

Some fog this morning in the east. Variable cloudiness and mild today and tonight with highs from 45 to 50 in the north and 50 to 55 in the south. Partly cloudy and continued mild Wednesday.

Schantz Named Rhodes Scholar

Mark Schantz, A4, Wellsburg, was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship in Des Moines Saturday by the American Rhodes Scholars Middle West District Committee.

Schantz, SUI Student Senate president, will begin advanced study at Oxford University in England in September. The scholarship will run for two or three years.

Schantz is a political science major and will study political science, philosophy, and economics at Oxford. He has a grade point average of 3.50.

The award to Schantz was the first to an SUIowan since 1958 when Larry Popofsky of Oskaloosa was named a Rhodes Scholar.

Robert M. Muir, professor of Botany and a member of the SUI Rhodes Scholarship selection committee, said Schantz was selected as a candidate because of his scholarship, interest in cultural subjects, abilities in physical activities and on the basis of career plans.

Muir said the Oxford study program was unique because the basic feature of the program was instruction by tutors. "There is no required attendance to lectures or laboratories," he said.

"The student prepares for the final examination on his college work instead of preparing for weekly or semester examinations."

David Beim of Stanford University, William Holland of the University of Nebraska, and Michael Rice of Harvard University were also given scholarships.

The program, in its 59th year, is administered under the provisions of the will of Cecil H. Rhodes, British administrator and financier, who died in 1902.

Discussion of a special use permit for a mobile home court on Lower Muscatine Road is not expected.

The councilmen are expected to decide eight pending zoning matters which were discussed at an informal meeting last Saturday.

During Saturday's meeting, the city councilmen also studied several proposals to ease traffic congestion and parking problems.

City Manager Carsten D. Leivold proposed that an experienced engineer be engaged to study the problems and the possibility of building a parking ramp in the downtown area. The councilmen also proposed that the Iowa City Chamber of Commerce be invited to study the problem.

Other proposals included: the conversion of Washington, Clinton and Dubuque Streets to four-lane streets and widening and resurfacing those streets where needed.

The extension of short-term parking areas to provide more turn-overs; the extension of the metered area to provide parking on busier days; conversion of Iowa Avenue to a parking area; conversion of lots close to the business districts to short term parking areas to provide greater turn-over;

Abolishment of reserved parking on all off-street lots except for doctors and selling stickers which would be good on all lots further out; acquiring additional property adjacent to some existing lots to extend parking; conversion of Davenport and Bloomington to one-way streets with parking; demolishing the old Johnson County Creamery building and opening that area to parking.

Other matters discussed Saturday were the proposed West Highway By-Pass and a 1963 paving program.

Councilmen William K. Maas and Max Yocum told the other members they believe the West By-Pass proposed by the Highway Commission is too close to the city. They suggested a route south of the airport.

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JFK Labels Red Chinese As Biggest Peace Threat

Council May Discuss Street Request Tonight

SUI's request to the city to vacate Washington and Jefferson Streets west of Madison St. is expected to be discussed by the City Council at their regular meeting tonight at 7:30 in the Civic Center.

Washington and Jefferson are now dead-end streets and the University owns all the land on each side.

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Yule Tree Lighting

The White House's traditional Christmas tree was lit by President Kennedy Monday night during official ceremonies. The tree, a towering Colorado blue spruce, centers the Pageant for Peace on the Ellipse near the White House. —AP Wirephoto

'Dangerous 60s' Ahead For West, He States

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Kennedy Monday night branded the warlike Communist Chinese as the biggest threat to world peace in the 1960's.

Without minimizing the dangers of Soviet Russia's goal of communizing the world, the President said "we would be far worse off — if the world would be — if the Chinese dominated the Communist movement."

In an unusual television and radio interview summing up his first two years in office, Kennedy told a nationwide audience that the combined Soviet and Chinese threats are "what makes the sixties so dangerous."

The President's remarks came amid increasing attacks on Red Chinese policies by Soviet officials. Just Sunday the official news agency Pravda moved Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's quarrel with China further into the open by publishing an unusual criticism mentioning Peking by name.

"We are better off with the Khrushchev view than we are with the Chinese Communist view, quite obviously," Kennedy said. "But Mr. Khrushchev does not wish us well, unfortunately."

Asked whether the United States should try to widen the Soviet-Chinese rift, the President said attention should be given instead to bolstering the cause of freedom by helping suffering areas of the world.

Kennedy said that while the Cuban showdown taught Khrushchev something about U.S. determination, great dangers still exist and the West cannot let down its guard.

"One mistake can make this whole thing blow up," he said.

"I think that anybody who looks at the fatality lists on atomic weapons," he said, "and realizes that the Communists have a completely twisted view of the United States, and that we don't comprehend them, that is what makes life in the sixties hazardous."

Were it not for the expansionist policies of the Communist powers there could be "a long period of peace," the President said. But he declared that so long as these threats exist the United States and its allies cannot let down their guard.

Kennedy said if the United States had to make a choice, the policies of Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev would be definitely preferable to those of Communist China.

But both Russia and China still threaten the world, he said, and the West bears a responsibility to oppose them. "We can't lay it down and I don't see how we're going to lay it down in this century," he declared.

Kennedy covered a broad range of subjects but the emphasis showed his preoccupation with the international situation.

Kennedy wrote off for the foreseeable future any real chance of an international inspection system in connection with a nuclear test ban or disarmament. He said that for the time being the aerial camera "is actually going to be our best inspector."

The President thought the missile defenses of both the United States and Russia had reached the point of being able to hit "a bullet with a bullet," but this did not add up to an effective anti-missile system because in event of a mass missile attack, no system yet existed for separating genuine from decoy missiles.

He thought the direct confrontation of the United States and Russia.

China during the recent crisis showed Khrushchev there was a point beyond which Russia could not push her expansionist program. But he said life in the '60's would continue to be "hazardous" as long as the communists had "a completely twisted view of the United States."

"There is no real reason why the United States and the Soviet Union separated by so many thousands of miles of land and water, both rich countries, both with very energetic people, should not be able to live in peace," Kennedy told his interviewers.

"But it is . . . constant determination which the Chinese show in the most militant form, and which the Soviets also have shown, that they will not settle for that kind of a peaceful world, but must settle for a Communist world — that is what makes the real danger; the combination of these two systems in conflict around the world in a nuclear age is what makes the '60's so dangerous."

The President thought it was more important than ever that East-West leaders understand each other clearly without the danger of miscalculation plunging the world into a nuclear conflict which he said could produce 150 million fatalities in its first 18 hours.

He said if Khrushchev understood American purposes clearly enough he could proceed about his own business "in a way which does not threaten our security and does not bring a war."

With both sides understanding accurately that each has sufficient power to protect its interests, the President said "we could have a long period of peace."

Instead, however, the Communists maintain a constant campaign to change the world power balance, differing among themselves as to how this victory can best be achieved, the President pointed out.

Since the Chinese Communists believe they could survive a nuclear World War III with 750 million people intact, Kennedy said "We are better off with the Khrushchev view (of peaceful co-existence and supporting wars of liberation) than we are with the Chinese Communist view."

Road Commission OK's \$75 Million For Area Projects

Three-quarters of a million dollars worth of highway construction bids for Iowa City area projects were approved Thursday by the State Highway Commission at Ames.

All but two of the bids concerned projects on Interstate Highway 80. The exceptions totaled \$8,416.

The low bid of \$83,722 is for construction of the half-mile extension of Wolf Avenue from Newton Road south of the Iowa Stadium to Melrose Avenue. Low bidder was Boswell Contracting Corp., Sioux City.

Also approved was the low bid submitted by Carl Chadek, Iowa City, for temporary resurfacing of 10 1/2 miles of farm-to-market roads. The roads, M and G, are located west of Hills. The bid was \$1.39 a ton for 1,320 tons of crushed rock per mile. The county has estimated the cost at \$19,000.

The 10 1/2 mile tract was graded last summer. A hard surface is planned.

The total of low bids for the Interstate 80 projects was \$757,933.

SUIowans Featured On TV Tonight at 6:30

A Christmas program featuring the Old Gold Singers and two SUI staff members will be broadcast on WMT-TV tonight at 6:30.

Prof. Paul Engle, director of the Writers Workshop, will read excerpts from his book, "Prarie Christmas," in which he recalls the Christmas observations of his youth in Iowa.

George Gunkle, a graduate assistant in the Department of Speech, will read a portion of "A Boy's Christmas in Wales" by Dylan Thomas.

Kennedy, Macmillan To Meet Today To 'Calm Relations'

NASSAU, BAHAMAS (UPI) — United States to abandon its Skybolt missile program has become a blazing political issue in Britain which was depending upon this bomber-borne weapon as its principal nuclear deterrent.

As Macmillan left London an angry debate erupted in the House of Commons on the Skybolt issue.

"I have no doubt we shall find in a way through our difficulties in a spirit of agreement we shall always have with the American people and administration," Macmillan said on departure.

But the British press was far from certain of the outlook for success of the Bahamas talks or of the political future of Macmillan who returned Sunday almost empty-handed from Common Market talks with French President Charles de Gaulle.

When Commons opened, Defense Minister Peter Thorneycroft came under heavy fire from both Conservatives and opposition Laborites on future Skybolt plans. Thorneycroft will leave today for Nassau for additional talks with Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara.

In addition to the Skybolt missile and Macmillan talks with De Gaulle, the two Anglo-American leaders were expected to discuss: —The Sino-Soviet dispute and whether the ferment in the Communist camp offers opportunity for new allied diplomatic initiatives.

—Communist China's attack on India and the problem of long range British-American military and economic aid to New Delhi.

—The Congo, where the United States is urging Britain to increase support of United Nations efforts to force Katanga back into the republic.

Mikoyan's Report: Fidel's Nuttin' But A Screwball

NEW YORK (UPI) — Soviet First Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan reportedly described Cuban Premier Fidel Castro as a "screwball" when he returned home to Moscow from his trouble-shooting mission to Cuba, Newsweek Magazine said Monday.

The African Pilot was understood to have been chartered by the Red Cross for the trip to Cuba. However, it was believed that the first prisoners to be released, if and when, would be flown to Miami.

Sanchez reported at length Monday to members of the Cuban Families Committee here on progress of the negotiations. There was no official statement on the meeting but members were reported to be "greatly encouraged" by developments.

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8 Years to Youth For Manslaughter

BURLINGTON (AP) — Donald Wayne Johnson, 19, was sentenced to eight years in hard labor in the Men's Reformatory at Anamosa and fined \$1,000 Friday for involuntary manslaughter in the death of Vernon Johnson, 48.

The older Johnson and Paul Hesser, 66, both of Burlington, were killed Oct. 27 when they were struck by the younger Johnson's car as they crossed an intersection.

The youth was convicted Dec. 8. Friday District Court Judge E. O. Newell denied a bench parole sought by Johnson's attorney Thomas Dailey. The judge meted out the maximum penalty for the offense.

What originally was arranged as a quiet pre-Christmas review of the world situation showed indications of becoming a hard rock bargaining discussion because of recent military and political developments which have strained relations between London and Washington.

The apparent decision of the

Des Moines County Attorney T. K. Ford said it is possible he may seek to prosecute Johnson for Hesser's death as well.

The two Johnsons were not related.

Cuba May Free Prisoners Soon; Ransom Ship Ready

MIAMI (UPI) — An informed source said Monday only a "go-ahead" from Fidel Castro is holding up efforts to get 1,113 Cuban invasion prisoners freed and returned here from Havana by Christmas.

New York Attorney James B. Donovan, chief negotiator for the release of the prisoners captured after the April, 1961, Bay of Pigs invasion attempt, arrived here Sunday night on a small private plane.

He was met here by three other negotiators, Alvaro Sanchez, Jr., Mrs. Berta Barreto and Mrs. Virginia Betancourt. All Cuban members of the negotiating team have relatives among the prisoners, held in Cuba at Havana's principle prison and on the offshore Isle of Pines.

The sources said Castro had agreed to accept medicines and baby foods in an undisclosed

amount for the release of the prisoners instead of the \$62-million in cash he originally demanded.

In Baltimore, the freighter African Pilot was reported getting up steam for a trip to Florida to take on the "Mercy Cargo" being bargained for the prisoner's release.

A Cuban Families Committee spokesman said the sudden spur in negotiations activity stemmed from a phone call Donovan received in New York Sunday night instructing him to leave for Cuba immediately.

"We are very hopeful this whole situation can be cleared up in the next few days," the spokesman said. "We're back in a cliff-hanging situation."

12-Year Fight—

Communist Party Convicted; Failed To Register in U.S.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A Federal Jury Monday convicted the Communist Party of the United States of criminally failing to register as an agent of the Soviet Union. Judge Alexander Holtzoff promptly imposed the maximum fine of \$120,000.

The jury of eight women and four men took just 35 minutes to return its verdict in the landmark trial, which climaxed a long legal battle over the Subversive Activities Control Act.

Attorneys for the Party announced they will appeal the case to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The fine will be held in abeyance until a ruling is handed down.

The next step in the Government's 12-year campaign against the Party will be the trial of Party General Secretary Gus Hall and National Chairman Benjamin Davis, also on charges of failing to register with the Government.

Under the 1950 act, any organization controlled or infiltrated by the World Communist Movement is required to register with the Subversive Activities Control Board. If the organization fails to register, responsibility to do so reverts to its officers and its members.

No person could be sent to jail under Monday's conviction, but the Government could move to confiscate the party's property if it failed to pay the fine.

The jury rejected the Party's contention that registration under the act would have been self-incriminating. It had only to determine the narrow question of whether "criminal intent" was involved in the failure to register.

The Party freely admitted during the four-day trial that it did not register. But its attorneys argued that most of the registra-

tion requirements were submitted to the Justice Department in a letter.

The Government took its first step to require registration in 1950. The Supreme Court upheld the Registration Act in 1961, but did not rule on the question of whether it would subject a person to self-incrimination.

Up to now, the act has been used chiefly as a harassment. Party membership has dwindled from an estimated 80,000 after World War II to about 10,000.

In his charge to the jury, Judge Holtzoff said the question of self-incrimination should not be considered. He noted his previous ruling, in rejecting a defense motion for acquittal, that the guarantees against self-incrimination apply only to living persons, not to organizations.

Murder, Robbery Charges Filed Against Schneider

Robert Joseph Schneider was arraigned Monday in Johnson County District Court on charges of murder and robbery.

Schneider pleaded innocent to both charges. Judge Clair Hamilton set bond at \$25,000 for the robbery. No bond was set for the murder charge.

It is expected that Schneider will come to trial in late January or early February, but no date has been set.

Schneider is accused of murdering Edward Kriz, Iowa City tavern owner, Nov. 10. He is also charged with the Oct. 6 robbery of Shannon's Supper Club in North Liberty.

The American President's brother departed in his U.S. Air Force plane for Andrews Air Force Base near Washington after refusing to comment on topics covered in his three-hour talk with Goulet.

MOSCOW — The United States, Britain and France gently but firmly told the Soviet Union today they had as much right in Berlin as anybody.

Similar notes from the three Western powers to the Soviet Foreign Ministry reminded the Soviet that Berlin's legal status has "remained unchanged since 1945."

WASHINGTON — Effects of the Florida freeze are likely to be felt soon by housewives in the form of higher prices for fresh fruits and vegetables.

New living cost figures due this week will size up the price situation in November. A new Bureau of Labor statistics reading last week measured mid-December prices but was too early to reflect the impact of freeze conditions on produce prices.

So it probably won't be until the January figures are announced in late February that the toll on living costs — probably sending them up to another record — becomes known.

WASHINGTON — The Skybolt project has slipped at least two years behind schedule, and defense experts doubt that bombers carrying the missile could penetrate So-

viet air defenses by the time it could be made ready.

This was reported Monday by a Pentagon spokesman.

It is assumed the Skybolt question will be high on the agenda for the scheduled Kennedy-Macmillan summit meeting.

News in Brief

KOSCIUSKO, Miss. — Kosciusko Mayor Emmitt Carr pledged Monday that James Meredith will get a "fair and impartial trial" Wednesday on a traffic violation.

Carr said he found to be "without foundation" charges by Meredith, a native of Kosciusko and the first Negro to be knowingly admitted to the University of Mississippi, that he was treated "like a dog" by arresting officers during the weekend.

Carr issued a statement saying he set the trial for 5 p.m. Wednesday at Meredith's request and that "this case will be treated as any other traffic violation charge."

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru has written Ho Chi Minh, President of Communist North Viet Nam, that India is still prepared to hold peace talks with the Chinese despite "their wanton aggression."

NOMDI LA India — A Picture of Communist plunder, pilferage and destruction met the eyes of an Indian Army team which moved into this Northeast Frontier Agency (NEFA) community to reestablish Indian Government administration in the wake of the Chinese withdrawal.

Telephone poles had been pulled down for a distance of 70 miles along the route and every inch of the copper wire had been stripped off. In the town looting was complete.

All along the route was evidence of Communist sacking: empty tins, broken boxes and bottles. Smashed padlocks showed the Chinese invaders ravaged possessions left along the road by the evacuating thousands of Indians.

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The Christmas Buck—Who's Responsible?

In the past few years there have been a few attempts directed at putting Christ back into Christmas. However, not much progress has been made because we fail to recognize, who is responsible for the commercializing of Christmas.

How many family gatherings are there without the Christmas gift exchange? Church organizations, school classes, social clubs and employee parties have adopted the same custom.

It has become a must in most cases: name drawing, grab bags, etc., and for whose benefit? Our dollar gift compares with your dollar gift but who get the benefit of the two dollars spent for them?

We accuse the merchants but we know they are not responsible for our actions. As customers we are dangling money in front of their eyes. Who is tempting whom? If the merchant weakens to custom and bites, he is at fault and charged with promoting commercialism.

The early date of Christmas gift display is being criticized, but again, who is really the one who starts the trend? The early shopper who won't be caught or the merchant who has the wares?

In order to stamp out commercialism we are both going to have to start with ourselves and stop using the merchants as a scapegoat. We as individuals are the ones who must put Christ first in our lives before we can put "Christ" back into Christmas.

— Bill Sherman

Anti-Bias Regulations Need Vocal Support

Interest was generated in Iowa City when someone asked if the University should cancel a scheduled basketball game with a segregated school. The game was not canceled, but a vocal segment of the campus population raised a question about future games with such schools.

Before we bestir the phalanx of local placard carriers on this issue, we should look into more serious matters.

In the neighboring state of South Dakota, news is not only made by citizens intent upon keeping county records put. In Rapid City, a state advisory committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has begun a probe of bias.

The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) has conducted a long fight to secure service and accommodations for Negroes in hotels, restaurants, and places of recreation.

The 200-member Rapid City NAACP branch is composed chiefly of Negro personnel attached to Ellsworth Air Force Base nearby. The Air Force men and members of their families have protested to city and state officials and military authorities, staged sit-ins and cooperated with local white citizens in attempts to breach the color bar.

South Dakota Gov. Archie Gubbrud supports proposed legislation that would ban bias in public places. A bill prohibiting such discrimination will be introduced at the state legislature next month. It is supported by the Rapid City Chamber of Commerce, the Black Hills Civil Rights Committee and Rapid City Mayor W. H. Raff.

Opposing the bill are some hotel, restaurant and bar owners.

Iowa has such laws. Their existence has not meant that racial bias has disappeared from within our borders, but the laws have served as guides and restraints to operators of public places.

Owners and operators of most public places reserve the right to serve customers. Any bar clearly displays the prohibitions confronting minors, especially in a university town. The 21-year age limit is an arbitrary standard. Some teenage students stoutly maintain they would not abuse a public drinking privilege if it were extended to them. Many contend that the age limit is a proper restraint.

Racial bias is an arbitrary standard. There is no valid argument to sustain bias. Laws should be passed to help abolish bias. But you can't legislate away the practice of many years. Legislation will facilitate understanding only where people are willing to try to understand.

Cancellation of athletic events is one way to acquaint a segregated institution with your school's attitude, but such action will be no more effective than efforts to pass a bill banning bias unless the non-vocal supporters of equality become effectively vocal.

— Ed Bassett

The Daily Iowan

The Daily Iowan is written and edited by students and is governed by a board of five student trustees elected by the student body and four trustees appointed by the president of the University. The Daily Iowan's editorial policy is not an expression of SUI administration policy or opinion, in any particular.

Page 2 TUESDAY, DEC. 18, 1962 Iowa City, Iowa

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

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'We'd like to do a chronology on what happened during the Stevenson crisis!'

Roscoe Drummond Reports —

Kennedy Left Crucial Question Unanswered

By ROSCOE DRUMMOND

WASHINGTON — Politicians, for the most part, like to leave the embarrassing question to the history books. It gets them out of the public mind — or at least under the rug — to suggest that they really can't be answered until long in the future.

This was President Kennedy's graceful way at his latest press conference of turning aside questions concerning the accuracy and source of the leak of National Security Council secrets which were reported — in the Charles Bartlett-Stewart article in the Saturday Evening Post.

This is a perfectly fair tactic to which every modern President, who has had to meet the press in public, has resorted at one time or another. It is what White House reporters call dealing with questions without answering them.

IF MR. KENNEDY deems it best to close the book on what some call the "NSC leak" and others the "Stevenson affair," he will, for some time at least, succeed in doing so. There is little, if anything, which the Congress, the public, or the press can do about it.

The only reason I venture this postscript to the President's press-conference comments on the controversial article is that it seems to me that Mr. Kennedy neither answered nor assigned to the historians the central question.

The President was, of course, eminently right in not allowing himself to be drawn into any discussion concerning the position which Ambassador Stevenson or any of his advisers took during the Cuba deliberations.

But the central question has nothing whatsoever to do with the

divergent views of the President's advisers on the Cuban crisis. The central question is: who breached the confidence of the NSC and is anything going to be done about it?

AT ANOTHER POINT Mr. Kennedy said that he did not think there was much advantage "to the various press speculations" concerning Mr. Stevenson's role or any other adviser's role in the NSC since the decision had to be and was his own.

True, absolutely true, but the question that is causing public anxiety, Congressional anxiety, and head-shaking in many quarters in the Government is not "press speculation" over who said what during the secret deliberations in the White House, but who violated the security of the NSC and what should be done.

On this point Ambassador Stevenson, who was a principal target of the NSC leak, and President Kennedy disagree.

MR. STEVENSON has said "I think it is troublesome to think that the privacy of the President's deliberations could be breached, and if I had anybody in my employ, and could catch him, who did that, he wouldn't last long."

MR. KENNEDY made it clear at his press conference that he did not intend to press the investigation of who was responsible.

At his press conference, when asked whether he planned an inquiry into the violation of NSC confidence, Mr. Kennedy said he was satisfied that "the statement or interpretation" of Gov. Stevenson's position "did not come from a member of the National Security Council."

That's not the issue. That's incidental. The crucial question is not who called Adlai a bad name — unfair as that was — but who deliberately and irresponsibly leaked the confidences of the NSC.

I don't see how this matter can be safely left to the historians.

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Death Penalty Here, Abroad

By WALTER LISTER JR. Herald Tribune News Service

NEW YORK — In 1890, when New York State authorities were first in the world to execute anyone by electricity, the primary question was: Is electrocution humane? There has never been a clear answer.

Seventy-two years and 692 electric-chair deaths later, New York is contemplating the more general question: Should capital punishment be retained, revised or abolished?

Eighteen convicted murders in Sing Sing prison's death row have acute interest in this answer, as they await the outcome of their individual appeals. Legislative action to eliminate the death penalty could be a shortcut, but it isn't likely — not soon, at least.

DOUBTS ABOUT the wisdom as well as the morality of deliberately taking a life, for whatever reason, have long nagged at the social consciences of Western man, particularly in the last two centuries.

Italian reformer Cesare Beccaria initiated the question eloquently in a 1764 essay, "On Crimes and Punishments," in which he said cruel sentences had a brutalizing effect on society, breeding crime rather than deterring it.

Governments began to back away from the death penalty mid-way in the 19th century. While Europe talked about it, the State of Michigan was the first to take official action.

In 1846, nine years after becoming a state, Michigan abolished the death penalty, except in cases of treason — an exception that has never been applied.

GREECE ABOLISHED capital punishment in 1862, Venezuela in 1868. At the same time Belgium, without formally rescinding it, stopped applying the death penalty. This approach has been followed by Luxembourg since 1822.

In practice, Great Britain is virtually the only nation in Western Europe which still imposes the death penalty. France rarely invokes its guillotine, nor the Irish Republic its hangman's noose, nor Spain its unique garrote, an iron collar fitted with screw for strangulation.

Except for some cases of treason of war crimes, capital punishment has been abolished throughout other nations of Western Europe and in many nations of Latin America.

In the Western hemisphere, the death penalty was recently reaffirmed in Canada, and it remains in the United States in 42 states and the District of Columbia.

ELSEWHERE in the world, capital punishment remains in most of Eastern Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia. The Soviet Union abolished the death penalty briefly, then applied it extensively under Stalin, and after a period of moderation, has been using a firing squad extensively for economic crimes against the State, many of them allegedly committed by Jews.

Israel sets the death penalty only for crimes against the Jewish people. In its 14-year history, it has executed only one man — Adolf Eichmann, the Nazi mass executioner, whose hanging May 31, provoked fresh debate over the merits of capital punishment.

Eichmann's death could scarcely be construed as a deterrent to other potential murderers; it could only be interpreted as a gesture at retribution.

Deterrence is the major argument employed in defense of capital punishment; that without the extreme penalty more people would commit more murders or other serious crimes.

DESPITE numerous attempts, no convincing statistics have been compiled either to support or refute that theory. A lengthy presentation of the attempts is included in a revised report to the American Law Institute by Thorsten Sellin, criminologist at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Sellin said anyone who studied the data would have to conclude that:

"The death penalty as we use it exercises no influence on the extent or fluctuating rates of capital crimes. It has failed as a deterrent."

Britain's Royal Commission on Capital Punishment (1949-'53) examined much the same data and shied away, saying in its report:

"The figures afford no reliable evidence one way or the other — too many other factors come into the question."

In 1956, a joint parliamentary committee in Canada, after studying this data, concluded that capital punishment has deterred professional criminals — in Canada at least.

Those who want capital punishment abolished insist that it deters no more today than the heads of highwaymen posted at crossroads deterred robbery in 18th-century England. The apocryphal scene is of a pickpocket on the public gallows, with other pickpockets having a field day among the onlookers.

Sir Ernest Gowers, after completing his work as chairman of the British Royal Commission, told how his personal opinion had changed:

"BEFORE SERVING, I should probably have said that I was in favor of the death penalty and disposed to regard abolitionists as people whose hearts were bigger than their heads. Four years of close study of the subject gradually dispelled that feeling."

"In the end I became convinced that the abolitionists were right in their conclusions — though I could not agree with all their arguments — and that so far from sentimental argument leading into their camp and the rational one into that of the supporters, it was the other way about."

This statement was not part of the report, however, and Britain merely modified the extent of its death penalty in 1957 to limit it to certain capital murders. These include murder by shooting or explosion — but not by other methods unless the victim is a policeman or a prison officer, or if the murder occurs in the course of theft or resisting arrest or is a second murder.

A major spur to abolition of the death penalty has been fear of executing an innocent man. There is no complete proof that this has happened in modern times in the United States or England, but there are many suspicions and many cases where the innocent had hairbreadth escapes.

ONE OF the deepest suspicions concerns Timothy Evans, a London bus driver who was accused in 1950 of strangling his wife and infant daughter, largely on the testimony of a neighbor. Three years after Evans was hanged — he was tried only for murder of the baby — the neighbor was in the dock. He was John Christie, the Notting Hill strangler, who confessed to killing at least seven women, including Mrs. Evans — but not the Evans baby. A Government inquiry de-

clared that Evans was "not wrongfully executed."

A Buffalo man, Edward Larkman, was convicted of a paymaster murder in 1925. The Court of Appeals upheld the verdict, but with dissent over his identification. On the eve of Larkman's scheduled execution in 1927, Gov. Alfred E. Smith commuted the sentence to life imprisonment, lest "a later disclosure prove Larkman innocent." In 1929 another man confessed to the murder and said Larkman had nothing to do with it. Gov. Herbert Lehman granted a full pardon.

Fear of committing (or having committed) irreversible wrong through execution prompted Wisconsin, Maine and Rhode Island to abolish the death penalty.

It probably was a factor also in decisions by Michigan, Minnesota and North Dakota to eliminate capital punishment.

EVEN IN states which retain the death penalty, or have reinstated it after a period of abolition, the trend has been to use it more sparingly in recent years.

Executions in the United States ranged well over 150 a year in the 1930s, declined through the 1940s to below 100 a year in the 1950s. The average since 1958 has been less than 50. The total for 1961 was a low of 42.

Taking figures for 1930-1957, New York led the nation in executions for murder with 309. There were two others for kidnapping in that period. Georgia was second with 280 executions for murder, but the Peach State had the highest number of total executions: 342, including 57 for rape and five for armed robbery.

Other states with high totals for executions for murder in that period were California (242), North Carolina (205), Texas (189), Ohio (158) and Pennsylvania (146).

States with low totals, aside from the abolition states, were New Hampshire and South Dakota, each with only one execution for murder in that period. Idaho and Nebraska had only three. Vermont had four, Montana and Wyoming six, New Mexico seven and Delaware eight.

Of the 3,096 executions for murder in the United States in the 1930-'57 period, more than half (1,706) occurred in 16 Southern states and the District of Columbia. The remainder were divided more or less evenly by region among the Northeast, North Central and Western states.

THE OVERALL decline in executions has been influenced by a general backing away from making death the mandatory punishment for premeditated murder. In the 1930s, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Vermont and the District of Columbia had that mandatory provision.

New York is the only state that has kept it. All others allow jury or judge to choose between death or life imprisonment. New York permits this choice in cases of murder committed in the course of a felony.

Elimination of the mandatory death penalty in New York is expected to be one recommendation by the state's Commission on Revision of the Penal Law and Criminal Code, but there is considerable doubt when it may be made.

This nine-man commission is charged with overhauling New York State's tangle of criminal law.

Chairman Richard Bartlett said the Commission will make sever-

al recommendations in the 1962 State Legislature, but not necessarily concerning capital punishment. The 18 men in death row may disagree, but the commission feels there is no hurry.

THE COMMISSION'S mail on capital punishment runs better than 10-to-1 for abolition, but the members feel public opinion is more evenly divided. A national poll in 1958 indicated 50 per cent of Americans are opposed to the death penalty, 42 per cent are for it and 8 per cent are undecided.

In the last two years, the legislatures of Kansas, Pennsylvania and Virginia rejected abolition of their death penalties. Abolition bills died in legislative committees in Utah, Nebraska and Indiana.

In the wake of the furor over Caryl Chessman (the "Red-Light Killer" who finally was executed in 1960, for kidnapping during a robbery, after 12 years of appeals and literary production in the death house), California's lower house deadlocked 40-40 on a 1961 proposal for a four-year moratorium on capital punishment.

Except for heinous cases, there appears to be a moratorium in practice in many states.

New York State has not had an execution since June 8, 1961. Missouri has not used its gas chamber since 1957. South Dakota uses its electric chair only once since reinstating capital punishment in 1939.

Pennsylvania had a two-year break until October, 1961. It has had three executions since then. On Aug. Oregon had its first execution since 1953; the case involved the hammer slaying of a 2-year-old boy.

New Jersey executed two men in July, the first since 1956. One was convicted of a fatal sex attack on his four-year-old stepdaughter; the other for shooting his girl friend.

STUDIES in states which experimented with abolition, then re-adopted the death penalty, indicates no significant change in homicide rates one way or the other. But there has often been the coincidence of a sensational murder.

Missouri abolished the death penalty in 1917, then restored it two years later, after hoodlums killed two policemen in a gun fight.

Delaware abolished capital punishment, while keeping the whipping post, in 1958. Then a senseless double murder prompted the legislature to pass, late in 1961 over the Governor's veto, a pending bill to restore the death penalty.

The experience in Delaware was a psychological setback to abolitionists who had hoped the state's 1958 action would pave the way for similar action elsewhere. Now Delaware's experience is an example of what many state legislatures fear might happen if they were to eliminate the death penalty entirely.

Or So They Say

Often the chief difference between happiness and unhappiness is ability to accept the inevitable.

—Decorah Public Opinion

Pushing for more tourist business, the Virgin Islands is offering free hotel rooms for guests on any days when the mean temperature drops below 70 degrees.

—Austin Herald

Documentary Popularity—Truth

By JOHN CROSBY

PARIS — I have had a talk with Erwin Leiser, an idealist who makes money. Leiser is the man who produced "Mein Kampf," the documentary on Hitler which I thought wouldn't draw 12 people to the box office and which was a gigantic box office hit. (Shows how much I know about this crazy business.)

Leiser's second film was a documentary on Eichmann, another grim one, and he's currently working on the third of a trilogy called "Choose Life!" which is about the perils and hope of the atomic age, which is not exactly escapist entertainment either.

I CAN understand these films being done; I can't understand their popularity and neither can Leiser. "Mein Kampf," he told me, was an immense box office hit in 95 countries. I asked him if he were surprised by this.

"Very much," he said. "I didn't think it would be a success. Even in the United States I didn't expect it. In America the very word documentary is box office poison. No one wants to see them. But I think people are interested in people, and will come to see things put in human terms. I have a feeling that today the picture industry is changing. Pictures are getting so expensive. Producers try to be sensational or spectacular or both."

"The exact opposite is just to show the truth — on all levels, the high level and the low level."

Leiser's film about the atom has the rather sticky title, "Choose Life!" which Leiser took — the exclamation point is his own — from Deuteronomy, chapter 30, verse 19: "I have set

before you life and death, blessing and cursing; therefore choose life that both thou and thy seed may live."

"I DIDN'T know anything about Hiroshima when I went there," Leiser told me. "I went to find out — from people in hospitals, in homes, in the streets. I had all the case histories in my hands. I'm not making a political film. I want to show what it means to survive an atom bomb. How do you live afterwards? We always say, if a bomb is dropped on the United States or Russia, how many people will be killed? But what happens to people who survive? Are they different?"

That's what Leiser went to Hiroshima to find out and that's what is in his film. "I arrived alone in Hiroshima. I declared that I wanted to wait and learn, as I could not know right from the start what Hiroshima had to tell. This statement brought me the confidence of the victims. In one of the homes I met a man disabled by the atom bomb, who, after a long illness, was being dismissed as healed. On the following day, I met him again in the waiting room of the atom hospital. Of course, I greeted him. Everyone of these people in this film agreed to being shot with the proud awareness of being united with a world that had shut him out, a world to which he could convey an important message. Without this cooperation it would have been impossible to show the truth Hiroshima."

"THE FILM starts in Mexico where our pictures show an untouched, idyllic world with the natural relation of man towards life and death. It then turns to

the world of anonymous death and anonymous life, the world in which the atom bomb was born. The film demonstrates how the atom bomb, instead of terminating the war, introduced the cold war, and how the bombs grow bigger and the threat grows steadily.

As a contrast to the world of the victims and the reality of the menaced, the film shows the life of the unsuspecting and unconcerned, from the night life and bars and strip teases in Hiroshima to the well-known ingredients of our own pleasures. The simultaneousness of the contrasts gives the film its dimensions.

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Letters to the Editor —

Says Cancellation of Game Would Have Gained Nothing

To the Editor:

What would be accomplished by the cancellation of the Iowa-Clemson basketball game or, for that matter, the refusal of any northern team to play a southern team having a similar racial policy? Little other than deepening the bitterness of the South toward the holier-than-thou, why-can't-you-de-segregate-immediately attitude of the North and possibly causing them to stand even more firm on their segregation policies.

It is ridiculous to think that the schools of the South would be forced to change their policies if northern schools refused to play them. Checking the schedules of southern teams confirms the fact that they have been playing only southern teams for years. Indeed, students of Big Ten schools have continually been screaming at the high ratings of the southern teams, particularly in football,

simply because the southern teams would play only their neighbors so there was no way of comparison.

I feel real progress has been made just in the fact that Clemson wants to play a team involving Negroes. But of more importance is the opportunity that the game presents. The Clemson players cannot help noticing that the Iowa team enjoys having Negroes as members. Moreover, some valuable contacts might be made between the Clemson players and these Negroes. And Iowa does have Negro players who are a real credit to their race — probably much more so than many of the Negroes with whom the Clemson players have normal contact. Certainly pressure to include Negroes exerted by the Clemson coach and team could have an effect of the school's policies.

Norman Y. Luther, G 103 Riverside Park

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 advisor or officer of the organization being publicized. Furry social functions are not eligible for this section.

THE IOWA MEMORIAL UNION will be open 8 a.m.-12 and 1-5 p.m. on the following days: Tuesday, Dec. 18; Friday, Dec. 11; Wednesday, Dec. 26; Friday, Dec. 28. There will be no food service on any of these days, but the TV lounge will remain open until midnight. The Union will be closed Saturday, Dec. 22; Tuesday, Dec. 25; Saturday, Dec. 29 and Tuesday, Jan. 1. The regular schedule will be resumed Wednesday, Jan. 2 with the Gold Feather Room opening at 11 a.m. The cafeteria will not be open on the 2nd. Regular cafeteria hours will resume Jan. 3.

THE NORTH GYM of the Field House will be open to students and faculty 1-5 p.m. on Saturday, Dec. 15; Monday-Friday, Dec. 17-21 and Dec. 26-28. Those wishing to use the gym are reminded to bring the I.D. card and gym clothes. Equipment for squash, paddle ball, hand ball and badminton will be checked out from the Field House intramural office from 8 a.m.-12 and 1-5 p.m. on the days listed above. The Field House swimming pool will not be open over the holidays because of maintenance work now being done.

PARENTS COOPERATIVE BABY-SITTING League is in charge of Mrs. Hauser. League members wanting sitters or parents who are interested in joining should call 8-6996.

THE UNIVERSITY MAIN LIBRARY will be open the following hours during Christmas vacation: Friday, Dec. 14, 7:30 a.m.-5 p.m.; Saturday, Dec. 15, 7:30 a.m.-5 p.m.; Monday, Friday, Dec. 17-21, 7:30 a.m.-5 p.m.; Saturday, Dec. 22, 7:30 a.m.-5 p.m.; Wednesday, Jan. 2, 7:30 a.m.-5 p.m. The library will be closed Sunday, Dec. 16, Sunday-Tuesday, Dec. 23-25, Sunday, Dec. 30 and Tuesday, Jan. 1.

THE BROWSING ROOM of the library will be open from 11 a.m.-5 p.m. on Friday, Dec. 14, Monday, Friday, Dec. 17-21; Wednesday-Friday, Dec. 26-28; Monday, Dec. 31, and Wednesday, Jan. 2.

CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES in February: Orders for official graduation announcements of the February 1963 Commencement are now being taken. Orders should be

placed before 12 noon, Friday, Jan. 4, at the Alumni House, 130 N. Madison St. across from the Union. Price per announcement is 12 cents, payable when ordered.

STUDENTS who signed for a 1963 Hawkeye and have not yet picked up their books are urged to do so as soon as possible. The books are available daily, except Saturday, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., at 201 Communications Center.

THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE of Cleveland invites pre-medical students or other students interested in a career in medicine, to attend a briefing session at the Academy, 10525 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland 6, Ohio, 3 to 5 p.m., Dec. 28. Present at this meeting will be the Deans of the Medical Schools located in Ohio — Ohio State, Western Reserve and the University of Cincinnati. The Academy will appreciate a call from interested students to arrange for accommodations, Cedar 1-3509, Cleveland.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION SKILLS Exemption Tests: Male students wishing to take the exemption tests for Physical Education Skills must register for these tests by Tuesday, January 8 in Room 122, Field House, where additional information concerning the tests may be obtained. Male students who have not registered by January 8 will not be permitted to take the exemption tests in Physical Education Skills during the first semester of the 1962-63 school year.

THE PLACEMENT OFFICE has received word from Marshall Field and Co. in Chicago, and Sixt Book and Fuller in St. Louis. All interested sophomores or juniors should contact the Business and Industrial Placement Office, 107 University Hall.

BABYSITTERS may be obtained during the week by calling the YWCA office, IMU at East 25th during week-day afternoons.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION is to hold a testimony meeting each Thursday afternoon in the little chapel of the Congregational Church, 408 S. East. All are welcome to attend.

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Melee Mars 74-64 Hawkeye Win



Kentucky's Cotton Nash is everyone's All-American boy. You know — fluffy blond hair, flashing blue eyes, plenty of good looks, good grades, a good hook shot — and girls. The latter could be his biggest stumbling block in becoming a full-fledged All-American this year.

Some reliable reports from the Blue Grass country say Cotton's shaky performance in opening games can be explained by repeating the adage:

"All the trouble in the world is caused either by money or women."

Discount the "money" segment of the saying and you have Cotton's concern.

Our sources say that a large group of Kentucky coeds arrive early at the Wildcat field house just to get seats close to court side to fondly gaze at their hero.

Trouble is, however, that Cotton tends to fondly return the look, thus making concentration on the game somewhat difficult.

But Cotton's 27 points against Northwestern last Saturday — his best effort thus far — may prove that he has licked the problem to become a real threat by holiday tournament time this weekend when his team entertains Iowa.

One Hawkeye cager, upon hearing the story of Cotton's dilemma (?), said:

"I hope the girls don't go home for Christmas vacation."

IOWA's appearance against ninth-ranked Kentucky Friday in the Blue Grass Invitational, marks the first of 10 games in which the Hawks will meet top-rated teams.

Win or lose against Kentucky, Iowa will meet either West Virginia (No. 7) or Oregon State, one of top 30 in the Associated Press poll.

The Hawks will meet No. 3 Ohio State and Illinois (No. 8) twice in Big Ten play.

Also Loyola of Chicago (No. 4) will tussle with the Hawks Feb. 2 in Chicago Stadium while Indiana, another vote-getter, will meet Iowa in two games.

REMEMBER the football exploits of Northern Illinois' George Bork, a quarterback who nearly rewrote the small college record books this fall?

You may be hearing some great things about him during the winter months.

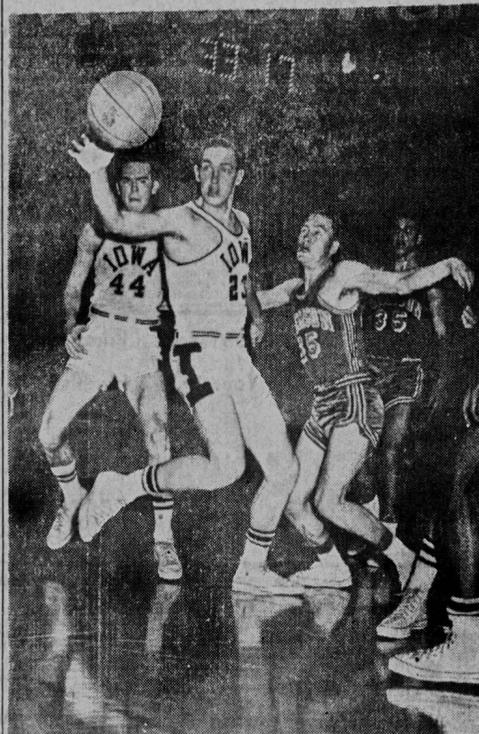
George took little time in putting away the shoulder pads, quickly switching to basketball. He's now averaging close to 28 points a game.

Regina bounced back from a seven-point halftime deficit to score a decisive 74-53 victory over Burlington Notre Dame Saturday night.

City High lost its third straight game Saturday night to Cedar Rapids Washington, 49-44.

The Regals' front line of Dan Delaney, John Miller and Dick Klein produced 65 of Regina's 74 points. Miller led with 30, followed by Klein with 19 and Delaney with 16.

After leading most of the first half, the Hawks hit a cold streak and trailed, 26-24 at halftime. City High held an early fourth quarter lead, 40-38, but Joel Leibson tied the game with two free throws and put Washington ahead for good with a field goal and free throw with 4:46 remaining.



And Away It Goes!

Iowa's Dave Roach (23) makes futile attempt to grab ball in Iowa's 74-64 victory over Clemson here Monday night. Iowa's captain, Joe Reddington (44), and Clemson's Choppy Patterson and Mike Bohonak (35) look on.

Andy Hankins, Clemson Cager In Scrape

By HARRIETT HINDMAN
Assistant Sports Editor

A strong first half, which saw Iowa take a 45-25 lead at intermission, enabled the Hawkeyes to score a 74-64 win over Clemson College Monday night, and break a two-game losing streak.

Clemson never led during the game as Jimmy Rodgers scored a free throw to launch the scoring and Iowa went on to take a 24-10 lead at the half to point in the first period.

Iowa Coach Sharm Scheuerman had revised his starting lineup for the third time this season. Doug Mehlihaus, 6-7 junior, started at one forward spot in place of Mike Denoma, and Andy Hankins returned to the other forward position.

The Hawkeyes' strict man-to-man defense troubled the Tigers during the first half when they hit nine of only 23 field goal attempts, compared to 19 of 41 for Iowa.

Clemson outscored Iowa, 39-29, the last half.

After the Hawkeyes held their biggest lead of the night, a 58-36 margin with 12:34 remaining, the Tigers outscored Iowa, 14-2, and came within 10-points, 60-50, with 8:10 remaining. Captain Joe Reddington then returned to the game and led the Hawks the rest of the way.

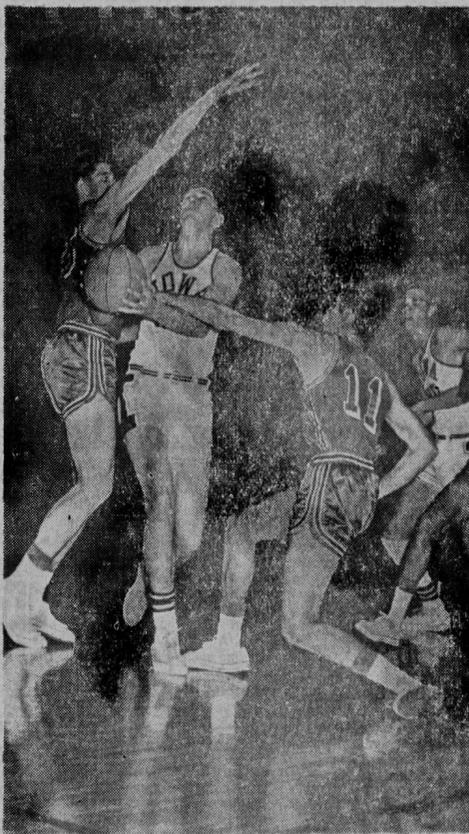
With :28 remaining in the game and Clemson employing a full court press, Iowa's Andy Hankins staged an outstanding dribbling and ball-handling exhibition which resulted in one of the most exciting moments of the game.

Three-timed near the center circle, Hankins and Clemson guard Jim Brennan fell as they scrambled for the ball. Brennan was charged with his fifth foul of the game as he and Hankins got into a hassle and Brennan's backcourt partner, Nick Milasnovich came up and shook a finger at the Hawkeye.

Both benches were cleared as players and coaches ran onto the floor.

Mehlihaus, in his first starting role this season, gave a fine performance, collecting 14 points and pulling down 10 rebounds, justifying Scheuerman's comment that he felt Mehlihaus would help Iowa on the boards.

Rodgers, the sophomore whiz from Franklin Park, Ill., again topped Iowa in the scoring column with six field goals and a deadly



Foul!

Here Dave Roach finds more bad luck as his lay-up is stopped by an arm grasp applied by Clemson's Nick Milasnovich (11). At left, the Tigers' Donnie Mahaffey tries to stop his drive to the basket.

7-7 from the free throw line for 19 points. The 6-3 guard snatched nine rebounds.

Andy Hankins and Joe Reddington helped balance Iowa's scoring attack with 10 and 12 points respectively.

High scorer for the Clemson team was Brennan with 17 followed by Milasnovich with 14 and Gary Burnisa with 11.

Iowa moves into the Kentucky Invitational Tournament Friday with a 2-2 mark.

THE CLEMSON win came on the heels of the Hawkeyes' 62-54 loss to Ohio University Saturday night. Mistakes were the mark of the game as Iowa took an early lead,

Monday Night Glory

IOWA-74	FG	FT	PF	TP
Denoma	3	0-0	3	6
Roach	0	0-1	0	0
Skeek	3	1-2	3	7
Reddington	4	4-5	3	12
Rodgers	6	7-7	2	19
Messick	3	0-0	2	6
Mehlihaus	5	4-7	4	14
Hankins	4	2-4	1	10
Riddle	4	0-0	0	4
TOTALS	28	18-27	16	74

CLEMSON-44	FG	FT	PF	TP
Bohonak	3	1-1	4	7
Morgan	2	1-5	4	5
Brennan	7	3-4	5	17
Patterson	0	0-0	0	0
Milasnovich	5	4-6	4	14
Seitz	0	0-0	0	0
Narvin	1	0-0	0	2
Burnisky	5	1-2	3	11
TOTALS	26	12-21	21	64

REBOUNDS—Iowa (39), DeNoma 2; Roach 2; Skeek 7; Reddington 2; Rodgers 9; Mehlihaus 10; Messick 4; Hankins 2; Riddle 1; Bohonak 5; Morgan 4; Mahaffey 5; Brennan 7; Patterson 2; Milasnovich 6; Burnisky 5.

Saturday Night Woes

IOWA-54	FG	FT	PF	TP
DeNoma	3	2-3	0	8
Roach	0	0-0	0	0
Skeek	2	1-5	2	7
Reddington	2	2-2	0	6
Rodgers	6	4-4	0	16
Messick	2	2-2	0	6
Hankins	4	2-3	0	10
Shaw	0	0-0	0	0
Riddle	0	0-0	0	0
Mehlihaus	0	0-0	0	0
Lyon	0	1-1	0	1
TOTALS	20	14-23	12	54

OHIO-62	FG	FT	PF	TP
Storey	5	1-1	1	11
Hilt	5	2-3	3	12
Bunton	0	0-0	0	0
Jackson	7	0-0	2	14
Gill	2	2-2	4	6
Roberts	2	1-1	1	5
Buck	2	0-0	2	4
Bolen	1	2-3	0	4
TOTALS	27	8-10	17	62

REBOUNDS — Iowa (27), DeNoma 3; Roach 2; Skeek 6; Reddington 4; Rodgers 3; Messick 3; Hankins 4; Riddle 1; Lyon 1; Burnisky 2; Ohio (47), Storey 7; Hilt 6; Bunton 4; Jackson 6; Gill 2; Robert 1; Buck 1; Bolen 5.

Fifth-Ranked Mississippi State Beaten

BLACKSBURG, Va. (AP) Virginia Tech capitalized on a second half surge here Monday night and upset Mississippi State 82-65, handing the fifth-ranked Bulldogs their first loss in 19 games.

The victory was Tech's 39th straight at home.

Tech's Bobby Vicars led all scorers with 20 points.

Tech, behind by nine points with 6 minutes, 10 seconds remaining in the first half, and trailing by two at halftime, scored six straight after the intermission and was never headed afterward.

Mississippi State came into the game with five straight victories this season. Tech, however, hasn't lost at home since 1958.

Mississippi State's All-Southeastern Conference candidate, Leland Mitchell, was held to 14 points, seven below his season average.

Tar Heels Stop No. 9 Kentucky

LEXINGTON, Ky. (AP) — North Carolina's air-tight defense and shifting attack stopped Kentucky 68-66 in a see-saw basketball thriller Monday night.

The Tar Heels' speedy guards, Larry Brown and Yogi Pooteet, led the attack with their weaving, wait-for-a break play.

Brown scored 19 points and Pooteet 15, mostly on driving layups. The game was tied 17 times, and finally went in North Carolina's favor with 2 minutes, 23 seconds left when Brown dropped in a pair of free throws.

Don Rolfe led Kentucky with 18 points, 12 in the last half. North Carolina is 4-2, ninth-ranked Kentucky 3-2.

State Supreme Court Looks at Pender Case

NEW YORK (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Arthur G. Klein reserved decision Monday on a move by boxer Paul Pender to set aside the action of the New York Athletic Commission which stripped him of a share of the middleweight title.

Last Nov. 9 the three-man commission unanimously withdrew its recognition of Pender as middleweight champion for failure to defend the title within the six months time limit.

An objection to the Rev. L. Paul Regan's representation of the area of the city of New York was also filed.

The Straus family, who had been referred to the Commission for the entire year, also filed an objection.

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Football Giants Place Eight On Eastern All-Star Lineup

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The New York Giants, champions of the Eastern Conference of the National Football League, placed eight players on the Eastern squad, which will meet a select Western Division group in the Pro Bowl football game here Jan. 13.

A squad of 32 men selected by the seven head coaches of the Eastern Conference was announced Monday by Glenn Davis and Dave Brandman, co-directors of the 13th annual charity contest.

The Cleveland Browns landed six men on the team, the St. Louis Cardinals and Dallas five, Pittsburgh four, Washington three and Philadelphia one.

The Eastern squad:

OFFENSE — Del Stofner, New York; Sonny Randy, St. Louis; Preston Carpenter, Pittsburgh.

TACKLES — Roosevelt Brown, New York; Mike McCormick, Cleveland.

GUARDS — Jim Ray Smith, Cleveland; John Nisby, Washington; Darrell Dess, New York.

CENTERS — Ray Wietecha, New York; Buzz Nutter, Pittsburgh.

HALFBACKS — John David Crow, St. Louis; Don Perkins, Dallas; Bobby Mitchell, Washington; Tommy Mc-

Seattle slipped to a 13-point bust-out Monday night and saved the 10th ranked Chiefs as they squeezed past the Xavier Musketeers 76-74.

The Seattle spurge ended with the score 57-43 and 13:26 left in the game, but the surprising Musketeers cut the margin to four points in 3 minutes of play.

Xavier stayed within five points the rest of the way and several times came close to overtaking the Chiefs.

It was the fifth straight victory for the unbeaten Chiefs, who trailed several times at the start of the game and were tied at 32-all at halftime. Xavier is 3-4.

QUARTERBACKS — Y. A. Tittle, New York; Eddie LeBaron, Dallas. FULLBACKS — Jim Brown, Cleveland; John Henry Johnson, Pittsburgh. DEFENSE — Jim Kalcavage, New York; Bill Glass, Cleveland; Bob Lilly, Dallas. TACKLES — Bob Gain, Cleveland; Gene Lipscomb, Pittsburgh. LINEBACKERS — Jerry Tubbs, Dallas; Galen Fiss, Cleveland; Rod Berlove, Washington; Bill Koman, St. Louis. HALFBACKS — Erich Barnes, New York; Jimmy Hill, St. Louis; Don Bishop, Dallas. SAFETIES — Jim Patton, New York; Larry Wilson, St. Louis.

Bearcats Still No. 1 — Bucks, Illini Make Top 10

State dropped out. Wisconsin plummeted all the way down from seventh place after losing to Indiana State. Oregon State's downfall resulted from a split in a weekend series with California.

Colorado's unbeaten Buffaloes advanced two notches, jumping into sixth place after beating Pepperdine easily for their fourth victory. Illinois (3-0) moved up from 10th to eighth on the strength of an overtime triumph over Iowa State.

West Virginia dropped a notch to seventh place despite a one-sided victory over Richmond for its third success in four games. Kentucky returned to the top ten via a 71-60 decision over Northwestern and unbeaten Seattle moved in for the first time because of a convincing 75-58 triumph at Dayton for victory No. 4.

The Bearcats of Cincinnati, driving for their third straight NCAA title, knocked off once powerful Kansas State and Kansas last week and extended their season's record to 6-0.

Duke, which barely got by Louisville 76-75 Saturday for its sixth triumph without a setback takes on Davidson tonight and Miami of Florida Saturday.

Ohio State, which ran its winning streak to 5-0 with a triumph over winless TCU, meets Detroit Saturday.

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Regina Wins; City High Drops No. 3

Regina bounced back from a seven-point halftime deficit to score a decisive 74-53 victory over Burlington Notre Dame Saturday night.

City High lost its third straight game Saturday night to Cedar Rapids Washington, 49-44.

The Regals' front line of Dan Delaney, John Miller and Dick Klein produced 65 of Regina's 74 points. Miller led with 30, followed by Klein with 19 and Delaney with 16.

After leading most of the first half, the Hawks hit a cold streak and trailed, 26-24 at halftime. City High held an early fourth quarter lead, 40-38, but Joel Leibson tied the game with two free throws and put Washington ahead for good with a field goal and free throw with 4:46 remaining.

Seattle Slips Past Xavier

CINCINNATI (AP) — Eddie Miles and Ernie Dunston led Seattle in a 13-point bust-out Monday night and saved the 10th ranked Chiefs as they squeezed past the Xavier Musketeers 76-74.

The Seattle spurge ended with the score 57-43 and 13:26 left in the game, but the surprising Musketeers cut the margin to four points in 3 minutes of play.

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By The Associated Press

WL Pts.	WL Pts.
1. Cincinnati (42) 6-0 428	1. Cincinnati (42) 6-0 428
2. Duke (2) 6-0 349	2. Duke (2) 6-0 349
3. Ohio State 5-0 322	3. Ohio State 5-0 322
4. Chicago (Loyola) 4-0 218	4. Chicago (Loyola) 4-0 218
5. Mississippi State 5-0 213	5. Mississippi State 5-0 213
6. Colorado 4-0 126	6. Colorado 4-0 126
7. West Virginia 3-1 116	7. West Virginia 3-1 116
8. Illinois 3-0 78	8. Illinois 3-0 78
9. Kentucky 2-1 64	9. Kentucky 2-1 64
10. Seattle 4-0 58	10. Seattle 4-0 58

Other teams receiving votes, listed alphabetically: Arizona State, Auburn, Bowling Green, Canisius, Davidson, DePaul, Drake, Georgia Tech, Indiana, Louisville, Niagara, Notre Dame, Oregon State, Providence, St. Bonaventure, Stanford, Tennessee, Tulsa, UCLA, Virginia Tech, Wichita.

Cincinnati, riding the crest of a 24-game winning streak over a two-season span, was nearly everybody's choice for the third straight week as the nation's top college basketball team in The Associated Press poll.

Figures compiled Monday gave the Bearcats a total of 438 points on 42 first place votes and two seconds among the 44 sports writers and sportscasters who make up the voting panel.

The two non-Cincinnati ballots gave first place to Duke's Blue Devils who, for the third straight week, placed second to the Bearcats with 349 points, a bare 47 points ahead of third-ranked Ohio State.

Loyola of Chicago, with 218 points and Mississippi State, with 213, placed fourth and fifth, respectively, leaving last week's first five undisturbed.

There was a general shuffle in the lower half of the top ten, however.

Ninth-ranked Kentucky and tenth-ranked Seattle joined the elite, as Wisconsin and Oregon State dropped out.

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