a young East German refugee at the wall last Friday.

But the Soviets were taking no chances. In place of the usual buses for the change of guard at the war memorial located in the British sector, the sentries rode in three armored carriers.

Bringing up the rear were a Soviet staff car, an American military police sedan and two West Berlin motorcycle police. The convoy reached the memorial without incident.

On the trip back, also uneventful, the convoy was tailed by five U.S. M.P. cars as far as Checkpoint Charlie at the border.

A U.S. Army spokesman said he did not know how many Russians were in the vehicles.

The shooting of an East German refugee last Friday triggered three nights of bloody anti-Communist riots — and some anti-American outbursts — by enraged West Berliners that pushed this divided city to new heights of tension.

The Allies laid part of the blame for the violent wall demonstrations on Communist agents. They charged the Reds were trying to stir up trouble at a time when Moscow is raising pressure to force the Western garrison from the isolated city.

The rising tension in Berlin brought a flurry of diplomatic activity in Western capitals.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk called in Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin in Washington and discussed the events of the last few days in Berlin.

The Soviet commandant, Col. P. V. Signaov, has refused to meet the Western commandants. In retaliation, Maj. Gen. Albert Watson II, the U.S. commandant, twice refused to accept Soviet protests Sunday and Monday against West Berlin stoning of Russian buses.

Dispatch of the ambulance appeared to be an attempt to pacify West Berliners roused to fury by the failure of the West to help a fleeing East German bleeding slowly to death only 200 yards from the checkpoint last Friday after being wounded by Red guards.

In Washington, informed sources said Washington had given clearance for American soldiers in West Berlin to aid East Germans wounded on the Communist side of the wall. But they emphasized this does not include permission to help East Germans attempt to escape to the West.

In Bonn, a spokesman for West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said he was drafting letters to leaders of the four occupying powers of Berlin.

Crowds Cheer Winnie's Release from Hospital

LONDON (AP) — Sir Winston Churchill came home from the hospital Tuesday triumphantly flashing a broad smile and a V-sign to his cheering countrymen.

The old warrior was carried in a sedan chair from London's Middlesex Hospital where, with the help of brandy and cigars, he fought a 54-day campaign to recover from a fractured hip.

Hundreds jammed the street outside and greeted Britain's wartime prime minister with cries of "Good Old Winnie!" and "God bless you, Winnie!"

Light summer drizzle let up as he emerged from a private side entrance of the hospital.

Nurses and patients packed the hospital windows and craned over a rooftop parapet.

As he waved his big cigar at the crowd, the 87-year-old Sir Winston was lifted into a waiting ambulance.

Sir Winston broke his left hip June 28 in a fall in his hotel room while on a holiday in Monte Carlo. Next day he was flown to Middlesex Hospital.

Sir Winston looked fit and beaming Tuesday. He wore a gray suit and bow tie. His gray Homburg rested in his lap.

There were cheers all the way as police escorted Churchill's ambulance through two miles of crowded London streets to his Hyde Park Gate home. In a car in front rode Lady Churchill.

Sir Winston will convalesce in a specially constructed suite on the ground floor. It contains a bedroom, bathroom, dining room, and accommodation for nurses.

Nearly 1,000 people were gathered in the sedate and secluded little street to welcome him home.

Churchill raised his hat to the crowd, smiled and waved. Then, to an appreciative roar, he gave his famous V-sign.

Churchill stopped his attendants on the steps to pose for photographers.

Awaiting him was a mountain of mail and good wishes from all parts of the world.

Churchill arrived home at 1:10 p.m. — just in time for lunch of soup and rare steak. There was a family reunion Tuesday night.

The News In Brief

By The Associated Press

● **NEW YORK** — Officers of the Bon Ami Co. were accused in State Supreme Court Tuesday of diverting about \$500,000 of the company funds to their own use through dummy corporations, false entries and kickbacks.

Suing stockholders charged through their attorneys that the defendant officers entered into "schemes and devices" to conceal transfers of funds by improper entries in Bon Ami's books.

● **WASHINGTON** — The Administration scored a partial victory on its farm proposals Tuesday when the Senate voted out the basic authority for the old system of price supports on corn and other livestock feed grains.

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Italian Quake Kills 6; Tremors Reach Jackie

NAPLES, Italy (AP) — An earthquake jarred southern Italy from coast to coast at dusk Tuesday, killing at least six persons and injuring scores.

The Ravello vacation villa of Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, the American President's wife, felt a slight tremor. Reports from the household said that life went on about as usual at the villa perched on a cliff 20 miles south of hard-hit Naples.

The quake shattered windows in this crowded port city, opened cracks in new buildings and touched off wide panic.

Several towns and villages 150 miles across the Italian peninsula on the Adriatic seacoast were in darkness as a result of broken power lines.

Neapolitans fled from a five-second shower of falling stone and chips of concrete.

Many headed for the countryside and up the lower slopes of dormant Mt. Vesuvius, leaving Italy's third largest city to only

part of its 1.5 million people for several hours.

As calm returned they streamed back into the city.

The quake registered at 5 on the 12-grade Mercalli intensity scale. The Faenza Government observatory, 340 miles away in northern Italy near Bologna, said the earthquake knocked seismographic needles off their recording drums.

President Amintore Fanfani telephoned the mayors of affected communities, telling them to report to Rome any damage and any need for emergency aid.

Police in Naples said property damage was negligible. Firemen patrolled streets littered with broken glass and inspected buildings for signs of structural weakness.

Naples hospitals admitted 60 persons with broken bones and bruises.

Members of the Kennedy household staff at the villa on a seaside cliff 20 miles south of Naples said an undulating tremor was felt there but that all was calm.

38 Nurses to Stay at SUI

Of 75 nurses who received bachelor of science degrees in nursing Aug. 8 at SUI after completing the basic program in the College of Nursing, 47 have already accepted positions in Iowa. Of nine who will go to other states, only two are residents of Iowa.

Nineteen of the graduates were either undecided about future nursing positions or had not had official confirmation of posts for which they had applied at the time they left the campus. Most of these also expected to remain in Iowa. Of the 47 who have accepted positions in the state, eight came to SUI as students from other states.

Thirty-eight of the August graduates remaining in Iowa will stay at SUI. Thirty-two of these have accepted positions in General Hospital. One will work at Psychopathic Hospital, another in the Child Development Clinic, and three will supervise clinical practice in psychiatric nursing. Another will do graduate work at SUI on a traineeship.

Other Iowa positions to be filled by SUI graduates include three in public health nursing, two in school nursing and four in hospitals.

Completion of the basic nursing program at SUI qualifies students to take state licensing examinations. The Iowa examination will be given in Des Moines Sept. 24 and 25. Sixty-six of the August graduates of SUI's basic program have registered to take the Iowa examinations, and nine will take the board examinations in the states in which they expect to be employed.

Six August graduates of SUI's general nursing program — for registered nurses who wish to obtain a college degree — already hold licenses to practice.

U.S. officials said countersteps have been decided on should the Communists, for example, refuse to let the Western ambulance cross into East Berlin. But the officials declined, on security grounds, to spell out the proposed countermeasures.

The current wave of concern over the potentially war-provoking Berlin situation follows last Friday's death of an East Berlin youth. Mortally wounded by Red gunfire as he tried to escape to the West, the youth lay bleeding on the Communist side of the wall for more than an hour while U.S. forces on the other side made no move to assist him even though Western troops were supposed to have free movement throughout all Berlin.

Tensions have mounted rapidly since, with angry West Berliners condemning the U.S. occupation

Rusk Calls Dobrynin For Berlin Meeting

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State Dean Rusk called in Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin on short notice Tuesday to press urgently for a Berlin commandants' meeting. The aim is to cut down on dangerous incidents at the Berlin wall.

The State Department followed up by convening ambassadorial representatives of the United States, Britain, France and West Germany. This session was called to hear about the Rusk-Dobrynin talk and discuss the many possible ramifications of the Allied decision to give medical help to wounded East Berliners on the Communist side of the wall.

Sending an ambulance to aid injured would-be-

Tomorrow's Education — Today's Problem

The student who attends a first-quality liberal arts college in 1970 will almost certainly be either an intellectually superior student or a member of a family with above average finances. Lamentably, the latter case will hold true quite as frequently as the former. Most of the colleges do not have the scholarship funds to assist as many students as they would like to, and the average family simply cannot afford the annual \$2,000 tab for a year's dose of education.

Sidney Tickton, eminent educational executive with the Ford Foundation, has surveyed the future plans of 100 private colleges in the country, and he reports that the colleges are finding it impossible to increase the scholarship funds and part-time employment possibilities quickly enough to attract a meaningful percentage of the qualified but needy students.

Are our colleges to depart from their traditions and educate only the elite? They are indeed unless certain steps are taken now to reverse the trend. The colleges must initiate comprehensive fund-raising activities from their alumni, religious denominations, philanthropic foundations, industry, local communities, and state and federal governments. Collegiate efforts to elicit financial support have, in the main, been crude, disorganized, and ineffectual. Americans have more faith in education than they have in the efficacy of religion, and they will support educational enterprises which display some initiative and vigor.

Our colleges must be prepared to question the traditional doctrines which have dominated institutional policy-making just as the teachers have encouraged compassionate skepticism among their students. Too many colleges believe there is some inherent virtue in being small. The "personal associations" which are so laboriously praised in small college publications are hardly beneficial if the teacher is incompetent or is too frightened of the prospect of mingling with his students to associate with them. Inter-related projects with groups of sister institutions can effect mutually advantageous study programs to conserve research facilities and specialized skills without wasteful duplication of effort.

New York and Illinois have pioneered in the establishment of state sponsored scholarships for well qualified, needy students. The scholarships can be applied by the student toward the cost of his education at any college or university located within the state boundaries. Iowa's own Gibson Report, underwritten by the state legislature, proposed such a state scholarship program, but it, like most of the provisions of the report, was ignored.

Alternate periods of study and employment as practiced at Antioch College can provide students with the income necessary to pay college bills and also begin a valuable vocational experience. Long-range payment plans can ease the individual's financial plight. Loan funds are just now reaching a widespread acceptance by parents and students; most families in recent years thought little of paying for a new automobile over a span of several years, but were hesitant to make the same investment in their children's education.

No nation is strong enough to squander its richest natural resource — human intelligence. Your children and your children's children have no future if educational opportunity evaporates in this country. Become well informed on the policies of colleges and universities in our state and investigate what the governmental bodies propose to do to aid education.

—Joe Morton

He'll Have To Guess, Then Take the Raps

President Kennedy would have to be King Solomon backed by a far more efficient spy system than the Central Intelligence Agency to honestly meet the terms laid down by Congress for granting aid to Communist governed countries.

Such aid may be granted, Congress said in the foreign assistance bill signed by Mr. Kennedy, if the President finds, and reports to Congress, that 1) it is necessary for U.S. security, 2) that it will strengthen the aided nation's independence from Moscow, and 3) that such nation is not controlled by the international Communist bloc.

All that the President can do in appraising these qualifications for aid is to make an educated guess. And there will be some in Congress who will be ready to challenge his judgment — as, for example, on Poland.

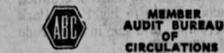
One suspects that he will not be too tightly bound by the legalisms of the matter but will take his best judgments and take the raps.

—The Oregonian

The Daily Iowan

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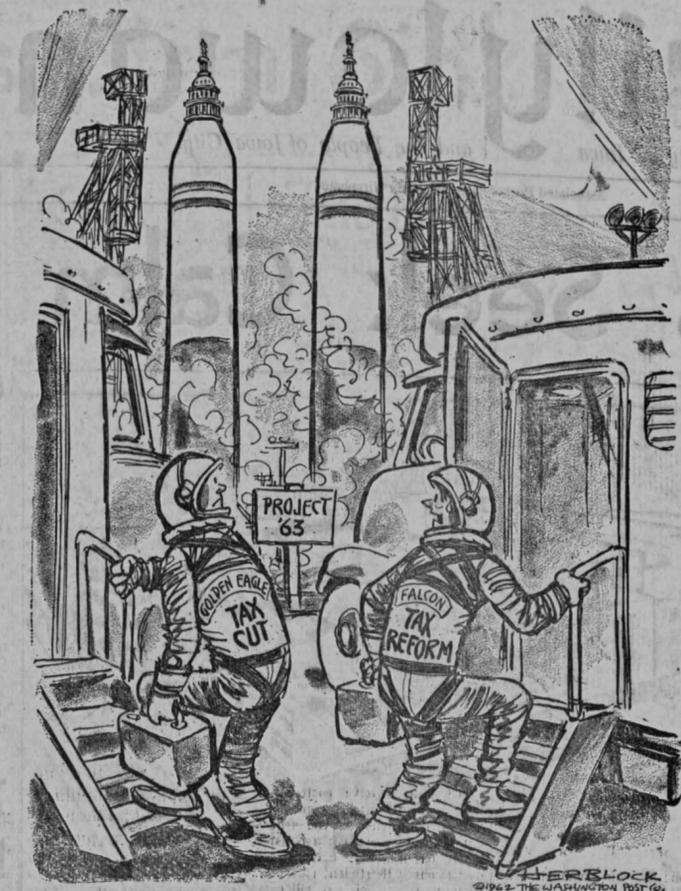
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'In Case Anything Should Go Wrong, I Want You to Know It's Been Nice Being Teamed Together'

Severeid Comments—

The Great West—Progress Can Be Resistance to Change

By ERIC SEVEIREID
ASPEN, Colorado — A writer who lugs his typewriter on his vacation is not necessarily serving either himself or his readers — at least not in the first week or two of the disordered collapse common to so many of us in this generation who have lost the art of ordered relaxation. The writer pays the extra weight charge for his machine but the reader is apt to pay for a short weight package in this valley the air is thin at eight thousand feet and while the body feels heavy, first thoughts have a quality of weightlessness.

I am obliged to plead a special guilt; sentiment obscures clarity for me. I have been in love with the American West all my life and absence has only made the heart grow foolishly fonder. I can understand the faults of the West but I cannot really feel them. I persist in thinking of the West as the typical America and proof to the contrary from a thousand historians and demographers never dislodges this feeling in the blood. I continue to doubt that Americans who have never felt the spirit of the West can ever feel the deepest spirit of America and I have to hope I am fatally wrong.

I SUPPOSE boyhood in a small western town can never be overcome. One spends half a lifetime trying, in a sense, to overcome it, only to conclude that the effort was probably a mistake, a confusion in the spirit. It leads to embarrassing inconsistencies. The soot of the streets of New York offends and angers me; when I walk the Main Street of Aspen the billowing dust from the passing jeeps and horses smells like perfume in my prejudiced nostrils.

Last week in the Madison Avenue rush hour my taxi driver paused over-long at the green light to exchange conversational chaff with a colleague whose cab was alongside, and I silently cursed. Last night in Aspen I engaged a dust covered "Taxi" to ride from Main Street out to my lodgings by the Roaring Fork River. At the lighted drug store the sun-browned driver braked, got out, returned after a while and said, "I noticed Mrs. — in there. I just bought a horse her daughter wanted very badly and I thought I better find out how things were with the little girl." I didn't curse, silently or otherwise: It seemed right and natural to me.

BUT THE PRIVILEGE of the public prints should not, perhaps, extend to private confessions. By training and contract writers of my ilk are engaged to apply their ink at the junctions where the personal meets and general, at the growing points of our collective life. Coloradans have their

public problems, and if others share my feelings that this magnificent region exists as a king of irreplaceable national trust — as Switzerland's elevated calm is king of international trust for all Europeans — then some of these problems concern all Americans as trustees.

One of the problems of these mountain dwellers is essentially the same as the problem now engaging the passions of many alarmed groups of city dwellers, east and west. It is to preserve as much environment of space and beauty as we possibly can, in the name of our children and grandchildren, to prevent the total mutilation of the face of this American earth. To speak of crowding commercialization of the immense West may seem strange to Americans of the East. Indeed as one flies over the Rockies at high altitude his dominant impression is one of vast emptiness.

ON CLOSER, ground level observation the impression alters. As only a few can live on the sands of our deserts, so only a few can live on the steep sides of these rugged mountains. The residential and exploitive opportunities lie in the very narrow valleys whose length and number are unexpandable. Heavy buying pressures come from commercial spirits persons are working hard and hastily for ordinances and tax deductible trust arrangements to save all possible meadowland for public parks, camping and fishing grounds. One group of leading citizens here has been known to sneak out their modern, picture window homes and saw down highway billboards in the dark of night — a revival of frontier vigilantism in the name of esthetics!

These fights can be lost, one by one, until all is gone. Nothing could be more depressing than to learn from Cervi's provocative "Rocky Mountain Journal" that old Central City with its famous opera house is fraying at the edges with the blight of creeping honkytonkism.

WHAT IS dawning upon people here too, it seems to me, is the realization that "progress" can no longer be defined only in the traditional American sense of change, of building and booming it must now also be defined to mean preservation and prevention of change, as it has meant in England for many years past.

The Denver Post blazes the words "Rocky Mountain Empire" on every front page but no doubt it means an empire of power and wealth and population. But the visitor can wish at least to see an empire of space and calm, of natural beauty and human dignity. Such an empire in the middle of an increasingly crowded and ugly America could be the pride and the frequent refuge for all of us, the chance in which to hold in perpetuity the Holy Grail of the oldest, truest American spirit.

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Book Review —

The Yankee Queen — People, People Everywhere, But . . .

REVIEWED BY JOHN K. HUTCHENS
Herald Tribune News Service
THE LONELY LIFE. By Bette Davis. Putnam. 315 pages. \$5.75.

NEW YORK — There was this girl born in 1908 in Lowell, Mass. who went to Broadway and then to Hollywood and back to Broadway and, quite recently, to Hollywood again, and now has written a book about it all — or mostly all. The book is "The Lonely Life," by Bette Davis, a bone-deep New Englander, and one of the first things you may note about it is its effect on that cherished stereotype, The Tight-Lipped Yankee. There really isn't much left of it by the time Miss Davis has had her not exactly

tight-lipped say. At the very first glance that word "lonely" is a shade perplexing in the title of her well-populated book, but presently its reason is apparent. Because she was for long a queen in her particular kingdom, she was surrounded by her subjects. Still, everybody knows that monarchs inevitably are set apart, sometimes to the point of contracting marriages that have to be described as morganatic — which, in fact, is the way this one describes hers, adding that they were charades and farcical ones at that.

Unlike certain of her big-name contemporaries in Hollywood, she was a first-rate actress as well as an unquiet petrel. She got there the hard way, in the early 1930s, by learning her craft in out-of-town stock and behind the footlights in Times Square.

SMALL GOOD that background did her, she relates, when she arrived in Hollywood, whence she was about to depart in failure after six months of futility when the great George Arliss engaged her as leading lady for one of his uniquely polished productions. That was the turning point.

Whom could a fast-rising queen count on for understanding? Nobody. Her first husband, a girlhood beau, "resisted" her problems. Her own mother urged her to avoid motherhood. Warner

Twilight of the Gypsies — A Thousand Years, Maybe

By JOHN CROSBY

CARTAMA, Spain — The gypsy was burnt wrinkled mahogany from working with the animals and he looked quite a lot like Anthony Quinn — powerful, watchful, mistrustful. We sat in a tiny bar in this lovely, whitewashed Andalusian village (not a whit different from a thousand other white-washed Spanish villages except that its Virgin is dollsize and there's a story goes with it) and he talked of gypsy life in 1962.

THE GYPSIES, those wanderers over the face of Europe, who will (the legends say and they're mostly right) steal your eyeballs if you blink, are finding life in the automobile age hostile. Gypsies do a lot of things. They make baskets. They tell fortunes. They're still the world's best practitioners of the flamenco. Gypsies are the best tinkers in Spain. The man at the forge in any Spanish town is still most likely to be a gypsy. Gypsies fix the pots and mend the pipes. But their real love was horses and mules. They know more about horses and mules than almost anyone else, including, of course, more ways to steal them. But the days of the horse and mule are, as we all know, numbered. This is the day of the horse and tractor. Nowhere this side of the Iron Curtain is the tractor and the car coming in more slowly than in Spain. You can still drive a hundred miles in any direction in Spain on back roads — which is to say any dirt road, which is 90 per cent of them — and never see a tractor and few cars.

Still, the gypsy said mournfully, the horse and mule are disappearing. In the old days, a gypsy could go to a fair (there's a fair somewhere in Spain practically every day of the year and some gypsies do nothing else but travel from fair to fair) and there he'd find maybe 300 horses and mules. Any 10-year-old gypsy girl could make off with seven or eight

horses and mules out of a herd like that without attracting too much attention.

TODAY, as few as 30 horses and mules will show up at a fair and it would be a genius gypsy indeed who could steal one without arousing an instant hullabaloo. Gypsies, said my burnt gypsy, are reduced to earning an honest living. Actually, he didn't say it like that. He rather implied that gypsies have always been wrongfully accused of stealing everything that turns up missing, from Goyas to that missile that disappeared without a trace in the general direction of the moon sometime ago.

There's not the slightest doubt that a few of the objects that vanished in Spain in the last month disappeared into the pockets of gypsies, but not, for heaven's sake, everything. Still, just about everything is what the gypsies get blamed for. The Spanish police have a time-tested method of extracting confessions out of gypsies which dates clear back to the Inquisition. They just beat the whey out of them. If you beat him hard enough and long enough, a gypsy will confess to stealing Elizabeth Taylor from Eddie Fisher. Or even the Stone of Scorne out of Westminster Abbey.

Not long ago in a little Spanish town near here, a saloon got heated for 5,000 pesetas. "Sure enough, the cops landed on a gypsy, but instead of beating him up, they beat up his kid brother until the older gypsy, not liking this much, confessed to stealing the dough which he didn't steal. My burnt gypsy told me mournfully that two Black Marias wander around Spain just picking up gypsies who are forced to confess to thefts they didn't commit.

THIS HAS MADE the life of the vagrant gypsy so hard that more and more they are settling down, alas, in the towns where they mend the pots, make the baskets, and trade. It's a commonplace that any gypsy woman is worth ten of the men. The burnt gypsy's wife, for example, buys cloth in Malaga and sells it for a profit in the little towns near Cartama. The burnt gypsy claims he pads out his wife's income by working

with the animals in the fields. However, the talk around Cartama is that mostly he sits on his behind and lets his wife work, which is fairly common practice among gypsies and should be (I'm laying myself wide open for the Go Jump In the Lake department of the Union of World Women) be more widespread everywhere.

Since they are the scapegoats of Spain, an honest gypsy must be more honest, reverent, truthful, than almost anyone to avoid being blamed for everything that happens in the town in which he settles. Consequently good gypsies are as trusted and trustworthy as the Bank of England. More and more, they marry outside gypsy ranks, alas, diluting their fiercely free personalities.

TOWN LIFE is good for gypsies but cities — at least the village gypsies say this — corrupt them. "The Malaga gypsies sell their wives to the sailors," a village gypsy told me scornfully. As for the gypsies of Granada, who live in picturesque caves feeding on hordes of tourists, his language got sulphurous. Nobody can be harder on a gypsy than another gypsy.

Innards, in spite of the deplorable inroads of the automobile age and the pressure toward respectability and those Black Marias driving or urging the gypsy to disappear into the mass of civilians, it'll be a thousand or so years before the gypsies lose their wild, fierce, fresh, exuberant individuality. Just watch one dancing the flamenco, turning her body into a scorching flame — boneless, muscled, savage, and disciplined. Or watch a gypsy woman telling fortunes, telling her superb lies, while probing your soul to see how stupid (or intelligent), how weak-willed (or strong) you are, how much she can take you for, how quickly, and with what method. Or listen to a couple of gypsies talking Calo, the gypsy language in Spain, used frequently as a thief's language, so they can plan their confidence games right in front of their victim.

Neither the automobile nor the Spanish police will subdue them in our lifetime.

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ROSCOE DRUMMOND Reports —

Wrong Partners in 'Alliance' Paves Way for Communists

By ROSCOE DRUMMOND
SALVADOR, Brazil — Although the United States has recognized and resumed economic aid to Peru under its military junta, this question of dealing with Latin American dictatorships will arise again and again in various forms in the coming months. It is in the making again in Argentina right now.

IT IS EASY to argue that for economic, financial, and strategic reasons we ought to work with any stable Latin American regime, military or not. It is easy to argue that the United States cannot impose democracy on any country and that on the basis of practical politics we should make any Government that is securely in power a working partner in the Alliance for Progress.

But there are strong counter arguments. In the first place, all Latin American countries together with the United States are now explicitly committed to using the Alliance for Progress to strengthen "democratic institutions." For myself, I am more than ever convinced that long-term economic development and needed social reform can be achieved only through a developing Latin American democracy.

Here in Salvador, the Conference on Tensions in Development, attended by political leaders and economic experts from the whole hemisphere, examined very frankly the role of the military in the life of Latin American

countries and especially in the task of economic growth and social improvement. Although much of the report was off-the-record, I can report there was wide agreement on these five points:

- 1) Military Governments are usually a serious deterrent to economic growth.
- 2) The oligarchical right-wing in many countries does not hesitate to use the army as a weapon of survival through so-called preventive coups.
- 3) The armaments race in Latin America, encouraged by a supposed need for hemisphere defense, although outdated by modern weapons, extravagantly increases military budgets at the expense of social and economic needs.
- 4) Swollen military budgets can and should be cut in order to build schools and provide teachers for millions of illiterate people and thus create the skills for a better industrial and farm economy.
- 5) At times the generals may be a moderating power, preventing national chaos and for a time producing surface stability. But military dictatorships offer no durable solution to social problems and unwittingly prepare the ground for the advent of Communism, by conditioning the public to accept repressions.

THIS LATTER point is well-expounded by Salvador de Madariaga, Spanish historian and philosopher, in his new book "Latin America Between the Eagle and the Bear," in which he says: "The dictator and his country's Communist party collaborate in opposition to grind out of existence the middle-way parties. 'The longer the dictator lasts,

the stronger grows the Communist party of his country and the brighter its chances of success when the dictator falls.

THE EASE with which Castro veered from a revolution which he presented as democratic to one the Communist character of which is now undeniable was due to the long apprenticeship in totalitarianism inflicted on the Cuban people by Batista."

Most of the participants at the Salvador conference, including influential political and intellectual Latin American leaders, privately approved the United States action in suspending economic aid to the junta in Peru. Further, the seminar which dealt with the role of the military, put this conclusion on the record: "The United States must understand, and Latin American countries realize, that to continue to support military development is contrary to each nation's welfare."

Diplomatic relations with a military regime is one thing. But it seems to me that making a military dictatorship a working partner with the Alliance for Progress is like trying to make a creek run up hill and is paving the way for Communism.

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Or So They Say

You can recognize age when you find it is more fun to go to work than it used to be work to have fun.

—Garner Leader

The U.N. may not be much good now; but we imagine the first wheel was not very round.

—Waterloo Courier

University Bulletin Board

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IOWA MEMORIAL UNION INTERIM HOURS (Aug. 9 to Sept. 30): 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.

Professor Paul Heinberg Invents Unusual Language Training Device

An SUI professor has invented a language-training device that he says "can teach, with suitable programming, any language skill at least as well as human instructors, with much less learning effort."

The device is called an Avuitor by its inventor, Paul Heinberg, an assistant professor of speech, and a director of scientific research in oral communications.

The Avuitor primarily teaches correct pronunciation of words and basic fundamentals of a language. It can also teach the meaning of words and phrases through use of pictures, but it is not merely a translating machine.

Professor Heinberg says it has almost unlimited possibilities in teaching basic skills of every language, and he predicts it will mean a tremendous increase in the amount of language instruction. Such conventional languages as English, French, Russian or Thai can be taught effectively and economically with it, he said.

It can teach other language systems such as Morse code, phonetics, musicography, choreography and diacritics. In speech correction, it can be used to remedy speech defects, and normal individuals can use it for speech improvement, he added.

A new method of language instruction was also developed by Professor Heinberg. Patents are pending for both the machine and the method. Development and patenting were supported by the SUI Foundation through the alumni's Old Gold Development Fund.

The Avuitor utilizes the international phonetic language—a system of symbols to represent every possible speech sound—as a medium of communication with the student. After some 15 hours of instruction, the student totally masters phonetics for a lifetime, Prof. Heinberg said. He likened the process to learning to ride a bicycle, in that a person can still ride after being away from one for 10 years.

Phonetics Mastery
"Once the student has acquired this mastery, the machine can communicate to the student (and vice versa) about oral matters in written form. This does not mean that the student translates from sound to writing any more than one reads handwriting and translates it mentally into print to understand it," he said.

The Avuitor is operated in the following manner:
A student wishing to learn the correct pronunciation of a French word, for instance, will first attempt to pronounce that word. To determine whether his pronunciation is "correct," the student then presses a button which lights up the phonetic spelling of that word on the Avuitor panel.

By seeing the phonetic spelling, he can immediately tell whether his pronunciation corresponds to the correct pronunciation of the word. If he has made an error, he is also immediately aware of what the correct sound should be.

"We find a perfect correspondence between the ability to pronounce correctly and to write phonetics correctly," Prof. Heinberg said. "Hence, any student who can pronounce a phrase in French correctly can, with his prior knowledge of phonetics, write it correctly in phonetics."

He added that a student who has mastered phonetics habitually and reads a word in phonetics is not reading the word so much as he is "hearing it through his eyes."

To further enforce his understanding, the student may also listen to a taped recording of the correct pronunciation. The recording is on a revolving drum within the device. It is synchronized with the light source that illuminates the phonetic spelling on the panel.

The student listens to the recording through earphones as many times as he wishes. After mastering the correct pronunciation of that word, he pushes another switch which simultaneously changes the recording and the illuminated word.

The Mechanism
Research models, now being built by the Mast Development Company of Davenport, contain an additional mechanism that permits the student to learn the correct pronunciation of a word by spelling it in the phonetic language.

The mechanism is of two types. One model has a keyboard similar to a typewriter keyboard, but with phonetic symbols as keys. The other has a roll of paper tape upon which the student can write his response.

On the keyboard model, the student listens to the recording and attempts to spell the word phonetically by typing on the keys. If his spelling (and therefore his pronunciation) is correct, nothing happens. But if he hits a wrong key, a buzzer immediately notifies him that his pronunciation is incorrect.

On the paper tape model, the student listens to the recording and writes the phonetic language spelling of the word on the tape. By comparing his spelling (pronunciation) with that which is lighted on the panel, he can see his errors.

The Avuitor's panel is not limited to foreign words, however. Pictures and words or phrases printed in either the student's native language or in the language to be learned can be used. As many as 200 such units can be included, offering the possibility of a wide



Prof and Proxy

Operating the pilot model of the Avuitor is the machine's inventor, Paul Heinberg, assistant professor of speech. The Avuitor is a language-training device that speeds up the learning of language fundamentals and pronunciation. Shown are three paragraphs from Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland."

variety of combinations, Prof. Heinberg said.

Research models of the Avuitor will be used by researchers at universities throughout the country to develop experimental programs. Each researcher will use several devices for programming foreign languages and for testing various modes of presentation using available programs of spelling, phonetics and diacritics.

Research models will be used at SUI for teaching French pronunciation and for building French vocabulary, Prof. Heinberg said. The Department of Speech Pathology and Audiology has also indicated an interest for teaching speech correction.

Research Models
Research models are being built in three separate units, Prof. Heinberg said, but mass production models will be one unit. Production of these more compact models should begin in about two years.

"They will be approximately the size of a portable typewriter, and will weigh about as much as an 8 mm. movie projector. Being portable, they will have an added advantage of being usable for both home instruction and homework at any level from pre-school to adult education, Prof. Heinberg said.

Research models are priced at \$350 to 400, and mass production models will sell for approximately \$150, he said. An official from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare has estimated

that 30 million machines for spelling should be sold within 10 years, Prof. Heinberg said.

The Avuitor has several advantages over a language laboratory, where a student listens to recorded master tapes, he said. There a human instructor must evaluate his performance and correct errors. Usually this cannot be done until the next class period or the next day, and the student may repeat errors until they become habitual.

Correction of errors is made immediately by the Avuitor, and an instructor need not be present, Prof. Heinberg said. Through his knowledge of the phonetic language, the student can evaluate and correct his errors himself.

The Avuitor differs from so-called "teaching machines," presently available, in one important respect, Prof. Heinberg said. Such "teaching machines" are purely verbal with printed programs and manual responses.

In teaching languages, stimuli can only be presented pictorially or in print on such machines, and never orally as the Avuitor does. Partly because so many words can be pictorialized, this system is not satisfactory for teaching languages, Prof. Heinberg said.

Changes in Class
"The Avuitor will free instructors from the chores and drudgery both in and out of the classroom while the student is mastering the fundamentals," he said. "It will permit them to cover other materials and to begin human instruction at a much more advanced level."

This means classes will be able to advance more rapidly into reading foreign language works and discussing them in the foreign tongue. This is usually the ultimate goal of foreign language instruction, Professor Heinberg said.

Comparing it to football, he said that a person does not learn the fundamentals such as blocking, tackling and passing merely to know how to do them. The real aim is to be able to play and enjoy the game.

The Avuitor will also present some problems, Prof. Heinberg said. The danger of "addiction" will be present because students will be so rewarded for their efforts that they will "crave" more and more instruction from the machine.

Perhaps the biggest problem will be in testing, the SUI professor said. The present "A" through "F" grading scale will not be practical because all of the students will thoroughly learn the material.

"What will probably be necessary," he suggested, "will be a grading scale to indicate where the student is in relation to the rest of the class in terms of rapidity of learning."
"Some will take many more hours than others to reach the same stage, but once having reached that stage, their differences in ability will be negligible."

100 Scientists Visit Schools In Program

Visits this week to schools in Brandon and Waterloo will mark the beginning of the third year of the Iowa Visiting Scientist Program, according to T. R. Porter, associate professor of science education at SUI.

More than a hundred Iowa scientists from colleges, universities and industries throughout the state will participate by making some 400 visits to Iowa schools by next May, said Professor Porter, director of the program.

Visits by scientists to 93 Iowa schools have already been scheduled for the next three months, Porter said.

The participating scientists are specialists in such fields as aerodynamics, biology, botany, mycology, zoology, conservation, helminthology, physiology, protozoology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, pharmacy, physics, physical science, psychology, and agricultural, chemical and electrical engineering.

These scientists will make one-, two- or three-day visits to elementary schools, high schools and junior colleges in the state during the school year. Their visits, at the request of the schools, are made at no charge to the local school.

The visits involve conferences with individual students, meetings with science teachers and school administrators, lectures and demonstrations in science classes, and discussions with student clubs. In some cases, the scientist will give an evening lecture open to the public, speak to local civic groups, or meet with teachers at county or district school meetings.

Prof. Porter said that the scientists can give local students and residents of the community "accurate and up-to-date scientific knowledge which is so fundamental for today's citizen."

He explained that the purpose of the Iowa program is to improve the teaching of science and mathematics, to arouse interest in scientific activities, and to establish closer relations between local science teachers and scientists in the state's colleges, universities and industries.

The program is under the joint sponsorship of the Iowa Academy of Science, the National Science Foundation and SUI and is headquartered on campus.

Administrators of Iowa high schools and junior colleges who would like to have a scientist visit local classes can send their requests to T. R. Porter at SUI, Iowa City.

Iowa City's Public Schools Will Open Sept. 4

The 1962-63 session of the Iowa City Community School District will open Sept. 4, with an estimated enrollment of 5,650, as compared to last year's enrollment of 5,214.

According to Superintendent Buford W. Garner, an anticipated 275 staff members will operate the eight elementary schools, two junior high schools and Iowa City High School.

The major improvement in the school system, Garner said, is the completion of the new Robert Lucas Elementary School, which will house 450 to 500 students.

Residents of Central, South and Stadium Parks and Hawkeye Apartments are requested to enroll their elementary school children at Roosevelt Elementary School. Pupils living in other married housing areas should enroll at Lincoln Elementary School.

The opening day of school will be a full session for all grades, with

the exception of kindergarten. Orientation for new teachers in the district will be held Thursday and Friday at City High. The staff workshop will be held Monday through Friday of next week.

2 Missing Girls Found Unharmed

ALEXANDRIA, Va. (AP)—Two bewildered and hungry little girls were found locked in the bathroom of a vacant apartment Tuesday after a widespread 48-hour search. They were unharmed.

They said they had locked themselves in while at play Sunday afternoon and waited patiently for rescue while an intensive search went on all around them and spread throughout the metropolitan Washington, D.C., area.

Participating in the hunt were hundreds of policemen, firemen, soldiers, Marines, civilians and, finally, FBI agents.

Not a clue was found until two

FBI men, backtracking over the whole area, came upon a jammed bathroom door in an unoccupied apartment less than a block from the missing girls' homes.

Inside they found Rita Ohlgren and Maria Teresa Morley, both 7 and both hungry. Neither had eaten since Sunday noon, although there was plenty of water to drink.

Flabbergasted, agents U. Leroy Swenney and Lansing P. (Pet) Logan demanded:

"Are you the little girls we're looking for?"

"Yes," they replied. Restored to their parents, Rita and Teresa called for peanut butter sandwiches.

CLASSIFIEDS

Typing	4	Wanted	18
TYPING service, IBM electric, x2565 or 7-9986 after 5 p.m.	9-8	Woman graduate student desires to share apt. with other woman graduate student. Write Box 49, Daily Iowan.	9-19
TYPING: Electric IBM; accurate, experienced. Dial 7-2518.	8-30R	Help Wanted	19
NANCY KRUSE, IBM Electric Typing Service. Dial 8-6854.	8-28R	FOUNTAIN help. Excellent hours and salary. Apply in person Lubins, 118 East Washington.	8-24
Home Furnishings	10	WANTED part time secretary; 9:00 to 1:00. Phone 8-1126.	8-24
MATRESSES, box springs, Hollywood frames, headboards, and bunk beds. See our Factory Show Room on Highway 6 west at 10th Avenue, Coralville, Pickart Mattress Co.	9-7	MALE or female student dealers. Watkins Products, \$2.84 hourly wage. Write 367 2nd Ave. S.W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	9-4
Misc. For Sale	11	Fountain help wanted. Part or full time. Apply in person. Lubins, 118 East Washington.	9-4
LARGE, heavy plastic bags, 25c. Air cooled Down Launderette, 228 South Clinton.	9-2	Personal	24
Apartments For Rent	15	A TIP for the wise — to sell, buy or swap use Daily-Iowan Want Ads for quick, efficient and inexpensive service.	
FURNISHED three room apartment. All utilities paid. Will accommodate two or three students. Call Mr. Byers, EM 3-5813 or write 3530 Cottage Grove Ave. in Cedar Rapids.	9-16	3 Easy Ways To Order Your WANT ADS!	
Rooms For Rent	16	1. PHONE IN	
ROOMS for male students. Dial 7-7485.	8-24	7-4191	
GRADUATE men and women: Rooms, cooking, large studio, small cottage, \$30 up. Graduate House. Dial 7-3703 or 8-3975.	9-17R	2. COME IN	
Wash Eight Throw Rugs		Communications Center	
IN BIG BOY AT		3. MAIL IN	
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Campus Notes

Doppmann in Contest

William Doppmann, associate professor of music at SUI, will be one of 86 contestants in the first Van Cliburn International Piano Competition to be held next month, according to Mrs. Grace Ward Lankford, competition director.

The event will be held Sept. 24 through Oct. 7 at Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Tex. The first prize will be \$10,000. Contestants must be between the ages of 17 and 28.

The competition, now planned to be held every four years, is being sponsored by the National Guild of Piano Teachers, the Fort Worth Teachers Forum, the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce and Texas Christian University.

The competition is in honor of Van Cliburn, the Texan who has won world acclaim as a pianist.

Twelve internationally-known musicians have been named judges.

Journalism Meet

Four faculty members of the SUI School of Journalism will attend the annual convention of the Association for Education in Journalism at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C., Aug. 26 through Aug. 29.

Those attending are Leslie G. Moeller, director of the School of Journalism; Lester G. Benz, assistant professor of journalism; Ellis H. Newsome, associate professor of journalism; and Rod G. Gelatt, instructor in journalism.

Moeller will serve as a member of the program committee for the convention. Gelatt will attend sessions of the Council on Radio-Television Journalism.

Following the AEJ convention, Moeller will attend the mass communications sessions of the annual American Sociological Society Convention in Washington, D.C.

Dentistry Frosh

Fifty-five students have been admitted as freshmen in the SUI College of Dentistry for the coming

Science Course

In-service institutes for science teachers and supervisors will be held on the SUI campus during the 1962-63 academic year. Classes will be held on 26 Saturdays through May 15.

One of the institutes features biology and geology for elementary school teachers and supervisors. Its purpose is to help develop confidence in teaching science. The course, which will begin Sept. 29, is designed for persons with a minimum background in science teaching. Emphasis will be upon laboratory and field work.

Applications from first-through-sixth grade teachers are being accepted through Sept. 1 at the SUI Bureau of Instructional Service, Iowa City. Thirty-six participants will be selected.

HUMAN SACRIFICE

MINILA (AP)—Police killed nine Pagan foreigners and captured 15 from a tribe that allegedly practices human sacrifice, Philippine News Service said Tuesday.

The battle took place Monday in the mountains of Mindanao Island in the southern Philippines.

122,000 Exam Sheets Scored Here Last Year

Over 122,000 student examination answer sheets at SUI were scored by the SUI Examination Service during the past fiscal year. The Examination Service, which provides detailed statistical information on examinations from all departments and colleges at SUI, also duplicated some 156,892 examinations during the fiscal year ending June 30.

ELECTION A BREEZE
SWEETWATER, Fla. (AP)—Mayor Charles Pastore and three councilmen of this suburban Miami community were returned to office after one of the most effortless contests in local history.

"Evidently everyone is satisfied with the administration," Pastore said, commenting on a slate which carried no opposition candidates.



By Johnny Hart



By MORT WALKER



feiffer

Throneberry's Homer Ends Mets' Losses at 13 Straight

NEW YORK (AP) — Marvelous Marv Throneberry came out of the first base coaching box with two out in the ninth inning Tuesday and blasted a three-run home run to enable the New York Mets to defeat the Pittsburgh Pirates 5-4, in the second game of a doubleheader and snap their latest losing streak at 13 games.

The Mets had contrived to lose the opener 9-5 after they led by two runs going into the ninth. Roger Craig, who pitched just a third of an inning in relief, was charged with his 20th defeat of the season — the first New York pitcher to pile up so many defeats in 37 years.

Throneberry had been inserted in the first base coaching box after a game of musical chairs by Manager Casey Stengel. All told the Mets employed four first base coaches during the game.

They were trailing 4-1 going into the ninth.

FIRST GAME
Pittsburgh 100 002 104 — 8 9 3
New York 000 105 000 — 6 8 2
Gibbon, Francis (4), Lamabe (6), Olive (8), Face (9) and Burgess, Leppert (9); Anderson, Craig (9), Davilauff (9) and Pignatano, W. — Olive (4-1), L. — Craig (7-20).
Home run — New York, Thomas (29).

SECOND GAME
Pittsburgh 210 000 100 — 4 7 0
New York 000 100 004 — 5 12 0
Haddix, Face (9) and Leppert; Moorehead, Davilauff (7), R. G. Miller (9) and Cannizzaro, Coleman (7), W. — R. G. Miller (2-1), L. — Face (8-5).
Home run — Pittsburgh, Leppert (3); New York, Throneberry (13).

Roberts Beats White Sox And Wynn

BALTIMORE (AP) — Robin Roberts, given unusual batting support by the Baltimore Orioles, stopped the Chicago White Sox 9-1 Tuesday night as he notched his 242nd major league victory.

Chicago's Early Wynn, seeking his 299th pitching triumph, failed to last the first inning. After losing a bases loaded walk to force in a run, the 42-year-old veteran served up a home run ball to rookie John (Boog) Powell.



WYNN
Roberts, 35, allowed seven hits and struck out five as he won his eighth game during a sparkling 1962 comeback and lowered his earned run average to 2.53. A ninth inning home run by Floyd Robinson ruined his shutout bid.

ROBERTS
Roberts, 35, allowed seven hits and struck out five as he won his eighth game during a sparkling 1962 comeback and lowered his earned run average to 2.53. A ninth inning home run by Floyd Robinson ruined his shutout bid.

Phillies Defeat Houston For 15th Straight Time

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Philadelphia Phillies beat the Houston Colts for the 14th and 15th times without a loss in a two-night doubleheader 5-3 and 7-4 Tuesday night.

Although outthit, the Phillies took the opener as Art Mahaffey won his 17th game of the season against 10 losses and pitched his 18th complete game, most in the National League. Rookie right-hander Jack Hamilton, who also went the route, recorded his seventh victory in 18 decisions in the nightcap.

Home runs by Johnny Callison, who had four hits in as many tries, and Roy Sievers started the Phillies to victory in the nightcap.

A three-run first inning, featuring one hit, was the big frame in the opener.

The Phillies clinched the nightcap with a four-run outburst that chased Jim Golden in the fifth inning when the winners had six singles, the last five in succession.

FIRST GAME
Houston 002 010 000 — 3 7 0
Philadelphia 200 100 10x — 5 6 0
Bruce, Kammerer (7), Umbricht (7) and H. Smith; Mahaffey and Darymple, W. — Mahaffey (7-10), L. — Bruce (7-8).

SECOND GAME
Houston 000 011 002 — 4 9 0
Philadelphia 200 041 00x — 7 14 0
Golden, Tiefenauer (5), Umbricht (6) and Campbell; Hamilton and Darymple, W. — Hamilton (7-11), L. — Golden (5-11).
Home runs — Houston, Campbell (1), Warwick (13); Philadelphia, Callison (16), Sievers (17).

NEW YORK — Howard W. McCullough, a Chicago businessman and a stockholder of the New York Titans, was named executive vice president and a director of the American Football League club Tuesday.

The appointment was announced by Harry Wismer, the Titans' president.

Relief Job Lets Twins Down Nats

MINNEAPOLIS-St. Paul (AP) — Reliever Ray Moore came out of the bullpen to put down an eighth inning Washington rally and preserve a 5-2 Minnesota victory over the Senators Tuesday night.

Starter Jack Kralick was working on a two-hitter when the Nats chased him in the eighth with a two-run uprising on an error, walk and two singles. Moore ended it by striking out pinch hitter Jim King.

The Twins tallied twice in the fifth on Lenny Green's two-run single after base hits by Bernie Allen and Zoilo Versalles and Kralick's sacrifice.

Two more Minnesota runs came across in the sixth on Allen's single and Versalles' sacrifice fly. The Twins added a fifth run in the seventh as Bob Allison grounded into a force out with the bases loaded.

Rookie Don Lock singled home the Senators' two runs.

WASHINGTON — 000 000 020 — 2 4 2
Minnesota 000 022 10x — 5 2 2
Stenhouse, Cheney (8) and Schmidt; Kralick, Moore (8) and Battey, W. — Kralick (9-3), L. — Stenhouse (10-9).

Milwaukee Nips Cardinals, 6-5, In Ten Innings

MILWAUKEE (AP) — Lee Maye singled home pinch-runner Eddie Mathews in the 10th inning in boosting the Milwaukee Braves to a 6-5 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals Tuesday night.

Pinch-hitter Joe Torre opened the 10th with a double to right center and gave way to Mathews. Don Ferrarese retired the next two batters before Maye grounded his decisive hit to right.

The victory went to Claude Raymond, the little relief specialist who has a 5-2 record and nine saves since being called up from Toronto in the International League in late June.

The Cards sent the game into overtime with a run in the ninth on a bloop fly to short left by Charlie James. The fly eluded shortstop Amado Samuel.

ST. LOUIS — 010 000 121 0 — 5 15 2
Milwaukee 000 091 400 1 — 6 14 0
Jackson, Duliba (7), Shantz (7), Ferrarese (8) and Oliver, Shaffer (9); Lemaster, Burdette (7), Raymond (8) and Crandall, W. — Raymond (5-2), L. — Ferrarese (1-4).
Home runs — St. Louis, Oliver (7); Milwaukee, T. Aaron (7).

Detroit Smashes Hapless Tribe, 10-1

DETROIT (AP) — Jim Bunning recorded his 100th major league victory with a four-hitter Tuesday night and the Detroit Tigers banged out 14 hits in a 10-1 triumph over the hapless Cleveland Indians.

Dick McAuliffe paced the Tiger assault with four singles and three runs batted in. McAuliffe started the Tigers off with a two-run single in the four-run first. He had a run-producing single in Detroit's three-run sixth.

The only damaging blow off Bunning, who recorded his 13th win this season, was Al Luplow's home run in the first inning.

CLEVELAND — 100 000 000 — 1 4 2
Detroit 000 123 00x — 10 14 0
Perry, Tyrivier (5), Dailley (6) and Edwards; Bunning and Brown, W. — Bunning (13-8), L. — Perry (9-10).
Home runs — Cleveland, Luplow (11); Detroit, Boros (12).

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Maloney Spins 4-Hitter To Best Cubs, 2-0

Duels with Cardwell for 8 As Keough's Homer Wins It

CHICAGO (AP) — Marty Keough's two-run, inside-the-park homer in the eighth inning and the four-hit pitching of Jim Maloney gave the Cincinnati Reds a 2-0 victory over the Chicago Cubs Tuesday.

Maloney and Don Cardwell, who had a string of 17 scoreless innings going into the eighth, were locked in a pitching duel until Leo Cardenas opened the eighth with a single — his third hit of the game. Keough failed in an attempt to bunt the first pitch and then took a called strike before sending a sinking liner to right field. George Altman attempted to make a shoe-string catch but the ball rolled all the way to the right field wall with both runners scoring.

Maloney, a 22-year-old right-hander, picked up his eighth victory against four defeats while Cardwell suffered his 12th setback against six triumphs.

Cubs' second baseman Ken Hubbs ran his record of consecutive errorless games to 64 straight. He recently broke Red Schoendienst' National League mark of 57 set in 1950 while he was with the Cardinals.

The major league record is 73 by

Bobby Doerr of the Boston Red Sox in 1948.

CINCINNATI — 000 000 020 — 2 9 0
Chicago 000 000 000 — 0 4 0
Maloney, Henry (9) and Edwards, Cardwell, Elston (9) and Berrell, W. — Maloney (8-4), L. — Cardwell (6-12).
Home run — Cincinnati, Keough (4).

BEATTY MISSES
HESINKI, Finland — Powerful Jim Beatty reeled off the mile in 3 minutes 56.3 Tuesday — the fastest ever by an American citizen — and missed by less than two seconds his bid for a world record.

It was the second time in four days that the 5-foot-6, 128-pound flier from the Los Angeles Track Club had lowered the best American performance for the distance.

Beatty had hoped with good conditions and proper pacing from his American teammates to better the 3:54.4 world record held by New Zealander Peter Snell. But he apparently held off too late for his slashing final kick.

Majors

Scoreboard

NATIONAL LEAGUE

W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.	
Los Angeles	82	44	.651	
San Francisco	78	47	.624	3 1/2
Cincinnati	77	49	.611	5
Pittsburgh	72	53	.576	9 1/2
St. Louis	69	56	.552	12 1/2
Milwaukee	68	59	.535	14 1/2
Philadelphia	61	68	.473	22 1/2
Chicago	47	79	.373	35
Houston	45	80	.360	36 1/2
New York	31	95	.246	51

TUESDAY'S RESULTS
Cincinnati 2, Chicago 0
Milwaukee 6, St. Louis 3 (10 innings)
Pittsburgh 8-4, New York 6-5 (2) (twi-night)
Philadelphia 5-7, Houston 3-4 (2) (twi-night)
(only games scheduled)

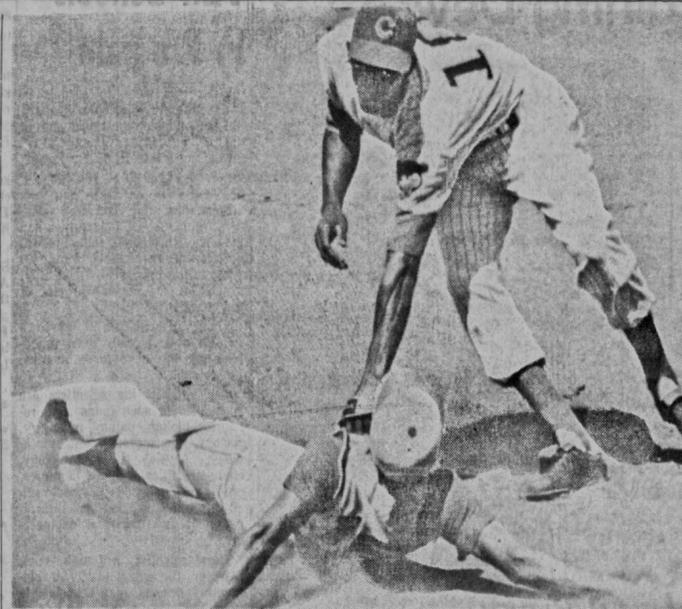
TODAY'S PROBABLE PITCHERS
Cincinnati (O'Toole 13-13) at Chicago (Ellsworth 6-17)
Los Angeles (Richard 2-2) at Philadelphia (Short 7-7) — night
San Francisco (Marichal 15-9) at New York (Hunter 1-5) — night
St. Louis (Washington 10-4) at Milwaukee (Shaw 13-11) — night
Houston (Johnson 6-13) at Pittsburgh (Sturdivant 5-3) — night

AMERICAN LEAGUE

W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.	
x-New York	74	49	.602	
x-Los Angeles	71	54	.568	4
Minnesota	72	56	.563	4 1/2
Chicago	65	62	.512	11
Detroit	62	62	.500	12 1/2
Baltimore	61	63	.492	13 1/2
Cleveland	59	66	.472	16
Boston	59	67	.465	16 1/2
Kansas City	58	69	.457	18
Washington	46	78	.371	29

TUESDAY'S RESULTS
Minnesota 5, Washington 2
Baltimore 9, Chicago 1
Detroit 10, Cleveland 1
Boston 11, Kansas City 6
New York at Los Angeles — night

TODAY'S PROBABLE PITCHERS
Cleveland (Donovan 15-7) at Detroit (Kline 3-5)
Chicago (Buzhardt 7-10) at Baltimore (Pappas 11-8) — night
Boston (Conley 11-11) at Kansas City (Drabovsky 0-0) — night
New York (Ford 13-6) at Los Angeles (Bovsfield 8-6 or Lee 16-9) — night
Washington (Osteen 6-10) at Minnesota (Gomez 1-2) — night



He Who Laughs Last, Laughs Best

Attempting to steal second base in the first inning of the Cincinnati-Chicago Cubs game Tuesday at Wrigley Field, Leo Cardenas of the Redlegs is tagged out by Cubs shortstop Andre Rodgers who took the throw from the catcher. Cardenas' later

rectified his error by getting three hits, including a single ahead of Marty Keough's inside-the-park home run, as the Reds whipped the Cubs, 2-0, behind Jim Maloney's 4-hit pitching.

— AP Wirephoto

Big 10, Western U's Form New Rose Bowl Contract

CHICAGO (AP) — The Big Ten and the Athletic Association of Western Universities (AAWU) formally bonded themselves with a continuous Rose Bowl game football contract Tuesday.

The contract has no fixed term of years to run, but either party may cancel it by giving two years notice.

The signing climaxed nearly two years of maneuvering by the Big Ten to marshal the required majority vote from its membership to put the New Year's Day spectacle in Pasadena back on a contract basis.

The pact, first signed for the 1947 game, ended with the demise of the Pacific Coast Conference

after the 1960 contest. Efforts to renew it with the new AAWU, now consisting of Stanford, UCLA, Southern California, California, Washington and Washington State, were blocked by a tie-killing 5-5 Big Ten vote. Ohio State's switch to the negative created the deadlock.

Last winter, however, Minnesota changed its stand to the affirmative, providing the required 6-4 majority authorizing negotiations with the AAWU.

For the last two Rose Bowl games, the AAWU selected its opponent from the nation at large. Both times Minnesota won. In the 1961 game, the Gophers lost to Washington, 17-7. In 1962, Ohio State was invited but refused the bid. It then was extended to Minnesota, which trimmed UCLA 21-3.

The new contract stipulates that cancellation requires a two-year notice by either party. The AAWU will be represented in the game by its conference champion. The Big Ten, however, stipulates that none of its teams can appear twice in succession.

The contract makes the Rose Bowl a matter of conference policy. It is understood that under a contract, Ohio State would look favorably on making the trip if the opportunity arises.

"I don't anticipate that any university would decline now that it is on a contract basis," said Big Ten Commissioner Bill Reed.

The contract also authorizes the National Broadcasting Co. to broadcast and telecast the game, as it has done in the past.

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Most of us have deep beliefs in the things America stands for... the freedoms that 56 men signed into existence 186 years ago at Independence Hall.

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The Hambletonian Society directors who lease the race to tracks are to vote Aug. 30, the day following the Hambletonian at DuQuoin. The state fair is bidding for a 5-year contract.

AURORA, Ill. — Heavyweight challenger Sonny Liston, weighing in at 224 pounds, Tuesday began a month of intensive workouts at Aurora Downs Race Track to reduce a bulging waistline for his heavyweight title fight with champion Floyd Patterson Sept. 25.

Liston's adviser, Jack Nilon of Philadelphia, said Sonny would be down to a trim 210 or 212 pounds for the fight in Comiskey Park.



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