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The Daily Iowan

Serving the State University of Iowa and the People of Iowa City

Weather

Considerable cloudiness with scattered showers over the southern portion today. Decreasing cloudiness tonight. Cooler in the south and east portions today and tonight. High generally in the 70s. Outlook for Friday: Partly cloudy with scattered thundershowers likely in the southeast during the forenoon.

Established in 1888

Associated Press Leased Wire and Wirephoto

Iowa City, Iowa, Thursday, August 30, 1962

Ben Bella: Algeria On Brink of War

ALGIERS (AP) — Mutinous guerrilla troops and backers of Deputy Premier Ahmed Ben Bella fought violent gun battles in the ancient Casbah Wednesday. Political leaders appealed for a cease fire to avoid civil war and Moslem crowds spilled into the darkened streets angrily demanding a halt to bloodshed.

Unofficial reports said 20 persons were killed or wounded in an hour-long clash.

Then, despite an 8 p.m. curfew, machine gun and rifle fire rattled in the centrally located district at night. After several violent outbursts the gunfire subsided in about an hour.

There was no report on any night casualties.

Angered by the gun battles, a throng of Moslem women and young men ignored the curfew

and poured out of the Casbah in protest of the gun fighting. "Seven years of war was enough," they cried. This was a reference to Algeria's fight against France for independence.

Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, the nation's titular premier, warned the country was on the brink of "a civil war which could provoke foreign intervention."

The guerrilla command blamed the fighting on Ben Bella's followers. It accused them of attacking guerrilla troops as they entered the Casbah in the afternoon.

Moslems fled in panic as machine gun fire and grenade explosions sounded through the narrow, smelly streets.

It was the first violent clash between guerrillas of Wilaya (Zone 4) holding Algiers and supporters of Ben Bella's Political Bureau, an agency the guerrillas despise. It cast a shadow of fear on the capital, still groggy from more than seven years of war and terrorism.

From western Algeria came reports that regular army troops, supporters of Ben Bella, were moving eastward toward the capital. These advances said the regulars included armored units.

From the Moorish-style summer palace overlooking the city, Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, still the new nation's titular premier, appealed to the population for calm.

11th Hour Try To Avoid Rail Strike in Iowa

CHICAGO (AP) — Top Government labor officials, acting under White House instructions, pressed eleventh hour negotiations Wednesday in an effort to avert a strike Thursday on one of the nation's largest railroads, the Chicago and North Western.

The AFL-CIO Order of Railroad Telegraphers has called a strike for 6 a.m. CST on the nearly 11,000-mile long line that carries freight and passengers in nine Midwestern states and serves 70,000 Chicago area commuters. The railroad is a principal carrier in Iowa.

After his first closed session with both sides in a joint meeting, Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg said he was neither pessimistic nor optimistic of settlement chances "but still very determined."

Mayor Richard J. Daley, who took part in the talks, said he was hopeful that the strike wouldn't take place as scheduled. He said, "Both sides are acting in good faith. Each side is convinced that he is right. We tried to point out that there is a greater right — the right of the public. I am hopeful that there will be no strike tomorrow."

President Kennedy sent a top labor team to Chicago in an effort to head off the first major railroad strike in the nation in more than seven years.

Assisting Goldberg in the peace efforts are Undersecretary of Labor Willard Wirtz and Francis O'Neill of the National Mediation Board.

The railroad employs 1,000 telegraphers and has eliminated 500 such jobs in the last five years.

The four-year dispute has been in negotiations that ended in deadlock, in the Federal Court and before a presidential emergency board. The railroad accepted the emergency board recommendations but the union rejected them. Strike dates have been set four times.

In ordering a last-ditch effort to avoid the strike, President Kennedy said the report of the emergency board he appointed should be helpful in arriving at a settlement.

The board recommended in April that the North Western be allowed to eliminate any jobs it feels are unnecessary, but that it be obligated to try to take care of the displaced telegraphers in some manner.

Neither George E. Leighty, president of the telegraphers union, nor Ben W. Heineman, chairman of the North Western, indicated any softening of their positions when the negotiations started.

Leighty, asked how far apart the parties are, said, "How far away is Venice?"

The North Western, third largest in the nation in track mileage, issued a freight embargo effective seven hours in advance of the strike deadline, in preparation for a complete shutdown.

Fourth Soblen Bid

LONDON — Counsel for Robert A. Soblen accused British authorities Wednesday of juggling with deportation laws in an illegal maneuver to return him to America.

Before three judges in the Court of Appeal, an attorney contended the deportation order against Soblen was a sham — an extradition order in disguise.

The 61-year-old Soblen sat pale-faced and listless as the case unfolded. It was his fourth British court bid to escape return to the United States where life imprisonment awaits him for passing wartime secrets to the Soviet Union.

U.S. Rejects Red Test Ban

Goldberg To Replace Frankfurter

Ailing Justice Resigns From High Court

Kennedy Announces Goldberg Naming At News Conference

WASHINGTON (AP) — Peppery, gay, controversial Felix Frankfurter, finally slowed down by ailing health and his 79 years, resigned Wednesday from the Supreme Court. President Kennedy promptly named Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg as his successor.

Of Frankfurter, who hasn't been on the bench since he had a stroke April 5, Kennedy said: "Few judges have made as significant and lasting an impression upon the law. Few persons have made so important a contribution to our legal traditions and literature."

And the President said of Goldberg, 54, a long-time labor union lawyer: "He has had an enviable record of accomplishment at the bar, and his character, temperament and ability superbly qualify him for service on the court."

I believe that his scholarly approach to the law, combined with his deep understanding of our economic and political systems, will make him a valuable member of the Supreme Court."

Frankfurter's resignation could not possibly be labeled as unexpected. The stroke affected his speech, and for a time even his best friends weren't allowed to see him.

Yet so great was Frankfurter's love for the Supreme Court that a friend sized up his feeling by saying: "He'll be back — if he has to crawl."

Frankfurter apparently decided even that would not be possible. Tuesday night he wrote Kennedy he was resigning from the court where he had served for 23 years.

The President, who obviously was expecting some such letter, then picked Goldberg as the new associate justice.

He waited until his news conference Wednesday to announce both decisions.

First reports from Congress indicated regret that Frankfurter



Old and New

President Kennedy announced in Washington Wednesday the resignation of ailing Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter (right) and appointment of Arthur J. Goldberg (left) to succeed him. — AP Wirephoto

had to leave the court — and approval for the new appointment.

Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) a member of the Judiciary Committee, said Goldberg was a good appointment, but —

"No one could really replace Justice Frankfurter."

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) called Goldberg's selection "a magnificent appointment."

"It does the administration great credit," Douglas said.

Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.) hailed Goldberg as a man of "great integrity, character and courage."

"A fine addition to the court," Pastore said.

In many ways Frankfurter and the man who succeeds him are alike.

Both are Jews. Both have immigrant backgrounds, both have fought for unpopular causes.

But the resemblance can be stressed too much. Frankfurter's law experience was primarily as a teacher.

Tenaciously — as Frankfurter had before him — young Goldberg fought his way up. But whereas Frankfurter was always entranced with the academic side of law, Goldberg made his name chiefly as a labor lawyer.

Curiously, some of the finest

memories of recent court performances are of Frankfurter, peering like a bright-eyed bird, at lawyer Goldberg, and throwing those peering questions he so delighted in. Appropriately, Goldberg usually managed to take Frankfurter in stride.

Goldberg played a major role in the merger of the AFL and CIO, was an early supporter of John F. Kennedy in his attempt to win the presidency. On Dec. 15, 1960, more than a month before the inauguration, he was picked to be the new secretary of labor.

In his new job he brought the same restless energy he has always displayed, rushing off to worry about everything from opera to steel strikes.

It seemed fitting that he should be in Chicago, trying to avert a threatened strike of telegraphers on the Chicago & North Western Railway, when his appointment was made public.

"I cannot fill the place of as eminent a jurist as Mr. Justice Frankfurter," Goldberg said.

UNESCO AID SOUGHT
PARIS (AP) — Newly independent Algeria, hard hit by the exodus of European teachers, has asked the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for help in obtaining teachers.

Mac 'Dismayed' At Adenauer Speech

LONDON (AP) — Prime Minister Harold Macmillan returned from a hunting vacation Wednesday night to a new tangle threatening further complication of Britain's negotiations to join the European Common Market.

Like other members of the Cabinet, Macmillan was reported dismayed over statements by West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, which were interpreted here as a misunderstanding of the British attitude toward European political union.

In a television interview broadcast Tuesday night, Adenauer quoted Macmillan as telling Parliament that Britain's entry into the market would not necessarily mean her accepting political union with its present six members. But Adenauer claimed that Macmillan in a personal letter to him a few days later reversed himself.

The British view is that Adenauer, while acting in good faith, quoted Macmillan incompletely and misleadingly.

In an unprecedented move, the British made public part of Macmillan's letter to the chancellor with an accompanying statement insisting there was no conflict between the prime minister's letter and what he had told the House of Commons.

A Foreign Office spokesman reaffirmed Britain's attitude toward political union with the six — France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. The attitude was that she welcomed their efforts to reach closer union and would join in playing her part in them if and when the Brussels negotiations for Britain's entry into the market are successful.

The spokesman said Britain was seeking full membership in the market and was not interested in associate membership.

In Bonn, a long-rumored clash between Adenauer and his foreign minister, Gerhard Schroeder, over Britain's membership

in the market broke into the open.

Schroeder, in an interview with the Protestant weekly Sonntagsblatt, said Britain's joining the market would strengthen Europe, not only economically but politically.

Adenauer said in his television interview that while he favored Britain's entry in the economic group "one should separate" the question of membership in the market with membership of a political union.

Adenauer was believed in Bonn to be going along with French President Charles de Gaulle in discouraging Britain joining the market and subsequent political union — but for different reasons.

De Gaulle reportedly feels that British membership would endanger his ambition to make France the leading power in Europe.

Informed officials in Bonn said Adenauer fears Britain in the future might make a deal with the Soviet Union at the expense of West Germany.

"The Soviet Union," he said, "can have a complete test ban if it pays the small price of a few inspections annually. Our insistence on obligatory inspections is justified by the facts."

Britain's Joseph Godber said that the U.S.-British lack of trust in the word of the Soviet Union was understandable in the light of the experience with the previous moratorium on nuclear testing. This ended Sept. 1, 1961, when the Soviet Union resumed tests after Premier Khrushchev had pledged it would never be the first country to do so.

The terms of Wednesday's Soviet offer represented no basic change from those first brought forth in November 1961. It clearly ruled out any form of compulsory on-site inspections.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov's revival of the offer deepened the deadlock at the conference as it winds up its work prior to recessing Sept. 8. The discussions on disarmament and nuclear testing, which have led nowhere here, then will be transferred to the U.N. General Assembly.

Kuznetsov rejected Tuesday a joint U.S.-British treaty draft that would have provided either a total ban with the controversial inspections or a ban exempting only underground tests without inspections. The Western nuclear powers described these as the last word in what they are prepared to offer.

Kuznetsov said all tests should be stopped simultaneously on Jan. 1, but because of the deadlock on the inspection issue a treaty should be entered into only on those held under water, in the atmosphere and in outer space. Nuclear explosions in these environments no longer pose any problem, since they can be effectively detected from abroad.

According to Kuznetsov, underground tests then could be handled through a kind of gentleman's agreement, pending the resolution of differences over inspections.

Meanwhile, President Kennedy said the United States agrees with the Soviet proposal for a Jan. 1, 1963, deadline for a halt to nuclear testing. But he said the United States will not enter into an agreement without provisions to prevent cheating.

Responding to the Soviet suggestion made at the Geneva Disarmament Conference for an accord to end testing by next New Year's Day, Kennedy called for intensive and serious negotiations to reach a "workable international agreement" by that date.

But the President stressed at his news conference that any new treaty must contain "reasonable and adequate assurance" to prevent a sneak violation. He noted the Soviets last September broke a three-year unpoliced moratorium after secret preparations.

Kennedy thus reaffirmed the Western insistence on policing provisions to enforce a test ban. It is these enforcement provisions that the Russians have been objecting to.

MINISTERS RELEASED
ALBANY, Ga. (AP) — Twenty of 75 persons jailed for an antiregulation demonstration were free under bond Wednesday night and a spokesman indicated more prayer pilgrimages might be planned.

Most of the group arrested were clergymen from Northern and Midwestern cities.

China-Hong Kong Border Sealed Off After Bomb Blast

HONG KONG (AP) — A bomb explosion in a baggage shed at a Communist customs station, Shumchun, led to sealing of the frontier between Red China and this British crown colony Wednesday.

The blast was the seventh in a series opposite Hong Kong and Portuguese Macao in recent weeks that the Communists have blamed on Nationalist Chinese agents.

An organized anti-Communist terrorist movement appeared to be operating through Hong Kong.

Chinese guards closed the border minutes after the bomb went off at Shumchun, about 20 miles north of Hong Kong City (Victoria). Several persons were believed injured.

The British closed their side of the border immediately afterward and a British spokesman said it would remain closed as long as the Communist barricades remained up.

Commerce and passenger traffic normally carried on between Hong Kong and its big northern neighbor were halted.

This was believed to be the first time the Shumchun border has been closed since the Communist conquest of China 13 years ago.

Van Allen, O'Brien Keeping Track of New Belt

Nuclear Blast Has Repercussions at SUI

By EARL UBELL
Herald Tribune News Service

On July 9, a Thor rocket lifted itself off a jerry-built launch pad on Johnson Island in the Pacific Ocean. It was the start of a momentous experiment, one which generated a spectacular display, a controversy and some hard scientific data.

In the nose of the rocket, a thermonuclear bomb nestled. At about 11 p.m. Honolulu time and at some hundreds of miles above the earth, the big bomb flashed with the power of more than a million tons of TNT — a megaton.

At Honolulu, 750 miles away, the people on the ground saw a color phantasm played in the sky passing from white and green through pink, rose, and deep orange.

Across the Pacific, radio operators strained to catch normal broadcasts because the electrical disturbance of the blast had created an intense radio static.

In a dozen places around the world, scientists hunched over the instruments designed to measure the strength of the earth's magnetism. Their needles wavered and wiggled, indicating that the burst had disturbed the earth's magnetic field.

But in an hour or so, everything in earth and sky had come to rest... or so it seemed. The bomb had done something else; something that may raise a broiling international controversy among those astronomers who watch the sky for radio signals from distant worlds.

Electrons Released
The H-bomb had tied a 1,500-mile thick cord of high speed electrons around the belly of the earth. The belt extends for 2,000 miles on either side of the planet's magnetic

equator which is tipped on an angle to its geographic equator.

These electrons, speeding through space with the energies of millions of electron volts, have two effects, both serious, both controversial. They generate natural radio static over a wide range of frequencies; they produce radiation of thousands of roentgens an hour at the center of the belt.

The first effect seriously concerns some radio astronomers whose instruments scan the sky for radio waves produced by distant planets, stars, and galaxies. They fear that the radio static will interfere with their instruments.

The second worries those men in Russia and the United States who must send cosmonauts and astronauts whirling about the earth skirting the lower edge of this giant stream of electrons. The Russians had to reassure themselves that their doubles team shot into orbit August 11 and 12 would be safe.

On July 22, they sent out Cosmos VII, a scouting satellite over the same course to be flown by the Golden Eagle and the Falcon. Apparently Cosmos told them that the radiation from the new belt between 100 and 200 miles high was not dangerous. But they haven't published the figures.

Where did the electrons come from? They came from the radioactive fragments of the bomb. These flew out electrons traveling almost with the speed of light. But since the electrons also have an electric charge, they spiral in the magnetic field. They travel along lines of longitude, travelling first north and then at a certain point where the magnetic field is the proper strength, they bounce back southward.



BRIAN O'BRIEN

In this way they travel back and forth over thousands of miles many times a second. At the same time they also travel slowly west to east. The effect then is to form a crescent-shaped cord around the earth.

Out at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Dr. James Van Allen, who discovered the natural belts of charged particles surrounding the earth, and Dr. Brian O'Brien have been keeping track of the artificial belt with the help of Injun I, an American satellite launched June 29, 1961.

Injun I speeds around the earth every 104 minutes ranging from an altitude of 550 miles to 625 miles, from 67 degrees north latitude down to 67 degrees south latitude. Its detectors told the Iowa scientists that the electrons were there and what their energies were.



JAMES VAN ALLEN

Putting this data together with the other measurements, they found the discernible portion of the new belt skimmed the top of the atmosphere over the Atlantic at about 100 miles and over the Pacific at 500 miles. The most intense region was at 700 miles, where the new belt intersects the natural Van Allen belts. There a human being could receive a lethal dose of radiation in minutes.

The radiation would consist of the electrons themselves as they penetrate the wall of the space craft and electrically flash the man inside causing burning, chemical reactions, and hereditary changes. Simultaneously, the electrons skittering through the metal wall would emit X-rays just as they do inside an X-ray machine. The X-rays also burn tissue.

Dr. O'Brien, second in command



HAROLD MACMILLAN
'Dismayed'

A Closed Duck Season Seems Wiser

Duck hunting moved one more step toward becoming just another page in the memory books of Midwestern sportsmen with announcement of this fall's regulations. That step was the shortening of the open season by another five days and the continuation of the daily limit of two birds.

Both restrictions will cut the size of the kill and will help preserve dwindling duck numbers. They are both wise and necessary, as most avid duck hunters will agree.

The question actually is whether or not they are too liberal. A good many sportsmen are reluctantly coming around to the conclusion that it might be even wiser to close the season entirely for a year or two in hopes of achieving a big "comeback" in duck breeding while there is still a chance.

The major obstacle to such drastic action is that it would cut off receipts from the sale of federal migratory fowl stamps. Those receipts together with private and organized donations finance the purchase and maintenance of breeding areas in the northern states and Canada.

The argument that any curtailment of this program would result in greater reductions in the duck population than the short seasons and skimpy bag limits is difficult to refute.

The longer seasons and the larger bag limits that apply to the Atlantic and Pacific flyways point up one phase of the problem that Midwestern hunters could give more attention. The reason for these longer seasons and larger bag limits is that more ducks use those flyways in the fall. One of the obvious reasons would seem to be that available feed and water supplies along the coasts have not changed as radically as they have in the central states.

The concentration of ducks in large protected areas in the Midwest during the fall flights ought to be some evidence that the development of more of these could attract more birds back to their former flight paths.

A closed season for a couple of years might demonstrate whether the Midwestern scarcity is due chiefly to declining numbers or some change in flight patterns that diverts more ducks away from their old paths down the Mississippi and Missouri river valleys.

—The Des Moines Register

Texas, Iowa n' Hogs

The prospect of 50 Iowa hogs competing against the Lone Star State's most prolific porkers at the Texas State Fair Oct. 6-9, gives us Iowans hopes of regaining some long-lost prestige.

When SUI's College Bowl team faltered miserably on the TV quiz show two years ago, and when Iowa's football team finished in the Big Ten second division last year, non-Iowans began to question our Tall Corn supremacy.

But now the gargantuan proportions of our finest hogs appear to be an accurate forecast of complete triumph.

Gov. Erbe's courageous acceptance of Texas' challenge should prove decisively that Texas, in hosting the filming of the movie "State Fair," was hogging an honor meant for us.

—Jerry Elsea

Divided We Fight

In the South thousands vehemently protest both for and against equal rights for all; in the Midwest, thousands of irate farmers angrily ban together in hopes of improving their economic lot; on the coasts disgruntled labor unions constantly threaten walkouts, convinced they are being short-changed.

If all this zealous energy could be united in pursuit of a single goal — such as competing with Russia in any phase of international life they care to choose — the cocky Russian bear would surely have to retreat to its Moscow lair to lick its wounds.

—John Klein

University Bulletin Board

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

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'Sorry, I'm Not That Kind Of A Finger Man'

Sad Election Appears Likely For Divided N.Y. Democrats

By LAURENCE BARRETT
(Joseph Alsop is on vacation. During his absence his column will be written by reporters expert in national and international affairs.)

NEW YORK — One year ago in New York, a small group of Democrats did a wondrous thing. They gave Tammany Hall a lovely drubbing. In so doing, the rebels, or "reformers," toppled the party's inept state leadership, its successful New York City hierarchy, and that model modern machine chief, Carmine De Sapio.

The victors exalted the imagination with their wit, energy, and attractive girl warriors. More important to the party's state and national prospects, the reform faction appeared to offer an antidote to Gov. Rockefeller.

MR. ROCKEFELLER, in his political debut four years ago, routed the Democrats with his own fresh vitality. Licketysplit, he was a possibility for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1960. Now his candidacy is a probability for 1964, provided he can make a strong showing at home this year.

A year ago, it seemed, at least to some of us, that the reform Democrats had the charm and intellect to form their party's cutting edge in this year's contest. They are not doing so. The reasons for this disappointment merit scrutiny. They point up the difficulty in converting successful rebellion to effective rule, and provide, I believe, the major reason why Gov. Rockefeller has no competition just three weeks before the state nomination conventions.

THE REFORM movement really operates on two levels. First, there is the corporate entity, the New York Committee for Democratic Voters. This organization operates on a practical scale, seeking to win minor party and public office for its members.

Above this there is the vaguely defined coterie that orbits Herbert H. Lehman, the former Governor and Senator, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and a few others of their generation.

Here we come to the first paradox. The working members on the younger level are more radical than the elder statesmen. There has been considerable disagreement, especially over which old-time regulars to forgive and which to heed.

Another problem is still more serious. It is the failure of the movement thus far to secure a broad-based membership. CDV has established about 50 clubs in New York City, none to speak of out of the city. More important, the membership is too homogeneous to constitute an effective political force. It is composed mainly of upper middle class professionals. Probably the largest ethnic group in it is Jewish.

POLITICS in New York City revolves to a major degree around racial, religious, and nationality groupings. So far the reformers have been unable to attract large numbers of Negroes, Puerto Ricans, and Italians — three segments of the community vital to long-term political success.

Organized labor also has been cool, and in some cases hostile, to the new wave. This is understandable, given the fantastic

pluralism of politics here. The left-wing union leadership has a political mechanism already, the Liberal party. More conservative labor chiefs disdain the idealism of the reformers.

These difficulties would be negligible, however if the reformers had managed to gain the affection of City Hall and the White House.

MAYOR WAGNER had been a regular Tammany Hall man for 25 years before a number of circumstances forced him to break with the old ways. But he never joined the reformers' organized branch, relying instead on a tenuous relationship with the movement's mystique-makers. He grabbed the reformers' "anti-boss" banner last year and waved it frantically — and successfully. Back in office for a third term, Wagner found a vacuum where the party leadership should have been, and moved into it, also.

The younger rebels never like Wagner. They accepted him only on the say-so of Lehman and Mrs. Roosevelt. Now Wagner got even. Instead of treating the reformers as worthy supporters, he relegated them to the status of just another faction in the party. He has not been generous to them with patronage. Nor has he given strong support to their Congressional candidates in next week's party primary.

STILL FURTHER up the ladder, the White House again shows

its elephantine memory in matters of political loyalty. Most of the reformers were Stevenson men in 1960. Some of the regulars, particularly Rep. Charles A. Buckley of the Bronx, were early Kennedy supporters.

If Buckley survives the primary Sept. 6, he will owe it to President Kennedy's party regularity. Not only did the President publicly announce his approval of Buckley, but he frightened Mayor Wagner away from a logical embrace with Buckley's opponent, a nice chap who might make a pretty good Congressman.

The upshot is that the Democrats are going into this year's state election campaign in terrible shape. It need not have been so. The Democrats have a registration advantage of 400,000. While Gov. Rockefeller remains a strong contender, higher taxes, his divorce, and normal wear and tear have reduced his popularity, at least a little.

All the Democrats needed to make a good showing was an early decision on a good candidate and a fresh, offensive stance. The President and the Mayor could have supplied the former and the reformers the latter. Instead the Democrats are divided on their candidate and so far are offering no positive alternative to Rockefeller's policies.

It is a sad thing to see a major election go by default.

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Mankind Cannot Ignore Tragedy of Birth Defects

By ROBERT C. TOTH
Herald Tribune News Service

WASHINGTON (HTNS) — The thalidomide tragedy has forced the nation to look upon the horror of birth defects. But what is still not appreciated is the enormity and complexity of the total problem.

Seven out of every 100 American babies who survive one month after birth have some birth defect, according to studies. That means more than 290,000 babies are born defective each year — or more than the annual death toll from all forms of cancer combined.

Drugs like thalidomide account for only a fraction, perhaps 10 per cent, of the crop. More than half come from unknown causes. The rest, about one-third, are due to errors in man's genetic material.

SCIENCE has made impressive progress in recent years toward learning more about these congenital defects — defects which are built in the new baby almost from the first spark of life when the mother's egg is fertilized by one of billions of scurrying sperm.

The sperm and egg each contain 23 chromosomes. These are effectively the blueprints of life, containing the genes which direct the manufacture of the baby.

MISTAKES that occur in the genetic material are repeated and compounded as the original fertilized cell, a speck weighing a thousandth of an ounce, multiplies again and again to produce a seven pound baby with 200 billion cells.

These mistakes can be divided into those caused by "bad" genes, and those caused by errors in the chromosomes which are long strings of genes.

Bad genes can produce albinos, anemias, mental defectives, and other defects and diseases. Errors in the chromosomes can produce mongolism, a type of leukemia, even a puzzling "super-female" condition.

In man 22 chromosomes from the mother have identical counterparts in 22 chromosomes from the father. The twenty-third from each parent is the sex-determining chromosome.

Three years ago there occurred a truly historic breakthrough in the study of chromosome defects. A French researcher, Dr. Jerome Lejeune proved what geneticists had long suspected: that mongolism is caused by a chromosome error.

MONGOLOID children, born once in every 650 births, have one extra chromosome, or extra piece of a chromosome, in each of their cells. For its terrible effect, the chromosome is rather undistinguished, labeled simply No. 21. Normal babies have two No. 21's. Mongoloid babies have three or two plus an extra piece of a third.

The discovery set off a flurry of activity in the field. Instead of literally 39 theories of the cause of mongolism, researchers could concentrate on one. Moreover, the finding sent scientists looking for other defects caused by chromosome errors.

Since then more than 35 different birth defects have been traced to chromosome abnormalities, according to the National Foundation whose March of Dimes effort has been extended to this area.

MOST of these defects are tied to errors in the sex chromosomes, the X and Y. High school students are taught that the mother always contributes an X, the father either an X or a Y. The combination XX spells girls, XY spells boys. No YY individuals have ever been found.

However, due to chromosome errors, other combinations arise, such as persons with two X's and one Y, or XXY.

These individuals, with an extra X chromosome, might be called "super-females." But they are not even girls. They are males who develop female characteristics such as enlarged breasts. Usually they are sterile. Often they are mentally defective.

One in 400 births are XXY babies, a condition known as Klinefelter syndrome. It has been estimated that one per cent of the 750,000 mental patients in United States institutions are there because of that extra X chromosome.

GIRLS with three X's and even four have been found. Usually they are normal but sometimes they are mentally retarded. However, geneticists have tentatively concluded that an extra X is rather benign. The enigmatic Y chromosome, half the size of the X, is more important.

Individuals with only one Y but with two, three or even four X's are boys. However, they have some female characteristics, and usually are mentally retarded.

How these errors in the chromosome number become translated into defective individuals is not known. Speculation is that the raw materials in a cell are mis-directed when too many or too few chromosomes are present.

BIOLOGISTS have a better idea about how the errors in chromosome number occur originally. It is a process called "non-disjunction."

ing 23 chromosomes. If something goes awry in the reduction mechanism, the chromosomes fail to separate, or "dis-join," equally. The result is that one sperm, or egg, has more than the normal number of chromosomes, while the other has less than the normal number. Radiation and possibly chemicals can cause "non-disjunction."

Scientists have no way of curing this condition. The only hope for the near future is to identify adults who already have an abnormal number of chromosomes and, as a result, can be expected to have sperm or eggs with an abnormal number of chromosomes.

These persons could be told of the danger they run in having children. They can then decide whether or not to run the risk.

MORE HOPE is held for victims of genetic defects. Errors in genes cause as striking defects as those in chromosomes, but they are more limited and lend themselves more easily to repair.

Chromosomes, containing tens of thousands of genes, can be made visible by ingenious techniques. No one has ever seen a gene. Several hundred thousand genes direct the manufacture of a baby, and all those genes would fit onto the dot on this "i". All the genes of all the humans who ever walked on earth would not take up the space of a vitamin capsule.

BAD GENES show up in the damage they cause, in visible defects or insidious diseases. Sometimes they are masked in the parents only to erupt in the children, like the hemophilia (or "bleeder's disease") carried by Queen Victoria and spread through the royal families of Europe by her Princesses.

The gene need not be missing to cause damage. In fact it is usually the defective gene, like a misshaped gear in a complex production line, which spells disaster.

Once in the population, the bad gene persists unless the individual dies before reproducing. The toll from unsuspected carriers of defective genes multiplies prodigiously over generations.

Huntington's chorea, a disease sometimes called St. Vitus dance, is a poignant example. Its victims were tried as witches and killed in the Dark Ages. In one case it has been traced from one person who lived 300 years ago to 1,000 descendants.

The genes donated by one parent have counterparts in the genes from the other parent. These "sister" genes have the same duties. If one is misshaped, the other may be strong enough to carry out all or part of the functions, in which case the bad gene is termed "recessive." If the bad gene prevents the functions from being carried out together, it is called "dominant."

A RECESSIVE gene from both parents means damage to the baby. In the production line analogy, raw materials accumulate and back up when genes fail to carry out their job. Sometimes the substances find detours around the genetic block but usually they do not. The production line downstream dries up.

Each of us carries 10 to 15 recessive genes which we pass on to our children. In our bodies the bad genes are "recessive" and overridden by their healthy counterparts. Society has long been aware that blood relatives tend to carry the same defective genes, and usually without the marrying of close relatives since they run a higher risk of producing defective children.

ALBINOS are an example in which both genes, from the mother and the father, are defective. If an albino marries a normal person, the single recessive gene does not block the production of skin pigments in the baby. But if two albinos marry, or if the bad genes of two carriers of the albino trait get together, the baby is colorless.

Science now knows that genes direct the manufacture of chemicals called enzymes. Enzymes catalyze or promote reactions inside the body. The presence of enzymes is essential for the thousands of metabolic reactions that constitute life.

A defective gene produces a defective baby by failing to provide for the proper reaction to take place in the body. The recognition of this biochemical basis for genetic defects has been called the most revolutionary change in genetics since a monk named Mendel started the science by counting garden peas a century ago.

Practically, the recognition means that medicine is not powerless against genetic diseases. If the production line has a biochemical block, ways can be found around it. Scientists have already done this in several cases.

Phenylketonuria, or PKU, is an illustration. A PKU baby has defective genes which fail to make a liver enzyme that converts phenylalanine into tyrosine and energy. The body becomes deficient in tyrosine, but more important, the phenylalanine backs up in the blood and eventually in the urine.

PKU VICTIMS are mentally retarded. More than 70 per cent of

them if untreated, become idiots. About 7,500 persons in mental hospitals in this country have this gene-based disease. But the brain damage which starts about six weeks after birth, can be prevented.

The PKU baby is fed a diet low in phenylalanine, the chemical it cannot handle, to reduce the poisonous back-up of the substance. There are recent indications that the baby does not have to remain on such a diet all of its life, presumably because the body opens up secondary pathways for the procession of the chemical.

Identifying the PKU baby early is now the critical problem. A "green diaper" test has been in use for several years. Diapers are impregnated with a substance which, in combination with phenylalanine from the baby's urine, turns green. The test works only after the poison has accumulated in the urine, however, and this often occurs after the brain damage begins.

TO CATCH PKU babies earlier, a new test has been developed. It looks for the poison in the baby's blood where it shows up first. A few drops of blood from the child's heel several days after birth can tell if the child has PKU.

In July the U.S. Children's Bureau began an extensive screening program using the new test. Some 400,000 babies will be checked in hospitals for PKU and other metabolic diseases that may show up in the blood.

Some genetic diseases are essentially unique to certain races and ethnic groups. PKU is almost exclusively found in whites. Sickle-cell anemia is almost always found in Negroes.

THIS ANEMIA occurs when both parents have a bad gene. About 10 per cent of American Negroes carry the recessive trait. They are not harmed by it. In fact, there is evidence that such persons are less susceptible to malaria. The suggestion is that the bad gene is good in malarious Africa, but in the U.S. today it becomes a deadly anachronism.

Dr. Linus Pauling, the Nobel Prize winner who made the basic discovery on this disease, believes a five-minute blood test for carriers of bad gene, already perfected, should be required by law in premarital tests. These carriers could then be warned about the risks of their mating.

There are also genetic defects associated with geography and those linked to sex. Thalassemia is a red blood cell disease usually found around the Mediterranean. Color blindness is transmitted by mothers in genes on the X chromosome.

Besides looking for ways around the metabolic blocks caused by bad genes, scientists hope to be able to break the blocks by repairing the body's ability to make the missing enzymes.

DR. PAULING said recently that a year or two ago he would have estimated science would take 50 years to learn how to restore the body's enzyme-producing ability. But the explosive advances in genetics now makes him think the feat will be accomplished in 10 years.

As science advances along these fronts, however, society gets more problems.

There is the cost of caring for defective children. As more survive, welfare rolls rise. The crippled children's programs of the U.S. Children's Bureau, for example, spends about \$25 million a year to care for 92,500 needy youngsters, with congenital defects. This number has risen 125 per cent in the last decade.

There is also the fact that individuals with bad genes who would otherwise die are now living to reproduce, to pass on their genes and to increase the concentration of such genes in the population pool. Despite its "brave new world" overtones, compulsory premarital testing and laws against certain matings must eventually be considered.

Whatever the cost, mankind cannot turn its back on the tragedy of genetic defects. Through the programs of the National Institute for Neurological Diseases and Blindness, other health institutes of the Federal Government, the National Foundation, and the various voluntary health agencies, more is being learned every day about the problems.

To do more would be only prudent. To do less could invite far more horrors than the thalidomide tragedy.

The Iowa Press
The budget hearings, past and present, of various segments of local government and school districts are being held with practically no citizens present.

—Algona News Des Moines
Hoover may have been far-sighted and wise in urging the formation of a council of freedom-loving nations. The world is not yet ready to heed his advice.
—Charles City Press
If the United States is to catch up in the space race, it must eliminate inter-service wrangling and walk-outs by civilians working on such vital projects.
—Greene Recorder

Slim Success Is Foreseen In NFO Move

WASHINGTON (AP) — Efforts of the National Farmers Organization to force higher prices by holding livestock and grain off the markets met with expressions of sympathy in Government farm circles, but little success was foreseen.

Aides said Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman felt the goal of the NFO to obtain higher prices was in line with that of the Kennedy Administration. But they said the history of voluntary efforts among farmers to improve their lot showed little accomplishment.

The Administration is taking the position that stability in farm prices and supplies can be obtained successfully only through a grower-approved Government control measures imposing penalties on noncompliers.

It was believed here that an insufficient number of farmers would join the NFO withholding effort to force processors to sign contracts for the purchase of crops and livestock at designated prices.

Nevertheless, NFO President Oren Lee Staley of Rea, Mo., said the members intend to stick by the withholding effort scheduled to start Saturday.

"Whatever length of time it takes to win this battle, we will do it," he told his organization's convention at Des Moines, Iowa. "We mean to win. This is a battle for survival of family-type agriculture."

An Agriculture Department official said Wednesday one trouble with a voluntary movement of this kind is that some farmers will take advantage of the situation by moving products to market while others are holding them back.

Officials of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which claims the largest membership among farmers, said they expect few of their members will go along with the withholding effort.

The Farm Bureau has been engaging for several years in organized bargaining efforts with processors on prices and reports a degree of success in some fruits and vegetables and in quality livestock in Iowa and Illinois. But it has opposed withholding.

The availability of large quantities of grain outside farmers' hands was looked upon as weakening the withholding move. No action was being taken by the government to withhold its large stocks from buyers.

Packers keep backlogs of meat in freezers, but not comparable to grain supplies outside farmers' stocks. Slaughterers could possibly do what they did during past withholding movements, and that is to ship in livestock from areas not affected by the movement.



Who Needs Expensive Toys?

Who needs expensive toys to play with? Not Danny and Tommy Davidson, sons of Tom Davidson, instructor in English at SUI. They seem to find that just rolling on empty drums is a great pastime!

— Photo by Joe Kirkish

Charles deGaulle: Grand Monarch of the 5th Republic

By NICHOLAS KING
Herald Tribune News Service

There is a by now famous column in the Parisian satiric weekly Le Canard Enchaîné which describes the activities of Gen. de Gaulle in terms of the court of Louis XIV. Its author uses the same style and turns of phrase as the great observer and gossip of that day, Saint-Simon. If one turns to the real Saint-Simon after having read enough of the Canard column, one can only see the king as de Gaulle.

There is no more convenient way of thinking about the President of the Fifth Republic and his role in French life than to clothe him in the persona of a monarch, and of the Grand Monarch at that. It is his personality as much as his greater power that separates him so decisively from French presidents of the past. Yet if he is commanding and even authoritarian, he is like no dictator of today. His presence weighs from above; it is never crouching at the keyhole.

That presence manifests itself in the manner of one who has a keen sense of order, an appreciation of form, and a consciousness

of himself which most people call haughtiness but which he would describe as self-respect.

Some of the self-respect is dramatic, like the scrubbing of Paris's great monuments. Others verge on the anachronistic and the bizarre, like the splendor of the receptions accorded foreign dignitaries.

African Visits
Not long ago, for example, the head of the Central African Republic came to Paris to visit Gen. de Gaulle. The Central African Republic is the former French colony of Ubangi-Shari. It possesses 1,200,000 citizens in the heart of West Central Africa, a good many square miles of savanna and jungle, a brand new government, and handsome blue and gold passports (in French, naturally).

As yet it does not possess much else except hope and good will, and could not expect, except sentimentally, to make a very great impression on the august ruler of France.

There was something almost contemptuous in the elaborateness of the welcome given this visitor. All over the heart of Paris the police clustered in knots. Guns boomed. Soldiers squatted in trucks

waiting to parade. Splendidly dressed people poured in and out of receptions. The Champs Elysees was blanketed in tricolors and the strange, new gridiron flag of the Central African Republic. In the Place de la Concorde, two immense, pointed pylons supported the banners of the two countries. Even the Louvre was swathed in bunting. To the tourist who knew nothing of all this, it resembled the finishing stages of a successful revolution.

Friendly relations with its former colonies is understandably a policy of the French Government. But the design was so obviously to overwhelm the African visitors that even they must have been aware of it. And the president of the Central African Republic is only one of a long stream of potentates. On this subject, the recent military review followed by Mass in Rheims, cathedral in honor of Chancellor Adenauer were pure de Gaulle, and pure high Bourbon.

Traditions Decline
Titillating as this may be, the reintroduction of the techniques of grand monarchy has had a doleful effect on the traditions of republic France, and it is these traditions, not those of any monarchy, that count.

The National Assembly is a sad shadow, and although the building itself is being cleaned, one feels it is only because it is architecturally important to the Concorde and to the Madeleine, whose facade it faces.

Under Premier Michel Debre, there was at least some interest in parliamentary life, futile though it may have been. But when Georges Pompidou, the head of the Rothschild bank who had never been elected to anything, replaced him, it was the signal that the Assembly had become a purely consultative body, like the Etats Generaux of the 17th century, except that it still does meet.

French politicians are anathema to de Gaulle, and other people used to find them fatiguing too. But after de Gaulle, they are the ones who will have to take command, assuming that the OAS and the old French radical Right it represents continue to repel popular support.

New Leaders?
Where will these political leaders come from? The parties themselves are withered or withering. The Radical Socialists, the great center party of the old days, can no longer be heard from. There is no non-Communist Left. The conservative bourgeois represented by people like Antoine Pinay are in retirement. The Gaullist party is split, half-hearted, and a frequent target for rebuke from de Gaulle himself.

Only the Communists retain a vital organization. Since there is no chance for effective political expression, the old political leaders must keep silent, embark on lecture tours, or, as in the extreme case of Georges Bidault, collapse into fanaticism, exile, and ruin.

Covering all this is the mask of material satisfaction. De Gaulle, it appears, has made France prosperous, just as he has certainly saved it from worse convulsion in Algeria than the one it experienced. Besides he is uneasily acknowledged to be a great man. Even the elites of Paris who deeply distrust him cannot imagine themselves rising to overthrow him.

Then there are "the people." "The people" continue to adore him. Indeed, de Gaulle's solemn, plebiscitary visits to the French provinces still evoke mass enthusiasm, although malicious analysts in Paris claim with some glee that the decibel count of the cheers is declining. The only trouble is that if de Gaulle, like Louis XIV and like Versailles, faces the setting sun, there is nothing visible beyond him but political darkness.

Fires Rage Uncontrolled In California

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Firemen struggled Wednesday to halt two giant Southern California brush fires from merging into a single 25-mile-long conflagration.

The two fires were among six which have scorched more than 42,000 acres of California brush and timberland and destroyed 45 structures.

Four in Northern and Central California were controlled or near control.

But firemen said two blazes in the hills northwest of Los Angeles were still out of control, still uncontained, and may pose an even more fearsome threat if winds whip them toward residential areas.

The situation at a glance:
• The Placerville Canyon-Sylmar fire, raging from the edge of populous San Fernando Valley north deep into the Angeles National Forest. Acreage: 8,500. Thirty structures burned.

• The Castaic fire, starting four miles north of Placerville-Sylmar's blazing north boundary, stretching north toward Bakerfield along U.S. Highway 99. Acreage: 8,000.

• The Aubrey fire, in the foothills of the Sierra 20 miles northwest of Fresno, in Central California. Acreage: 1,340. Control expected.

• The Mariposa fire, 50 miles north of Fresno, southeast of Mariposa. Acreage: 7,800. Controlled late Wednesday. It was started when a wind-topped tree smashed a power line. One farm home destroyed.

• The Kelseyville-Clar Lake fire 80 miles north of San Francisco. Acreage: 9,500. Containment possible. Fourteen homes burned.

• The Redding-Lake Shasta fire, near Redding 200 miles north of San Francisco. Acreage: 7,000. Containment hoped for soon.

The Placerville Canyon-Sylmar fire swept through the main street of Gene Autry's Melody Ranch, a movie-set ranch where the opening scene of television's "Gunsmoke" series has been filmed. Twenty-five structures were destroyed.

It blazed into the grounds of Olive View Sanitarium in the foothills above San Fernando Valley, turned a clinic building into a flaming torch, and damaged other structures there — not long after 675 patients were evacuated.

Then the fire burned east along the valley's north rim, threatening nearby San Fernando Veterans Hospital. Four hundred patients were to be evacuated if the flames drew closer.



ROBERT DURBROW
A Robert Bruce Durbrow Memorial for research in brain tumors has been established at SUI General Hospitals in honor of a former student who died recently.
Robert B. Durbrow, a senior at the University last spring, died Aug. 20 at his home in Dubuque. His parents, two sisters and a brother survive.
Durbrow, 23, majored in history at SUI. He was a member of Delta Tau Delta social fraternity.

Two Management Training Programs Planned for Fall

A special Management Institute for Executive of Small and Medium-sized Firms will be offered this fall at SUI. It will be held on nine consecutive Wednesday evenings beginning Sept. 12.

The institute is designed for owners, managers and executives of firms operating in the Iowa City area. The program is aimed at enabling them to gain working knowledge of recent developments in specific areas of management and to increase their managerial skill.

The institute is being sponsored by the SUI Bureau of Labor and Management in cooperation with the Iowa City Chamber of Commerce and the Small Business Administration.

Topics to be covered include business and estate planning, marketing, management, sales promotion and effective advertising, managerial control through accounting analysis, governmental regulations and financial administration.

The instructional program will include lecture - demonstrations, films, case materials and other pass-out material.

Robert L. Wilkinson, management and research specialist for the Small Business Administration, Chicago, will speak at the opening session.

Other speakers — all from the SUI faculty and staff — will be Samuel M. Fahr, professor of law; Kenneth P. Uhl, professor of marketing; William H. Culp, professor of accounting; Charles Marberry, professor of general business; John S. Harlow, professor of general business; and Don R. Sheriff, management director of the SUI Bureau of Labor and Management.

A one-day management program on "Methods and Patterns for Adult Education and Employee Retention" will be held at SUI Sept. 22.

Principles and techniques of industrial training will be presented

in the program, with emphasis on information needed for the initiation and development of in-company training programs.

The program is designed for employers, managers, supervisors, educators and government officials interested in employee training, education and development activities.

It is sponsored by the SUI Bureau of Labor and Management, in cooperation with the American Society of Training Directors and the Department of Public Instruction. Registrants will have the opportunity to raise questions with professional industrial trainers, and discuss problems of common interest.

Speakers and panelists on the program include: John Bunn, director of training for Collins Radio, Cedar Rapids; Francis Docken, director of training for the Maytag Co., Newton; and Alvie M. Sarchetti, director of adult education in the Davenport Public Schools.

SUI personnel participating in the program will include Lowell Schoer and Gordon Wasinger, both professors of education; and Jack Flagler and Don Sheriff, both from the Bureau of Labor and Management.

Hoover Continues To Improve After Tumor Operation

NEW YORK (AP) — Former President Herbert Hoover showed continued improvement Wednesday during the normal period of crisis following his operation for removal of an intestinal tumor. He was reported alert and witty.

"We are pleased with his progress," said a report from Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center, where the 88-year-old former Republican chief executive underwent the three-hour operation Tuesday.

Hoover's surgeon, Dr. Rudolph N. Schullinger, described the period immediately following such an operation as critical.

However, he reported in an evening bulletin: "Mr. Hoover continues to improve. His pulse is 72, temperature 99.8, up 2 from this morning, but there is no significance to this. His blood pressure is fine."

Although Mr. Hoover is in some discomfort, his condition remains satisfactory and his spirits are good.

"There will be no pathological conclusion as to whether Hoover's tumor was cancerous or not at present. It will be released in three weeks."

KINGS TO MERGE

AMMAN, Jordan (AP) — The kings of Saudi Arabia and Jordan, friends amid the hostilities of the Arab world, announced Wednesday night they will merge their military forces and coordinate economic policies in moves toward even more comprehensive unity.

The decisions of Kings Saud and Hussein were in a communique published here and in Saudi Arabia.

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No Special Treatment For Billie Sol, Murphy Testifies

WASHINGTON (AP) — Undersecretary of Agriculture Charles S. Murphy said Wednesday that neither he nor the Agriculture Department gave Billie Sol Estes favored treatment — only the fairness every American is entitled to.

He said this attitude was behind his order for a "second look" at the Texas financier's canceled cotton allotment transfers, resulting in an order last Jan. 6 temporarily lifting the cancellation.

Murphy, singled out in previous testimony as the man who administered the cotton program under which Estes prospered, told his story for the first time in a 29-page statement read to the Senate Investigations subcommittee.

The subcommittee is attempting to determine whether Estes — now under indictment for fraud in connection with a fertilizer tank financing scheme — received favored treatment in his cotton growing operations because of political influence in Washington.

A key point involving Murphy is why Estes, then a member of a temporary advisory committee, was appointed to the National Cotton Advisory Council last Jan. 2 despite department and FBI investigation reports that Estes might be prosecuted.

A department investigator told the subcommittee Tuesday it was the first time he had been overruled on an adverse report involving a prospective appointment.



Undersecretary a Witness

Charles S. Murphy, Undersecretary of Agriculture, testified Wednesday during the Senate Investigations Subcommittee probe of Billie Sol Estes' affairs. A key point involving Murphy is why Estes was appointed to the National Cotton Council despite reports that he might be prosecuted.

Murphy, in his statement, said Estes was carried over from the temporary committee to the national council because there was not sufficient reason for dropping him at that time. Murphy said the issues involved in his cotton allotment dispute with the department were primarily legal ones.

The undersecretary also said: "The second look at the cotton allotments was ordered at the request of Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) and Rep. J. T. Rutherford (D-Tex.) as well as Estes and his attorney."
"He received no gifts or benefits from Estes, other than two crates of cantaloupes, had never talked to him on the phone and saw him only at one meeting in his office and at cotton advisory committee meetings. He said he wrote Estes asking him not to send any more melons because of Government policy against gifts."
"No one ever pressured him to favor Estes or decide any issue concerning Estes other than on its merits."
"The Estes case has brought to light some faults in both communication and administration of Agriculture Department it has caused the department to intensify its efforts to achieve administrative improvements."

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By Johnny Hart

By MORT WALKER

Cleveland Sweeps Yanks in Doubleheader



Flying High

Cleveland third baseman Bubba Phillips, clutching in Yankee Stadium, New York, Wednesday. Umpire is Nestor Chylak. Cleveland swept both games, 3-2 and 9-5.

— AP Wirephoto

Rally in 8th Wins 1st; Kirkland Stars in 2nd

NEW YORK (AP) — A two-run rally in the eighth inning of the opener and a 12-hit attack highlighted by Willie Kirkland's three-run homer in the second game carried the Cleveland Indians to a doubleheader sweep over the New York Yankees Wednesday, 3-2 and 9-5.

It was the fourth doubleheader the Indians had swept from the Yankees this year.

The Indians took the opener with two runs after two were out in the eighth when they clipped reliever Bud Daley for four successive singles. They got off winning in the second game with two runs off rookie Jim Bouton in the second inning and forged ahead 5-0 on Kirkland's homer in the third.

Singles by John Romano, Bubba Phillips and Jerry Kindall and a squeeze bunt by Latman produced the first two Cleveland runs in the second game and Kirkland knocked out Bouton when he hit his 19th homer, following a walk and Tito Francona's bunt single.

Cleveland nicked Bob Turley for two more runs in the sixth without a hit on two hit batsmen, an error and two walks, one with the bases full, and netted single runs off Turley and Tex Clevenger in the seventh and eighth.

Roger Maris of the Yanks had a homer in each game, giving him 31 for the season, and was robbed of another when Kirkland made a leaping catch of his drive to deep right center, just in front of the bullpen fence, in the eighth inning of the second game.

Ramos and the Yanks' Jim Coates had given up one run each through six innings of the opener, when rain held up play for 31 minutes.

Then Daley replaced Coates and in the eighth the Indians produced their decisive rally against the southpaw reliever on singles by Francona, Kirkland, Romano and Woody Held.

Pena, who was brought up from Toronto a month ago, won his third decision against a single loss. Billy Moran singled off the little Cuban right-hander in the first inning and Jim Ferguson singled in the third and eighth innings. But the Angels, who hit five home runs Tuesday night, couldn't drive either of them home.

Pena struck out six and walked one as the Angels managed to get only five men on base. Leon Wagner made it to first base on Billy Conso's error in the fourth inning.

Belinsky (8-8) started for the Angels and gave up four runs before he was lifted for a pinch hitter in the seventh inning.

Los Angeles 000 000 0-0 3 2
Kansas City 000 110 2-4 9 2
Belinsky, Fowler (8), Morgan (8) and Rodgers; Pena and Sullivan (8); Pena (3-1). L — Belinsky (8-8).

Gene Woodling tied the score in the sixth with his fourth home run.

New York 001 001 000 0-2 8 1
Philadelphia 000 200 000-1-3 9 1
Hook and Coleman; McLish and Dalrymple, W — McLish (9-4). L — Hook (8-12).

Home runs — New York, Woodling (4).

Jackie Brandt clouted a double, triple and his 17th home run and drove in four runs against Bennie Daniels and his successors. Jim Gentile blasted his 30th home run and Dave Nicholson hit his fourth.

Chuck Estrada had a two-hitter going into the eighth but pinch hitter Jim Hicks singled back of first and Chuck Hinton hit his 17th homer to make it 8-3.

The Orioles exploded in the third after Ken Hamlin threw wild on Jerry Adair's grounder after two were out. Russ Snyder singled to center, and Brandt scored them both with a long triple over Jim Piersall's head in center field. Gentile doubled to left center, and Brooks Robinson tripled off the fence in left center.

Baltimore 000 030 101-9 11 0
Washington 100 000 020-3 4 1
Estrada and Landrith; Daniels, Burnside (5), Kutyna (9) and Retzer. W — Estrada (7-13). L — Daniels (5-14).

Home runs — Baltimore, Gentile (30), Brandt (17), Nicholson (4), Washington, Hinton (17).

Pipers Won't Play; Lucas Won't Either

CLEVELAND (AP) — Cleveland's pro basketball fortunes took another odd bounce Wednesday with the announcement the Pipers won't play this season.

In a related development, All-America Jerry Lucas has agreed to a \$140,000 contract to play with a team that is still just a hope in the promoter's eyes.

Howard Marks, Cleveland advertising executive heading a syndicate hopeful of getting a National Basketball Association franchise here next year, said he has agreed to a personal three-year contract with Lucas.

He said Lucas is expected to sit out pro basketball this year so he can complete his college studies this winter at Ohio State.

"He's a bright young man, with a bright future in business as well as in basketball," continued Marks, who made an unsuccessful try to get an NBA franchise this season but was ignored.

Marks did not elaborate on the terms of Lucas' agreement, but said he would get "well over \$140,000, probably play next season in the NBA and start a public relations job with my firm before Christmas."

Mark said he was hopeful of getting Cleveland into the NBA next season and doesn't have to worry about the financial backing.

Announcement that the Pipers won't play came from George Steinbrenner, club president, who blamed money problems for the loss of the Cleveland franchise in the American Basketball League.

He said his club lost close to \$200,000 last season and "we realized it was hopeless to continue."

Steinbrenner, who tried to get his Pipers into the rival NBA, said he was not a part of the syndicate headed by Marks.

Lucas has been under a two-year \$60,000 contract with the Pipers, but he became a free agent when Steinbrenner failed to meet financial requirements for NBA admission.

Rookie's Homer Gives Houston Win over Cards

ST. LOUIS (AP) — Rookie Jim Campbell's ninth-inning home run gave Dick Farrell and the Houston Colts a 3-2 victory Wednesday night over Bob Gibson and the St. Louis Cardinals.

The Colts and Cardinals beat each other nine times this season.

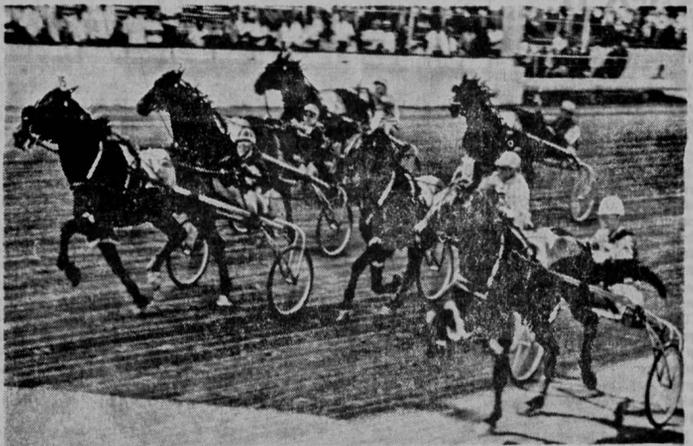
The two-game sweep stretched the Colts' winning streak to four games, thus matching their season's best.

Campbell's homer, breaking a 2-2 tie, was the second hit off Gibson after the third inning. He gave up six hits as his record fell to 15-10.

Farrell, boosting his mark to 9-17, allowed eight hits. He struck out 10.

Houston 011 000 001-3 6 1
St. Louis 000 200 000-2 8 1
Farrell and Campbell; Gibson and Oliver, Schaeffer (8), W — Farrell (9-17). L — Gibson (15-10).

Home runs — Houston, Mejias (23), Campbell (3).



Another Win for Viking

A.C.'s Viking (15, left) claims the Hambletonian drove the winner in the Du Quoin, Ill. classic. Isaac (right) nearly tied this heat with the winner but placed 6th in the summaries of the race.

— AP Wirephoto

Milwaukee's 16-Hit Attack Rocks Giants

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Home runs by Hank Aaron and Lou Johnson featured a 16-hit bombardment by Milwaukee's Braves Wednesday that shelled the second-place San Francisco Giants 10-3.

While the Braves exploded against an assortment of San Francisco pitching, Milwaukee's southpaw Bob Hendley coasted to his 10th victory against as many defeats, yielding seven hits.

Until Bob Nieman and Orlando Cepeda homered in the sixth, Hendley had a shutout with only one safe hit against him.

Milwaukee, meanwhile, batted through its complete order three times in the first four innings to build a 9-0 lead.

Aaron belted his 36th home run of the year leading off the third inning and sent lefty Billy O'Dell to the showers with his 12th loss against 15 triumphs.

Johnson, called up from the minors July 18, slammed singles his first two times at bat and then whaled his second homer as a Brave in the fourth with Roy McMillan on base.

The Giants' only hit until the sixth was Harvey Kuenn's lead-off single. Then pinch hitter Nieman belted a solo homer, his first of the season, and Cepeda crashed one with Willie Mays aboard — his 31st.

Milwaukee 032 400 010-10 16 1
San Francisco 000 003 000-3 7 2
Hendley and Torre; O'Dell, Garibaldi (3), Miller (4), Duffalo (7), Larsen (9) and Orsino, W — Hendley (10-10). L — O'Dell (15-12).

Home runs — Milwaukee, H. Aaron (36), Johnson (2), San Francisco, Nieman (1), Cepeda (3).

Prep Football Player Dies After Practice

ENGLEWOOD, N. J. (AP) — A 14-year-old football player for St. Cecilia High School collapsed and died of a heart attack Monday after a practice session at the Carmelite Seminary in Hamilton, Mass., it was disclosed Wednesday.

St. Cecilia Coach Ralph Cavallucci said the boy, Edward Lucas, a 5-10, 165-pound sophomore, collapsed in the locker room after complaining of tightness in his legs at Hamilton, Medical Examiner Dr. William C. Wigglesworth said death was due to a cardiac malfunction from secondary heart prostration.

A.C.'s Viking Wins 37th Hambletonian

DU QUOIN, Ill. (AP) — A.C.'s Viking and his 62-year-old crippled driver, Sanders (The Preacher) Russell, won the 37th Hambletonian in successive mile heats Wednesday to emerge the strongest contender for harness racing's triple crown since the magic year of 1955.

Russell, veteran from Stevenson, Ala., his dislocated right ankle encased in a cast and resting on special padding of his sulky, brought the big bay son of Hoot Mon to power-charged stretch victories in 1:59 3-5 and 2:00 flat.

The Hambletonian mile record was set by Harlan Dean, who won successive heats in 1:58 2-5 and 1:59.

A.C.'s Viking scored a wire-to-wire triumph in the \$105,423 Yonkers Futurity on July 20 — the first jewel of the triple crown. After now winning the biggest gem — the \$116,612 Hambletonian — he can complete the sweep with a victory Oct. 5 in the Kentucky Futurity at Lexington, which has an estimated purse of \$55,000.

Only once before in the history of harness racing has the same driver and the same horse won the triple crown. It was accomplished in 1955 by Joe O'Brien, driving Scott Frost.

Russell, who was injured in a racing mishap late last month, drove A.C.'s Viking to a 134-length victory over Safe Mission in the first heat, while Impish and Spry Rodney were heads behind in third and fourth respectively.

Viking stayed on the rail of the fast, clay mile oval of the Du Quoin Fair Grounds all the way into the stretch, then went to the outside with a powerful burst to win going away in the first heat.

With a capacity crowd of 25,000 in the stands, pure lovers of horse flesh — since parimutuel betting is prohibited by state law — Viking was cheered on to his second heat triumph after another come-from-behind charge in the stretch.

The canny Russell drove Viking through the middle in the second heat to a head victory over Isaac, piloted by John Simpson. Lord Gordon, driven by John Patterson, was third after breaking badly in the first mile heat.

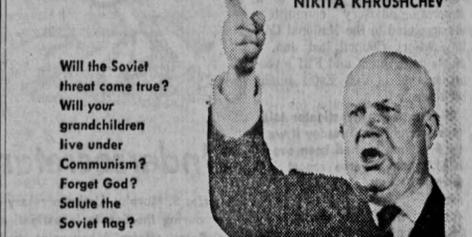
LEXINGTON, Ky. (AP) — Iowa's basketball team will face host team Kentucky in the 10th annual University of Kentucky invitational tournament Dec. 21-22.

In the other first round pairing, Oregon State will meet West Virginia. Kentucky has won its tournament five times and West Virginia has won twice. Oregon State and Iowa are newcomers.

BOSTON (AP) — Rain from the tail end of Hurricane Alma forced postponement of Wednesday's scheduled doubleheader between the Boston Red Sox and the Detroit Tigers at Fenway Park.

TIGERS, RED SOX RAIN OUT

— says NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV



Will the Soviet threat come true? Will your grandchildren live under Communism? Forget God? Salute the Soviet flag?

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The Daily Iowan

Fladoos Eliminated In Third Round

ROCHESTER, N.Y. (AP) — Iowa Amateur champion Sharon Fladoos, 20, of Dubuque, was ousted Wednesday from the Women's National Amateur golf tournament.

Miss Fladoos, an SUI junior, lost to Joan Gavigan of Troy, Ohio, 1 up, in Wednesday's third round play.

Dainty Anne Quast Decker and crasher JoAnne Gunderson continued their relentless surge with a pair of decisive victories that sent them into the quarter-finals.

The defender, Mrs. Decker, and the two-time former champ and gallery favorite, loquacious Gundy, are heavily favored to keep going until they come to grips in Saturday's 36-hole final. Each has won two of these championships, although Anne is only 24 and Gundy just turned 23.

The power-hitting nonchalant Miss Gunderson was two over par for the 28 holes she required in scoring a pair of 5 and 4 victories.

Majors Scoreboard

Team	W	L	Pct.	G.B.
New York	78	57	.578	2
Minnesota	76	59	.563	2
Los Angeles	74	59	.556	2
Chicago	68	65	.511	9
Detroit	66	65	.504	10
Baltimore	67	66	.504	10
Cleveland	65	70	.481	13
Boston	62	71	.466	15
Kansas City	61	73	.455	16 1/2
Washington	51	83	.381	26 1/2

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	G.B.
Cleveland 3-9	78	57	.578	2-5
Baltimore 9	67	66	.504	3
Minnesota 5	76	59	.563	3
Kansas City 6	61	73	.455	0
Detroit at Boston				rain

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
Cleveland 3-9, New York 2-5
Baltimore 9, Washington 3
Minnesota 5, Chicago 3
Kansas City 6, Los Angeles 0
Detroit at Boston, rain

TODAY'S PROBABLE PITCHERS
Washington (Stenhouse 10-10) at Baltimore (Hall 6-3) — night
Chicago (Buzhardt 7-10) at Detroit (Foytack 9-5) — night
(only games scheduled)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	G.B.
Los Angeles	86	46	.652	3
San Francisco	83	49	.629	3
Cincinnati	81	52	.609	3 1/2
Pittsburgh	78	55	.586	8 1/2
Milwaukee	72	62	.537	15
St. Louis	71	63	.524	15 1/2
Philadelphia	64	73	.467	24 1/2
Chicago	49	84	.368	37 1/2
Houston	49	84	.368	37 1/2
New York	51	83	.381	38 1/2

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
Milwaukee 10, San Francisco 3
Philadelphia 3, New York 2
Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 2
Houston 3, St. Louis 2
Cincinnati at Los Angeles, night

TODAY'S PROBABLE PITCHERS
Milwaukee (Spain 14-11 or Cloninger 5-3) at San Francisco (Sanford 10-6)
New York (Daviault 1-3) at Philadelphia (Mahaffey 17-11) — night
Chicago (Cardwell 6-13) at Pittsburgh (McBean 13-8) — night
Cincinnati (Nuxhall 3-0 or O'Toole 13-13) at Los Angeles (Williams 12-8) — night
(only games scheduled)

Angels Fail As A's Pena Gets 3-Hitter

KANSAS CITY (AP) — Orlando Pena throttled Los Angeles with a three-hit shutout Wednesday night as the Kansas City Athletics won 6-0 and foiled the Angels' opportunity to gain on the American League-leading New York Yankees.

The Yankees remained three games ahead of the Angels despite their double loss to Cleveland, while Los Angeles dropped to third place behind Minnesota. The Twins beat Chicago.

Pena, who was brought up from Toronto a month ago, won his third decision against a single loss. Billy Moran singled off the little Cuban right-hander in the first inning and Jim Ferguson singled in the third and eighth innings. But the Angels, who hit five home runs Tuesday night, couldn't drive either of them home.

Pena struck out six and walked one as the Angels managed to get only five men on base. Leon Wagner made it to first base on Billy Conso's error in the fourth inning.

Belinsky (8-8) started for the Angels and gave up four runs before he was lifted for a pinch hitter in the seventh inning.

Los Angeles 000 000 0-0 3 2
Kansas City 000 110 2-4 9 2
Belinsky, Fowler (8), Morgan (8) and Rodgers; Pena and Sullivan (8); Pena (3-1). L — Belinsky (8-8).

Gene Woodling tied the score in the sixth with his fourth home run.

New York 001 001 000 0-2 8 1
Philadelphia 000 200 000-1-3 9 1
Hook and Coleman; McLish and Dalrymple, W — McLish (9-4). L — Hook (8-12).

Home runs — New York, Woodling (4).

Orioles Smother Senators with 8 Extra Base Hits

WASHINGTON (AP) — After two scoreless nights in D.C. Stadium, the Baltimore Orioles socked eight extra base hits, including three home runs and downed the Washington Senators Wednesday night, 9-3.

The Sox, hoping to salvage an even-ber in the two-game set with the Twins, used six pitchers, but failed to overcome Minnesota's rousing start.

Minnesota 400 000 010-5 12 0
Chicago 101 010 000-3 12 2
Pascual, Pleis (6) and Zimmerman, Battey (8); Herbert, Zanni (2), Joyce (6), Stone (8), Lown (8), Fisher (9) and Carreon, W — Pascual (16-8). L — Herbert (14-8).

Home runs — Minnesota, Allison (20), Chicago, Smith (15).

Chuck Estrada had a two-hitter going into the eighth but pinch hitter Jim Hicks singled back of first and Chuck Hinton hit his 17th homer to make it 8-3.

The Orioles exploded in the third after Ken Hamlin threw wild on Jerry Adair's grounder after two were out. Russ Snyder singled to center, and Brandt scored them both with a long triple over Jim Piersall's head in center field. Gentile doubled to left center, and Brooks Robinson tripled off the fence in left center.

Baltimore 000 030 101-9 11 0
Washington 100 000 020-3 4 1
Estrada and Landrith; Daniels, Burnside (5), Kutyna (9) and Retzer. W — Estrada (7-13). L — Daniels (5-14).

Home runs — Baltimore, Gentile (30), Brandt (17), Nicholson (4), Washington, Hinton (17).

Twins Gain, Beat ChiSox

CHICAGO (AP) — Bob Allison's three-run homer in the first inning helped propel surging Minnesota to a 5-3 victory over the Chicago White Sox Wednesday night, hoisting the Twins to within two games of the first-place New York Yankees.

Allison drove across a fourth run in the eighth to cement a victory for Minnesota ace Camilo Pascual, who left in the sixth but had his 16th victory against eight defeats saved by Bill Pleis.

The Twins jumped on Sox starter Ray Herbert, denied his first straight victory, for four runs in the opening inning and that was for Minnesota's second triumph by a right-handed starter since Camilo hurt his right elbow July 27.

The Sox, hoping to salvage an even-ber in the two-game set with the Twins, used six pitchers, but failed to overcome Minnesota's rousing start.

Minnesota 400 000 010-5 12 0
Chicago 101 010 000-3 12 2
Pascual, Pleis (6) and Zimmerman, Battey (8); Herbert, Zanni (2), Joyce (6), Stone (8), Lown (8), Fisher (9) and Carreon, W — Pascual (16-8). L — Herbert (14-8).

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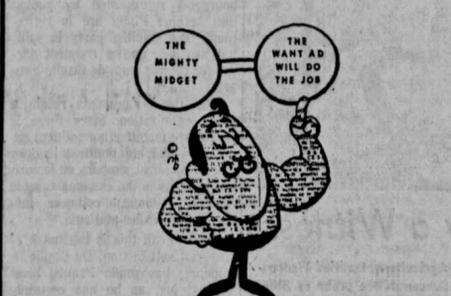
Developing Line Key To Panthers' Success

CEDAR FALLS (AP) — Coach Stan Sheriff greeted 48 State College of Iowa football players Wednesday and said "if we can develop a line, we should be tough again this year."

The Panthers tied South Dakota State for the North Central Conference title last year with a 5-1 record.

Five starting linemen were graduated, but three of last year's top SCI backs were on hand for Press Day workouts.

They were fullback Dan Boals, quarterback Dave Cox and half back Bruce Wiegmann.



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