

ON CAMPUS—

IOWA'S HAWKEYES won their fourth straight baseball victory from Western Illinois by beating the Leathernecks, 11-6, in Macomb, Ill., Monday. Details, page 4.

THE MAIN LIBRARY will be open today from 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

THE UNION will be open from 8 a.m. to noon and from 1 to 5 p.m. today. The Television Theater will be available until midnight.

IN THE CITY—

THE CITY SCHOOL Board will meet tonight at 7:30 in the Board of Education Office, 104 S. Linn St.

IOWA CITY'S Public schools will close Wednesday for Easter. They will reopen next Tuesday, according to Buford W. Garner, superintendent of the district.

IN THE STATE—

BANKER DIES. John E. Hansen, 74, a retired Eagle Grove banker and a former state representative died in his home at Eagle Grove Monday.

Hansen, a Democrat, served as a Carroll County representative in the 1947, 1949 and 1951 sessions of the Legislature.

IN THE NATION—

BIRTH CONTROL. The Attorney General of Illinois was accused in Chicago Monday of blocking a public aid birth control plan for reasons of religious bias.

Thomas C. McConnell, an attorney for the Illinois Public Air Commission, told a court hearing that Atty. Gen. William G. Clark's actions concerning the controversial birth control plan "are not based upon law but are based upon the dogmas of his church." Clark is a Roman Catholic.

VIOLENT RAGE. A husky, blond factory worker in New Rochelle, N.Y., nursed a violent rage over the weekend, then exploded with a gun Monday, killing his estranged wife, his small son and three-in-laws. He walked into an Episcopal Church later and gave himself up.

"There's a madman in the house — stop him!" cried one of two brothers-in-law who escaped wounded from the scene of the slayings — two adjacent family-owned homes in nearby Mount Vernon.

Held on first-degree murder charges was ex-convict Charles Hansen, 32, a 6-foot-2, 220-pound transformer assembler in an electronics plant. He had a record of short-tempered violence, and was under mental observation briefly last summer after he was found roaming the streets with a shotgun.

PLAY BAN TIPP. A high school drama teacher in Rockford, Ill., said Monday she and her student actors would present a dramatization of the 1925 Scopes evolution trial despite a ban by school officials.

The play, "Inherit the Wind," was a success in New York and on the road a few seasons ago. It had been selected by Miss Ruth Ann Johnston, drama teacher at Harlem High School, as the 1963 junior class play.

Protests by a minister and several residents of the School District prompted Principal Harold Moore to ban performance of the work under school auspices and on school property.

IN THE WORLD—

ARAB UNION. President Gamal Abdel Nasser and representatives of Syria and Iraq formally agreed in Cairo Monday — on all principles of a so-called unionist state and turned over to a subcommittee the task of writing a national charter for it.

Prime Minister Aly Sabry of the United Arab Republic announced formal agreement at the end of the second session of the unity talks, which resumed Sunday.

GLAMOR PARTY. The left-leaning Christian Democrats emerged Monday as the glamor party of Chilean politics — wooed by President Jorge Alessandri's pro-Western coalition and the Castro admirers on the far left.

The Red-dominated Popular Action Front was snowed under by Alessandri's mid-road ruling bloc in Sunday's municipal elections watched as a warmup for the 1964 presidential campaign.

CRISIS OVER. Rear Adm. Carlos Kolungia was sworn in Monday as Navy Minister, ending Argentina's latest political crisis.

President Jose M. Guido, meanwhile, set about to form a Cabinet that will see the country through the controversial elections, scheduled for June 23.

Kolungia was the fifty-first Cabinet member to take office in Argentina in the past 12 months, a symptom of the continual crisis into which the country has fallen since the ouster of President Arturo Frondizi a little more than a year ago.

U.S. Declares Sir Winston 'Honorary Citizen' Today

WASHINGTON (AP) — In pomp and ceremony, they will declare Sir Winston Churchill an honorary U.S. citizen today.

And your mind flicks back over the World War II years when the Old Boy qualified for this title.

You remember his repeated trips here. His pudgy figure, his big cigar, and the stories of his liking for brandy.

As one peer reputedly put it: "Winston's tastes are very simple: All he wants is the best." You remember his air raid suit—a sort of overall, such as a filling station attendant wears, with a zipper up the front. Very handy when you must leap from your bed and run for an air raid shelter. Particularly if you sleep raw, as some said Churchill did.

But what you never will forget are those glimpses of the spirit of the man.

Who that heard him will ever forget Winston Churchill's speech to a joint Senate-House session in December of 1941.

It was a dark hour. This country wasn't ready for war. In October, the House had only agreed by one vote to continue the draft.

There were those who said we wanted no part of Europe's quarrels; who for months had viewed Churchill as a sly fellow seducing President Roosevelt into that lend-lease stuff.

And suddenly there was Pearl Harbor: Out of a morning sky, 180 Japanese planes swooped in on the U.S. naval base in Hawaii on Dec. 7, 1941.

When they left, every U.S. battleship in the Pacific—there were eight of them—was knocked out together with 10 lesser vessels and a drydock.

It was so bad that the full extent of the disaster was kept officially secret for a year. But it was known to high officials of the government, to leading members of Congress and to a number of newspaper men.

There was a very deep concern in high places that the Japanese could — and might — take Hawaii and strike at the Pacific U.S. coast.

There was gloom in Congress, though there were stout men there—

Georgia's Richard B. Russell and Carl Vinson, still around and

chairman now of Senate and House Armed Service committee; Texas' Sam Rayburn, Kentucky's Alben Barkley, Ohio's Bob Taft, and a bouncy senator from Missouri, Harry S. Truman, destined before the war's end to become president and commander in chief and be confronted with problems as tough and decisions as hard as any man of his generation.

It was against such a background that Winston Churchill came winging in on his first post-Pearl Harbor visit to America, and to such an audience that he spoke on Dec. 26, 1941.

Rocking on his heels, clutching the lapels of his jacket with both hands, Churchill swept away the gloom and gave to the answering hearts of the U.S. Congress members what they had rarely known all along—that in the end the Western Allies would surely prevail over the evil men in Berlin, Rome and Tokyo.

As for the Japanese, Churchill gave them short shrift: "What kind of people do they think we are?" he asked. "Do they not realize that we shall never cease to persevere against them until they have been taught a lesson which they and the world will never forget?"

The Daily Iowan

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

Established in 1868

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Iowa City, Iowa, Tuesday, April 9, 1963

Best Movie: 'Arabia'—

Anne Bancroft, Gregory Peck Win Academy Awards

(Combined from Leased Wires)

SANTA MONICA, Calif. — Anne Bancroft, rejected by Hollywood early in her career, won the best actress award of 1962 Tuesday night for her role in "The Miracle Worker" while Gregory Peck won best actor honors for "To Kill a Mockingbird."

"Lawrence of Arabia," an epic film of a controversial English leader in the Arab war against the Turks, won the best picture Oscar and six other awards.

Miss Bancroft in the role of Annie Sullivan, the Irish girl who first communicated with Helen Keller, recreated her Broadway performance in the movie version, attaining heights previously denied her in a series of mediocre Hollywood pictures.

She was not present to accept the award. Peck won his first Oscar after four previous nominations playing a valiant Southern lawyer and father fighting bigotry in the film version of Harper Lee's best selling "To Kill a Mockingbird."

Visibly moved, Peck, wearing glasses, told 2,500 celebrities in civic auditorium and a nationwide television audience: "Thank you. Thank you Harper Lee, Allan Pataca, Robert Mulligan (his producer and director), all my good friends and associates... who lent me affection."

British director David Lean was awarded the Oscar for best direction of "Lawrence of Arabia."

Diminutive Patty Duke made academy award history by becoming the first child star to win a major award — as best supporting actress in "The Miracle Worker."

Character Actor Ed Begley, 62, was voted best supporting actor for his role as a ruthless politician in "Sweet Bird of Youth."

Even Shirley Temple during her long career failed to win a major award although she was given an honorary Oscar in 1935 for "making the greatest contribution to motion pictures in 1934."

BEST SOUND — "Lawrence of Arabia," Shepperton England Studio sound department.

SPECIAL EFFECTS — "The Longest Day," Robert Macdonald, visual and Jacques Maumont, audible.

FILM EDITING — "Lawrence of Arabia," Anne Coates.

DOCUMENTARY PRODUCTION, FEATURES — "Black Fox," Louis Clyde Stoumen.

SHORT SUBJECTS — "Dylan Thomas," Jack Howells, producer.

MUSIC SCORE ORIGINAL — "Lawrence of Arabia," Maurice Jarre.

MUSIC SCORING ADAPTATION — "Music Man," Ray Heindorf.

CARTOON SHORT SUBJECTS — "The Hole," John and Faith Hubley, producers.

LIVE ACTION SHORT SUBJECTS — "Happy Anniversary," Pierre Etaix and Jack Carriere, producers.

COSTUME DESIGN BLACK AND WHITE — "What Ever Happened to Baby Jane?," Norma Krash.

COSTUME DESIGN COLOR — "Brothers Grimm," Mary Wells.

FOREIGN FILM — "Sundays and Cybele," Terra, Fides, Orsay-Trocadero France.

ART DIRECTION BLACK AND WHITE — "To Kill a Mockingbird," Oliver Emert, set decoration.

ART DIRECTION COLOR — "Lawrence of Arabia," Oliver Emert, set decoration.

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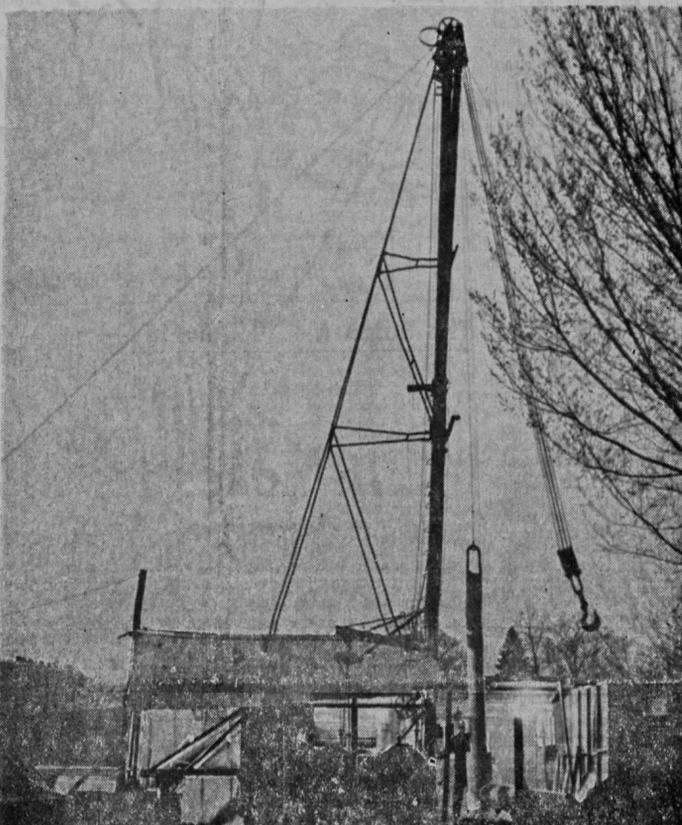
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SUI Well Drilling Drones On

By BOB NANDELL Staff Writer

A 26-inch hole is being punched 1500 feet into the ground on the construction site (picture above) of SUI's new water and sewerage treatment plants near the University Power Plant on Burlington Street.

When drilling is finished, the University will have a deep well in addition to Iowa River water for its new facilities. Crews from the Hoeg and Ames Co., Lincoln, have been running 12-hour shifts since drilling started three weeks ago. Thus far the shaft extends 82 feet below surface.

According to crew members, it will take four months to reach the 1500 foot level with the rig,

which uses 24-inch iron bits to crunch through deep rock layers. Although rock crevices have already caused minor drilling delays, crews have encountered no water seepage into the shaft from the nearby river.

The shaft is encased in a 52 foot iron casing extending down to solid rock. The iron drilling bits are lowered by a one-inch steel cable. An 80 horse gas engine supplies the unit's power.

SUIwans unaccustomed to the metallic thuds issuing from the 15-ton rig will have plenty of time to grow accustomed to them, according to one crewman who said even he gets "plenty tired of it." "We'll be hammering awhile to get that far down (1500 feet)," he added.

Faculty Letter From SARE

The SUI Student Association for Racial Equality (SARE) sent a letter to 1,100 SUI faculty members, asking contributions for Negro sharecroppers in the Clarksdale, Miss., area.

"These people have recently been the target of economic reprisals," the letter stated, "because many of them have been involved in voter registration drives, railroad and bus terminal sit-ins, and

other activities which are spreading through the South by which the Negroes hope to finally achieve full citizenship with dignity.

"We hope to involve as many people as possible," the letter went on, "and thereby boost the morale of our Southern friends as we hasten the demise of a system of discrimination which has long enough been a blight on American democracy."

The letter was sponsored by the SUI Student Senate, and co-signed by Robert Turnbull, professor of philosophy; Anthony Constantino, professor of general business; David Gold, associate professor of sociology; Alfredo Roggiano, associate

professor of Romance languages; James Murray, associate professor of political science; James Jakobson, assistant professor of mathematics and Wilmer Miller, assistant professor of chemistry.

LEAVE FOR TRIAL

Three SUIwans, Ross Danielson, A3, Burlington; Don Flockhart, A4, Boone and John Goulet, A3, Cedar Rapids, will leave late today for Clarksdale, Miss., where they are scheduled to appear in court on Thursday.

The three were arrested last month while delivering SUI contributions to Negro sharecroppers in the area. They are charged with minor traffic violations.

Pearson Prime Minister?—

Canadian Liberals Win But Commons Majority 'Unlikely'

(Combined from Leased Wires)

MONTREAL — Lester B. Pearson's Liberal Party, pledged to nuclear arms and the "closest possible" relations with the United States, Monday night won one of the most critical national elections in Canadian history.

It appeared, however, that the Pearson force would fall short of the clear majority in the 265-seat House of Commons which according to many experts will be required to meet the major problems confronting the new Government.



Pearson Diefenbaker

This means another minority government for Canada — the second in 10 months.

Pearson, 65, is expected to become prime minister, but he will need the support of at least one of the three opposition parties to carry on. Prime Minister John Diefenbaker formed a similar Government after last June's election, but his Conservatives were toppled, Feb. 5 when the other parties joined in a vote of no-confidence.

THE LIBERALS made substantial gains in the East, but the West remained loyal to the Conservatives as many had expected.

As returns from the late-reporting West trickled in, the Liberals had won 121 seats to 91 for the Conservatives. Social Credit had 21 and the New Democratic party 14.

IN TAKING ALL seven seats in Newfoundland, the Liberals gained one seat. They also gained in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

In Quebec they cut into the strength of both Conservatives and Social Credit parties.

The two figures who dominated the winter campaign differ in almost every aspect except their desire to lead the nation:

● Diefenbaker, a 67-year old prairie lawyer shooting to become the first prime minister ever to win four consecutive elections, relied on his almost evangelic campaign style to mount a highly personal campaign. He minimized a revolt within his own cabinet and all-out criticism from several traditional conservative newspapers with the declaration that "only the people are with me."

He charged that acceptance of nuclear warheads in Canada, especially for Bomarc anti-aircraft missiles, would make this country a "burnt offering" in any atomic war, and he climaxed a subtly-worded anti-American campaign by saying the main election issue is whether "Canada's future will be decided by Canadians."

● Pearson, a 65-year old diplomat-turned-politician who won the 1957 Nobel Peace Prize for his work as external affairs minister, stressed the Liberal "team" in a campaign appeal for the "strong and stable" Government he claimed only his party could give. Pearson,

who had the biggest and most riotous meetings of the campaign, promised to "keep our commitments" and acquire nuclear warheads. He pledged that a Liberal Government would be "pro-Canadian without sniping at our best friends."

3 Physicians Debate Issues

DES MOINES (AP) — Three physicians told the convention of the Iowa Medical Society Monday that doctors must solve problems of better medical care for patients without continually rising costs or expect intervention by the Federal Government.

Expressing concern about socialized medicine were Dr. George H. Scanlon of Iowa City, president of the society; Dr. Kenneth C. Sawyer of Denver, Colo., and Dr. Charles W. Baugh of Saskatoon, Canada. Dr. Baugh comes from the area where the Saskatchewan Government already has installed socialized medicine.

THE DOCTORS SHARED the speakers platform with three nationally-known leaders in business and politics, Roger M. Bough, chairman of the board of U.S. Steel Corp.; Sen. Thurston B. Morton (R-Ky.) and Jenkins L. Jones, editor of the Tulsa (Okla.) Tribune.

In the president's report, Dr. Scanlon said the two serious problems facing the medical profession are "the supply of general practitioners and the ever-rising costs of health care."

"We are very concerned about rising health care costs," he said. "When people feel they can't afford prepayment health insurance protection, they will turn to other sources of relief, and in the absence of a better solution, the Government may be a likely choice."

"MEDICAL SCHOOL faculties and administration must abandon their holier-than-thou attitudes toward the rest of the profession, and this is especially true with reference to the general practitioner. He isn't a has-been and he isn't extinct."

Dr. Baugh said, "If we are to achieve a system of health insurance that allows us complete professional freedom, we mustn't confine our efforts to an attempt to manipulate government."

"It will be necessary to have both political and medical reform if we are to achieve our aims," he said.

At a ceremony Monday night, Dr. Scanlon was presented the Iowa Association of Pathologists' 1963 Award of Merit. The award was given for "outstanding contributions to medical education and medical service in Iowa."

Greenwood, Mississippi—

The Case History of a Crisis

GREENWOOD, Miss. (UPI) — At some minute between the hours of 10 and 11 on the morning of March 27, 1963 this city looked down the barrel of a loaded and cocked cannon.

Those who lived the moment can not put their finger on the precise time the cannon could have exploded but did not.

It could have resulted in a violent racial clash that would have left blood on the streets of this city of 20,436 located in the lush farming region known as the Mississippi

Delta. Cotton is still king in these parts.

Instead it was the start — and considered by many as the most crucial point — of 10 days of tension. There were daily dispersals of marching Negroes by police, nearly 30 arrests, charges and counter charges.

As last week drew to a close, the tension subsided. City authorities were confident they would maintain law and order and the Negro leaders pondered their next move.

The city of Greenwood, Miss., a thriving agriculture center, and the area around it have been the target of an intensive campaign to register Negro voters. Following is Greenwood's story of 10 days of tension.

back in his cramped office at city hall, waved an unlighted cigar at the high ceiling and talked about the future.

"We expected the continued cooperation of our white and colored citizens. These outsiders will soon move out and we can return to our usual routine and work together for the future advancement of our be-

loved Greenwood," he said. A few hours earlier, one of the "outsiders" walked out of a jail cell 52 miles to the west, in Greenville, Miss., blinked at the hot sun and vowed that the fight had just begun.

"Our purpose is to force the hand of the state of Mississippi and where possible, the Justice Depart-

ment, as far as the registration of Negroes is concerned; this is, to speed it up," Negro Robert Moses said.

Moses is from New York and he emerged from jail after eight days behind bars with seven other Negroes. They were arrested on March 27, the day the cannon almost exploded.

MAYOR SAMPSON, Mississippi Gov. Ross Barnett and the state's two U.S. Senators, James O. Eastland and John C. Stennis, all

staunch segregationists, brand Moses and his followers "agitators."

"If we continue to ignore their efforts to create strife and violence they will quietly slip away, searching for other communities in which to spread their poison," Sampson says.

Moses smiles and chooses another description for the work that he and other civil rights workers

GREENWOOD—
(Continued on Page 6)

Two to One, In Favor of Black

Racial friction of one sort or another festered in the Southland last week and over the weekend.

In Greenwood, Miss., for the past dozen days the Negro population (outnumbering the whites in the area nearly two to one) has been pressing an intensive campaign to register Negro voters. There were protest marches and arrests—a familiar pattern in the South.

As things simmered down in Greenwood, the spotlight shifted momentarily back to Oxford, Miss. The new squabble there was over a professor's right to display a painting that dealt with the problem—discrimination.

But as the new week started, Birmingham Ala., became the place to watch. There, snarling police dogs broke up a riot Sunday after 23 praying Negroes were arrested as they marched on City Hall.

For Birmingham, it was the fifth straight day of desegregation demonstrations which began the day after the election of a new mayor and nine councilmen.

The story remained the same, however, in the north. The best northerners could do was smugly unfold their newspapers and read the accounts.

But the battle goes on here just the same. In Iowa City it isn't a matter of police dogs. Or voter registration. Or marches on City Hall. The matter here is one for committees. And the committees concern themselves with problems that are just as real—although certainly not as spectacular—as anything happening to the South. Here it is job bias, renting discrimination and gentlemen's agreements.

The villain of the South is the militant enforcement officer; the villain of the North is the citizen who can't or refuses to see our own discrimination problem.

Would things be so peaceful here if the black outnumbered the white two to one?
 —Gary Gerlach

A Cause For Economic Alarm

A rather vivid demonstration of how the space age is passing the Midwest by came Sunday in a Chicago newspaper.

The report quoted E. T. Weiler, a Purdue University economist, as saying:

"Of the 750 Ph.D.s produced in the Middle West in 1961, approximately 500 stayed in universities.

"Of the 250 who went into industrial work, only two stayed in the Midwest. The other 248 left to go into research and development work in other parts of the country."

He goes on to say that five Midwestern states received about one-third of the World War II production contracts, only slightly more than one-fourth of the Korean War contracts and one-eighth of the 1961 space contracts.

Another prominent gentleman has pointed to the same problem.

"We have the knowledge and the facilities," says Dr. J. Roscoe Miller, president of Northwestern University, "but if we don't cooperate in their use we will miss the ship—the space ship."

One can hardly establish a trend on two statements. There is, however, ample cause for alarm.

In a day and age when federal contracts go a long way in making or breaking the economic future of a state, Midwestern entrepreneurs might well heed the signs and pay closer attention to the economic space trends.

—Gary Gerlach

Downright Alarming

The Naval Observatory says the Earth is now 34 seconds behind in its rotation as compared with 1900. That's downright alarming. If it continues to slow down at this rate, it will stop rotating in only 156,302 years.

—Covington (Tenn.) Leader

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 SU administration policy or opinion, in any particular.

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A Bold Hope For The Eurocrats

By JOSEPH ALSOP

BRUSSELS — There is something very strange, and one must add, something almost frightening, about the spectacle now presented by the European Common Market headquarters here in Brussels.

This ostentatiously international establishment on the Avenue of the Joyous Entrance — glorious address! — once seemed to hold the whole secret of the European future. Here a new Europe was being briskly constructed by a new sort of European.

Then De Gaulle uttered his resounding "no," not just to President Kennedy's "grand design" for the Western Alliance, but also to the Eurocrats' design for the European future.

It cannot be too often emphasized that the exclusion of Britain from Europe was not the most important aspect of this "no" of the General's. The most important aspect was, rather, De Gaulle's brutal assertion of super-heated, glory-intoxicated French nationalism in the bosom of a European community dedicated to and dependent on the submergence of nationalism.

The contradiction, as the Soviets would describe it, had always been there. On taking power, De Gaulle accorded a single, intensely disagreeable interview to the leading French Eurocrat, Robert Marjolin. In the course of it, the General described the Treaty of Rome with supreme disdain as "your little commercial treaty."

BUT DE GAULLE did nothing to disturb the Eurocrats unduly so long as he regarded their activities as mere "intendence" — one of those special Gaullist usages with strong overtones of the old French monarchy which means, approximately, petty financial and economic administration. The "no" was spoken, and thus the contradiction became flagrant, when the labors of the Eurocrats seemed about to pass the limits of simple "intendence."

Squarely faced with this contradiction, as they now are, what are the Eurocrats going to do? The answer, crudely speaking, is that they are going to attempt a holding operation, which may lead to some forward movement in a year or two.

THERE ARE THREE main factors involved in this holding operation. First of all, the French very much want the completion of the Common Market's common agricultural policy because France has far the best land in Europe. A common agricultural policy will help France importantly, while conferring little benefit on the other Europeans and actually calling for politically painful sacrifices by the Germans.

Second, all the other Europeans are eager, in varying degrees, for an outward-looking approach to the "Kennedy round" of trade bargaining with the U.S. Here, the French attitude is doubtful.

But it is thought that Factor One can be played off against Factor Two. In other words, it is thought that a package deal can be bargained out in the next year or so, providing both the needed arrangements to complete the common agricultural policy and the preparations for the right kind of approach to the "Kennedy round."

AS CAN BE SEEN, at least two years will be required to complete the initial inter-European chattering about the package deal, plus the subsequent chattering of the "Kennedy round" itself. In the end, the Eurocrats hope for mutual American-European tariff cuts averaging about 30 per cent — which means that they no longer have such high aims as they cherished a little while ago.

Then, third and finally, De Gaulle will lose his veto power, under the terms of the Treaty of Rome, just about when the above-described processes are complete. Beginning in 1966, in fact, the Common Market can take decisions binding on all its members, including political decisions, by weighted majority votes.

WHEN DE GAULLE'S veto is thus annulled, the Eurocrats think they will be able to go forward more briskly. They do not believe that De Gaulle will wish to break up the Common Market, thus isolating France and creating the conditions for a transformed Common Market including the other five European states, Britain, and some of the other free trade area countries.

In some degree, in fact, they hope they can eventually impose their will on De Gaulle. It is a bold hope.

New York Herald Tribune Inc., Copyright 1963.



"I thought you were bringing the matches."

The Ralph McGill Column —

'All in All, It Makes for Mystery'

By RALPH MCGILL

Washington Notes: Publication by the Soviets of two related stories on agriculture, revealing the debacle of planning and the discontent of collective farmers, interests Kremlinologists here. They had been smiling at Mr. Khrushchev's almost plaintive endorsement of potato chips and cheese dips. Now the brows of specialists are furrowed as they try to extract meaning from the latest items from Moscow.

One of these was the unvarnished account of life on a collective farm. Its paragraphs reveal a

life of stark, unrelieved monotony, discontent, misery and want. The second was the publication by Pravda of a report by the Communist Party chief on the virgin lands of the Kazakhstan Republic. It says that widespread theft, corruption, and inefficiency have accumulated "staggering" losses to the Government. Incompetent party hacks, corrupt practices, and excessive red tape have made a mess of the republic's economy.

In a sense the report from Kazakhstan is the replay of an old record. Mr. Khrushchev himself has made similar criticism of other Soviet republics devoted to agriculture. The latest confession of failure of man and methods is important chiefly because it concerns the virgin lands that Chairman K. himself ordered to the plow. At the time he pledged that the harvest thereof would bring plenty

not merely to all the tables of the U.S.S.R. but to the feed bins as well. That the record is shabby and inadequate is not just an affront to the chairman. It also undermines him politically.

It is, however, the story, "round and about" that most intrigues the students of the Soviet mind and shifts of policy. The story is by a writer said to be little known — F. Abramov. It was published in a Leningrad literary monthly magazine "Neva." Abramov's story is set in 1962. It does not, therefore, deal with the evils of Stalin's time, and the terrible brutalities practiced on the collectives, but with the present. His character is Yegorovich Mysovsky, chairman of the collective farm "New Life" and what he encounters, hour by hour, in one day of management.

MYSOVSKY HAS been given a stern command to put his peasants on a crash program to gather pea vines for silage. There is a desperate need for silage to sustain hungry livestock. Mysovsky's day begins with a futile effort to round up his work force. He finds some busy at the bath-

house. Others have gone visiting. In the end he has only seven young milkmaids, but recently persuaded to quit school and become members of the collective family. Needless to say, the pea vines are not harvested in quantity. The animals are not sustained.

The writer makes very clear that the rank-and-file collective farmer is pretty much a clod — a dispirited, apathetic fellow at the mercy of parasitic petty officials. The dialogue between Mysovsky and three peasant women found picking mushrooms in the forest when they should have been at work in the fields, is a piece of writing that communicates mood and character. They are gathering mushrooms to sell so as to be able to buy in the village. Their children lack shoes and clothes. One woman says, after speaking bitterly of her children's needs: "And what about us? We don't need to eat at all, I suppose. Over a year now and I've been without a cow, and pretty bad it's been."

MYSOVSKY, DEFEATED and frustrated, bites his lip and says to himself, "Yes, the war has been over for 17 years, but it's still going on in agriculture."

This bleak picture of life in an average collective follows a recent story about one day in the life of a political prisoner in one of Stalin's slave camps. But, this one differs in that it describes present day conditions.

Students of Soviet affairs speculate that perhaps this story is the last of a series planned as part of a long program of downgrading Stalin. It appeared in a magazine produced by associates and friends of Ilya Ehrenburg, who has been one of the leading writers in proclaiming the new freedom. Only a week before publication of the long hard day of Yegorovich Mysovsky, which is an amazing example of the liberty to criticize, Mr. K. publicly denounced Ehrenburg for going too far and had ordered a slowdown. The Mysovsky story may have been in the publication pipeline and forgotten.

All in all, it makes for mystery. And one surmises that even for Mr. Khrushchev there must be days when life seems hard and unrewarding.

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Or So They Say

The guy who doesn't know the meaning of the word "fear" probably doesn't know very many other words either.

—El Reno (Okla.) American

One trouble with portable TV is that you can take it with you.

The Hialeah-Miami (Fla.) Home-News

Taxes—a fine you pay for reckless thriving.

—The Franklin (N. Y.) Sentinel-Press

Roscoe Drummond Reports— The Decline Of State Government

By ROSCOE DRUMMOND

WASHINGTON — In his new book, "The Coming World Transformation," Prof. Ferdinand Lundberg of New York University, makes a forecast which will startle and dismay most people.

He sees the total disappearance of state government. "Government in the United States," he says, "will be completely centralized at the expense of local and state governments; each state will become an administrative department of Washington's."

Ouch! We know, of course, that for the past 30 years — from F.D.R. to J.F.K. — there has been a massive flow of political power to the Federal Government. But Prof. Lundberg is the first to foresee complete federalization, though most of us will not be around to check up on him. He gives his predictions a time span of 25 to 150 years to mature.

Prof. Lundberg may not be wrong. The trend, which began by popular demand in the terrible years of the depression, has continued almost unabated under both Democratic and Republican Presidents.

It has continued for two reasons:

Because in our complex industrial society many new social and economic problems have arisen which could only be met on a national basis.

Because the state governments failed to perform needed and popularly demanded public services, and the voters turned to Washington.

THE FIRST CAUSE for the decline of state government is a valid one. The second is repairable.

I suggest that if there is to be any fair chance of averting Prof. Lundberg's forecast, the governments of our 50 states must put themselves in a better position to perform better services to their people than they are now doing.

Fortunately, the foremost ingredient for creating animate, active, responsive state governments is at hand — and already at work. This ingredient is the accelerated re-districting of the state legislatures to remove the grievous discrimination against urban voters. This was required by a Supreme Court decision little more than a year ago and recently reaffirmed in a ruling upsetting the county-unit system of counting votes in Georgia in

favor of the rural areas.

How can the citizens of Burlington or Atlanta, or Los Angeles or Newark or St. Louis, or any big city refrain from turning to Washington for some recognition of their needs when their state legislatures are stacked against them?

The state wrong of unfair districting has been one of the main reasons for the erosion of states' rights.

Through the impact of the Supreme Court decision, 15 state legislatures have been reapportioned in one year; 17 others are at the point of reapportionment.

When state legislatures again become responsive instruments of government, there will be a declining incentive — and need — for voters to turn to Washington because their votes aren't being counted in their own states.

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Alliance for Progress Goes On, Despite Military Coups

By MARGUERITE HIGGINS

WASHINGTON — The United States is embarrassed at the military coups — attempted and accomplished — taking place in Latin America, but it considers them far short of a mortal blow to the Alliance for Progress.

Officials here point out that the Alliance has three parts: social justice, economic growth — and freedom.

In the case of military takeovers such as in Guatemala, continuation of the Alliance for Progress will depend mostly on whether the Governments show signs of following through on the economic and social reforms which are prerequisites to qualifying for any such assistance.

Even in the temporary absence of freedom in the parliamentary sense in Latin-America, Washington thinks it best to proceed where possible with social and economic measures leading to stability and progress on the theory that this in itself will help to create the climate for political

liberalization. The speed with which Washington follows through on assistance commitments is, however, a lever that can have some effect in persuading military dictators to move — even if slowly — in a democratic direction.

In most military takeovers, including those in Argentina, an effort is made to keep the trappings of constitutionality. The promise of eventual elections is usually forthcoming, with the military conceding at least the merits of the democratic principle and excusing dictatorship by pleas of emergency.

With the history of dictatorships in Latin America, the Alliance for Progress would be limited at the outset if it were to demand American style democracy as a qualification for aid. This would be a greater evil, in Washington's present view, than attempting to reach economic stability in spite of political defects. The feeling is that it is better to do a little, under less than ideal conditions than to do nothing.

OFFICIAL DAILY SULLETIN

University Calendar

- Tuesday, April 16
 3:30 p.m. — Baseball with Bradley.
- Wednesday, April 17
 3:30 p.m. — Baseball with Bradley.
 4:10 p.m. — College of Medicine Alcock Lecture: "The Differentiation and Localization of Adrenal Disorders," Dr. Frank Kinnman Jr., University of California Medical Center, Medical Amphitheatre.
- Thursday, April 18
 8 p.m. — Writers' Workshop: "Greek Plays on the Modern Stage," Philip Vellacott, British Scholar. Senate Chamber, Old Capitol.
 8 p.m. — Studio Theatre production, "La Fiesta Brava," Studio Theatre.
- Friday, April 19
 3:30 p.m. — Baseball with Minnesota.
- Saturday, April 20
 1:00 p.m. — Baseball double-header with Luther College.
 Sunday, April 21
 8 p.m. — Hillel Foundation benefit concert, Charles Treger, Union.
- Tuesday, April 23
 2:30 p.m. — University Concert Course: Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Union.
 8 p.m. — University Concert Course: Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Union.
- Wednesday, April 24
 8 p.m. — Iowa String Quartet Concert, Macbride Auditorium.
 8 p.m. — Humanities Society, Graduate College, and History Department Lecture: "Progress and the Historians," Professor J. H. Plumb, Christ's College, Cambridge, Shambaugh Auditorium.
 8 p.m. — The Probable Acts of Man Lecture Series: "Mass Acts," Stuart C. Dodd, University of Washington. Senate Chamber, Old Capitol.
- Friday, April 26
 3:30 p.m. — Studio Theatre production, "La Fiesta Brava," Studio Theatre.
- Saturday, April 27
 8 p.m. — Studio Theatre production, "La Fiesta Brava," Studio Theatre.
 1:00 p.m. — Baseball double-header with Minnesota.
 8 a.m. — Golf with Minnesota and Wisconsin, two dual meets, on Finkbine Golf Course.
- Monday, April 29
 4:10 p.m. — College of Medicine Lecture: "High Pressure — a Tool in Microbiological Research," Professor C. G. Heden, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Medical Amphitheatre.

University Bulletin Board

University Bulletin Board notices must be received at The Daily Iowan 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.

THE LOWDEN PRIZE examination in mathematics will be given in 26 Physics Building on Thursday, April 25, from 3:10 to 5 p.m. The prize of \$25 is open to sophomores who are about to complete the work of the freshman and sophomore years in mathematics. Candidates should leave their names in the General Office, 110 Physics Building. Questions concerning the examination should be directed to Prof. J. F. Jakobsen, 213A, Physics Building.

JUNE GRADUATES: Students anticipating graduation in June and who may not have submitted an application for graduation are reminded that the deadline for submission is Tuesday, even though that date falls during Easter Vacation.

PARENTS COOPERATIVE BABYSITTING LEAGUE. Members desiring sitters call Mrs. Dausch, O-6660. Those interested in membership call Mrs. Van Atta, 7-3346.

VETERANS: Each student under PL 550 or PL 634 must sign a form to cover his attendance from March 1-31. The form is available in B16 University Hall. Hours are 8:30 a.m. to noon and 1 to 4:30 p.m.

THE SWIMMING POOL in the Women's Gym for all SUJ coeds will be open for swimming from 8:15 a.m. to 8:15 p.m. Monday through Friday. Swimming suits and towels will be provided by the Women's Physical Education Department.

TO CANDIDATES for degrees in June: Orders for official graduation announcements are now being taken. Place your order before 5 p.m. Wednesday, April 24, at the Alumni House, 130 N. Madison St., across from the Union. Price per announcement is 12 cents, payable when ordered.

CHILDREN'S ART CLASS (Ages 5 to 9), Saturdays from 9 to 10:30 a.m. in the Guild Gallery. For further information see Pat O'Leary on Saturday morning in the Guild Gallery.

Sen. Assa Cont

DES M. Schroeder proponent Senate, as an implicit price to drink.

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Sen. Schroeder Assails Liquor Control Idea

DES MOINES (AP) — Sen. Jack Schroeder (R-Bettendorf), a chief proponent of a liquor bill in the Senate, said Monday he considers an implied consent law too high a price to pay for liquor-by-the-drink.

Schroeder heads the Senate Judiciary II Committee, which has reported out a bill to legalize sale of liquor-by-the-drink and give city and county governments authority to limit the number of licenses in their areas.

Implied consent legislation has been filed as amendments to the liquor bill.

There was speculation that Lt. Gov. William Mooty might rule the implied consent amendments out of order as not germane to the bill. However, Schroeder said there might be a move to include them by amending the title of the measure.

Implied consent legislation generally would provide that a person signing his driver's license would be deemed to have given implied consent for chemical tests of his breath or body fluids to test the alcohol content.

Schroeder is a dedicated opponent of implied consent legislation. He said Sen. Richard Turner, (R-Council Bluffs) and Sen. D. C. Nolan (R-Iowa City) could be expected to vote against a liquor-by-the-drink bill if it contained implied consent provisions.

Schroeder's committee is to meet today for what may be the final discussion of the bill before it reaches the Senate floor. Majority Leader Robert Rigler (R-New Hampton) urged other senators Monday to file any amendments by this afternoon. They thus could be printed and distributed Wednesday morning when Rigler said he hopes the liquor bill will be debated.

JUDGE FINED
HALIFAX, Va. (UPI) — Circuit Judge Gus E. Mitchell was fined \$10 and costs of \$5.75 Monday following a guilty plea to a charge of failing to keep a proper lookout while driving.

The judge's car was involved in a rear-end collision with another automobile operated by Mrs. Charles T. Guthrie, wife of the Justice of the Peace.



Jaynie, Jimmie and Janice

Jaynie and Jimmie Miller snap pictures of their parents, Senator and Mrs. Jack Miller (R-Iowa), their sister, Iowa Cherry Blossom Festival princess Janice Lee Miller, and Janice's escort, Lt. Paul Lechner, during Festival activities in Washington. Janice is a freshman at SUU.

'Political Sex Appeal'

'Draft Barry' Committee Formed by GOP in Texas

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Texas Republican leader announced Monday the formation of a national committee to draft Sen. Barry Goldwater as the 1964 GOP presidential candidate.

The movement is headed by Peter O'Donnell Jr., Texas Republican state chairman, who called a news conference to announce a national headquarters will be set up here soon to coordinate what he called "the tremendous, spontaneous enthusiasm for Sen. Goldwater that is sweeping the country."

He described the Arizona conservative as a man with "political sex appeal" who can win the South away from the Democrats and help the Republicans win control of Congress next year.

There was no immediate comment from Goldwater, who has insisted that the only thing he is running for is re-election to his Senate seat.

O'Donnell emphasized to newsmen that the group he heads had not consulted Goldwater, but he expressed confidence that the senator will respond when he sees "tangible expressions of support."

O'Donnell said a national call will be issued for Goldwater supporters to meet in Washington July



SEN. BARRY GOLDWATER They Want Him

ate and that's all I'm running for." In a radio-television interview Sunday, Goldwater said he has changed his mind about whether President Kennedy could be beaten in 1964.

"Up to the first of the year I frankly felt that it would be next to impossible to beat him in '64," Goldwater said, but "the issues are just piling up to the point that unless some miracle happens in the next 16 to 18 months... I think he can be beaten."

Big 3 Seek Unified Action In Laos Affair

PARIS (AP) — Under the threat of a Communist takeover in Laos, the United States, Britain and France strove Monday night to adjust their differences in Asia and Europe. President Charles de Gaulle's Government exhibited a new spirit of cooperation.

The French leader personally received U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk at Elysee Palace in the first high level American-French encounter since De Gaulle turned his back last January on a U.S. plan for a multi-nation nuclear force in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

AMERICAN SOURCES said both men expressed concern over the deteriorating situation in Laos, which Rusk had introduced at a ministerial meeting of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization earlier in the day.

The 70-minute De Gaulle-Rusk meeting was described as relaxed and friendly. Their wide-ranging discussions, informants said, also touched on such questions as Cuba and the NATO nuclear force, now attracting some French interest.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Home and French Foreign Minister Couve de Murville met for the first time since Paris-London relations were strained severely last January by France's veto of Britain's bid for membership in the European Common Market. The meeting itself was considered significant.

And De Gaulle's premier, Georges Pompidou, pleased both the Americans and British by opening the three-day SEATO meeting with a pledge of France's "full cooperation" in SEATO's peace-keeping endeavors.

NO SIGN EMERGED of any basic change in French foreign policy — a policy that has increasingly isolated France from its friends.

But the Americans and British formed the definite impression that De Gaulle was trying to be friendly, at least friendlier than he has been for months.

Inside a closed session of SEATO ministers, meanwhile, the atmosphere was grimmer, with talk centered on the possibility of a major East-West crisis over beleaguered Laos.

In his address at the open, inaugural session, Rusk called on the SEATO members to be vigilant in the race of new fighting between neutralist and pro-Communist Pathet Lao troops in Laos, which galls in an area SEATO is pledged to protect from Communist aggression.

Reds Gain Stronghold In Laotian Campaign

VIENTIANE, Laos (AP) — Pathet Lao battle groups battered neutralist troops on the Plaine des Jarres Monday in a campaign apparently aimed to give the Communists undisputed control of all northern Laos. The neutralists abandoned strategic Xieng Khouang.

Neutralist Gen. Kong Le, a U.S.-trained paratrooper who fought alongside Pathet Lao rebels in the Laotian civil war, announced his men suffered a heavy attack after the retreat from Xieng Khouang, 110 miles northeast of Vientiane.

Informed sources said the garrison fell back 28 miles to the Plaine des Jarres, presumably to join the bulk of Kong Le's forces based on that plateau land adjoining Communist North Viet Nam.

THESE INFORMANTS said North Vietnamese troops were reported fighting against the neutralists, though Laos has been officially off-limits for all foreign troops since last fall. Sharing the northern frontier is Red China, which has blamed current disorders on U.S. imperialism.

Neutralist Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma, confirming the setback, appealed for an end to "tragically useless partisan passions" and for unity of all Laotians.

The premier spoke at the funeral of Foreign Minister Quinim Pholsena, a neutralist with Pathet Lao leanings who was assassinated last week by a neutralist soldier. The soldier said he was suspicious of the foreign minister's political intentions.

THE SPRING REVIVAL of warfare pointed up warnings by Conservative spokesmen last year that the Communists would never be content with their role as a junior partner in affairs of this drowsy, landlocked Southeast Asian kingdom.

The Pathet Lao offensive came less than nine months after a 14-nation conference in Geneva agreed on a treaty pledging Laos independence and neutrality. The Red guerrillas turned on the neutralists they had tolerated in a joint occupation of part of the 60,000 square miles or so of territory they wrested from a pro-Western government in the civil war.

Some such outbreak had been feared by rightist Prince Boun Oum, who surrendered the premiership last June only under diplomatic and financial pressure of the United States, which had poured millions into his losing cause.

IN PARIS, U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk accused the pro-Communist forces of obstructive tactics and called on the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization to be vigilant. Laos is not a member of that eight-nation alliance, but is in the territory offered SEATO'S protection.

The U.S. State Department in Washington said the pro-Communist forces have committed "a serious violation of the cease-fire" proclaimed last June and called on



HARRIET STEVENS Outstanding Service

Prof. Stevens Gets Award

The Order of the Golden Hawk was conferred on Harriet Stevens, SUI assistant professor of home economics last weekend by Loren Hickerson, executive director of the Alumni Association.

The engraved certificates of the alumni Order was presented at the 50th Anniversary Banquet of the Home Economics Department. Given for outstanding service to the Alumni Association and the University, the award was designed for alumni who have done extensive work in an area which reflects favorably on the association and the University.

Twenty-one of the awards have been given in the three years since the Order of the Golden Hawk was established. Miss Stevens is the first SUI faculty member to receive it. The recipient of both B.A. and M.S. degrees from SUI, she has been an assistant professor of home economics here since 1951. She served as general chairman of arrangements for the 50th Anniversary Program of the Home Economics Department last weekend.

NO TRADING STAMPS

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (UPI) — The Florida House passed and sent to the Senate Monday a measure that prohibits counties from giving trading stamps to persons who register to vote. The bill passed the House without opposition.

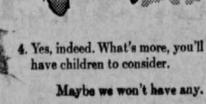
Keepsake DIAMOND-RINGS WAYNER'S 114 East Washington



1. With graduation coming up, looks like we'll have to start thinking about the future.
My philosophy is to live from day to day.
I may just decide to lead the bachelor life.



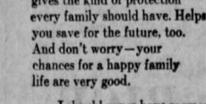
2. That's fine when you have no responsibilities. But chances are you'll have a wife to think about soon.
I may just decide to lead the bachelor life.



3. Hardly likely, since 98 per cent of all men and women get married.
Is that so?
Maybe we won't have any.



4. Yes, indeed. What's more, you'll have children to consider.
Maybe we won't have any.



5. I doubt that — after all, 90 per cent of the women who get married today have children. And, on the average, they have all their children before they're 27.
All my life I've shirked responsibility. Have a ball, enjoy yourself — that's my motto. Now, in two minutes, you've given me a wife and who knows how many children to take care of. What should I do? Where do I begin?

I should never have worried with a statistics major.

Historian Toynbee To Lecture At Grinnell College Tonight

Dr. Arnold J. Toynbee is scheduled to deliver a public lecture on "The Problem of Race Feeling," in Herrick Chapel on the Grinnell College campus tonight.

The British historian who is serving as a John R. Heath Visiting Professor of History throughout the second semester of the current academic year, will be making the second in a series of three evening speaking appearances on the Grinnell campus.

Toynbee will open a series of four morning lectures on the Philosophy of History April 15 when he speaks on "The Indivisibility and Unpredictability of Human Affairs." This lecture, also open to the public, is scheduled for 11 a.m. in Herrick Chapel.

The historian will make his final evening appearance in Grinnell on May 13 when he discusses "World-Wide Social Justice — Demands and Possibilities" at 8 p.m. in the chapel. This will also mark his final public lecture prior to the Commencement address he is scheduled to deliver on June 7.

WEDDING INVITATIONS BRIDAL REGISTRY WAYNER'S 114 EAST WASHINGTON

ASTOUNDING! Yes, it's astounding how good George's famous pizzas are. 14 varieties in 12" and 14" sizes, and each better than the one before. GEORGE'S GOURMET 114 S. Dubuque St. Across From Hotel Jefferson Dial 8-7545 Orders to Go Free Delivery on orders over 3.95

Obsolete for drying clothes. With an AUTOMATIC GAS CLOTHES DRYER many other things besides clothespins become unnecessary. There's no more lugging, stooping, stretching... no more running out in the rain to rescue clothes from a sudden shower... no more waiting for a sunny day to dry clothes. With an AUTOMATIC GAS CLOTHES DRYER... your clothes come out fluffy, soft and sweet smelling... ready to fold and put away... or dried just right for ironing. You can use it for other purposes too such as quick-drying children's rain wet clothing and fluffing sofa pillows. An AUTOMATIC GAS CLOTHES DRYER saves as much as 20 full working days each year... saves 40 miles of extra walking... saves carrying 2 1/2 tons of wet clothes, the average family's annual wash, to an outdoor line... saves on clothes and linens. So why not make the clothespins at your house obsolete for drying clothes? VISIT YOUR APPLIANCE DEALER. This is an advertisement of Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Company

HAWKEYE SPORTS SCOPE

By Bill Finkle



BREAKING THE color line was certainly a significant move in baseball, but this year several major colleges are attempting to sever the sex-line in tennis.

Two of these schools, Washington University of St. Louis, and the University of Alabama, are finding strong resistance to the participation of women in collegiate tennis.

In the Big Ten, Illinois and Indiana have seen fit to cancel matches with Washington U because of the presence of Miss Carol Hanks on the roster. Coaches Bill Landon, of the Hoosiers, and Howard J. Braun, of the Illini, voiced displeasure with the set-up and pulled their teams out of scheduled matches. Their reasoning — that a man on their teams would have everything to lose and nothing to gain by playing a female.

HOG-WASH, we say, echoing the sentiments expressed by Iowa Tennis Coach Dr. Donald Klotz. The Iowa Hawkeye tennis team WILL meet Washington in St. Louis on Wednesday. The team will play the match as scheduled according to Klotz because he has found nothing in the Big Ten rules to outlaw playing against a member of the opposite sex.



KLOTZ

Klotz said that the withdrawal of the other teams was an "inexcusable reaction" and resulted from "illogical emotional ideas." The Iowa tennis coach says that he hopes that Miss Hanks will play against Iowa, and if she loses or wins, she should be congratulated on the brand of tennis she plays. "She has had a racket in her hands for several years now and probably has played more tournament tennis than many players in college today. She will probably play somewhere in the top three for Washington (Miss Hanks is ranked as the seventh top woman player nationally).

To add to this Vanderbilt became another name on the list of teams that would play Alabama's Roberta Allison. Miss Allison's presence wasn't enough to call off the match, however, and Alabama won the match handily without her services (or serves).

All of this action brings to mind the days of one of the finest women players of all time, Mighty Mo Connolly. The stories were widely circulated that Maureen preferred to play men opponents to tune up for the big tournaments. She felt she could get more practice that way. She could beat a number of the ranking male amateurs.

This little lesson from one of the great ones might apply to the current controversy. Perhaps this is the way to put American women's tennis back on top again. There appears to be no hope for the American cause in men's tennis — at least in the amateur class — so, in order to get top flight women, this program in the colleges might be the answer.

This plan does not advocate throwing any untried girl players into the collegiate ranks, or replacing the current men's teams with all-girls teams (lace panties and all), but would propose that talented performers like Miss Hanks and Miss Allison, would get equal chances to make the collegiate teams as do men tennis players at their respective schools.

PASTURE POOL, the everpopular Scottish game, has not rambled onto the scene and the scope has taken the opportunity to tour the bigger of the two Finklines, with club in hand. Sorry to say, Jack Nicklaus still needn't worry yet, but in the trip around the course, we did observe one strange phenomenon.

On hole 16, the underground watering system went berserk (probably couldn't stand that Iowa City water any longer) and pushed water up underneath the green. The turf ballooned up until it couldn't take the strain any longer and burst. At any rate, it presented a strange hazard for Monday afternoon golfers present. I'll have to ask the PGA for a ruling and see if I can get back the stroke I lost.

Majors Scoreboard

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Baltimore	1	0	1.000
New York	0	0	.000
Los Angeles	0	0	.000
Minnesota	0	0	.000
Chicago	0	0	.000
Cleveland	0	0	.000
Detroit	0	0	.000
Kansas City	0	0	.000
Boston	0	0	.000
Washington	0	1	1.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Cincinnati	1	0	1.000
San Francisco	0	0	.000
Los Angeles	0	0	.000
Milwaukee	0	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	0	.000
New York	0	0	.000
St. Louis	0	0	.000
Houston	0	0	.000
Chicago	0	0	.000
Pittsburgh	0	1	1.000

Score Ends Tragic Career

NUTLEY, N.J. — "It was one of the big tragedies in baseball," Gil McDougald said Monday when he learned that Herb Score had retired.

For nearly six years — since the night of May 7, 1957 — McDougald has been living with the unhappy memory of seeing a baseball driven by his bat smash sickeningly into Score's face, catching him squarely over the right eyebrow.

"I felt bad when I heard he was giving up," said McDougald, the former New York Yankee infielder who retired after the 1960 season and now operates a building maintenance firm here.

"I guess he figured it's about time since he wasn't getting too many results. He certainly had his share of hard luck in baseball. "He was the greatest, I guess — as fast or faster than any pitcher I've ever seen, and he had a great curve, too."

Score, 29, announced his retirement Sunday after a frustrating six-year comeback attempt with the Cleveland Indians and Chicago White Sox.

LISTON TO DECIDE
CHICAGO — Heavyweight champion Sonny Liston will wait another week before deciding if he will have an operation on his left knee, a spokesman said Monday.

Liston injured the knee while swinging a golf club for a photographer during training in Miami for a return bout with Floyd Patterson. The fight originally was scheduled April 4 but was postponed indefinitely.

REDDICK'S
CITY CLUB WEATHER BIRD VELVET STEP

4th Straight Victory—

6 Run Ninth Inning Lets Iowa Win, 11-6

MACOMB, Ill. — Taking advantage of 10 Western Illinois errors, Iowa scored an 11-6 baseball victory over the Leather-necks Monday.

The Hawkeyes broke a 5-5 tie in the ninth inning when they scored six runs on one hit and six Western Illinois errors. The lone hit was by pitcher Craig Dawson who drove in two runs and was credited with the victory in relief.

Iowa 11, Western Illinois 6
Western Illinois 010 309 011—6 3 10
Brunst, Peterson (4), Dawson (3) and Freese; Sterge, Tidd (9) and Hittmeier, Runtz (4).

Hawks Win 2 Saturday

By HARRIETT HINDMAN, Asst. Sports Editor
Iowa's baseball team won both games of a double header from Western Illinois Saturday.

The Hawkeyes won the first game 10-6 and then romped to a 15-0 victory in the second game.

Jim Freese led the Hawkeyes in the first game, collecting three hits in four times at bat and driving in three runs.

Freese hit a homer in the first inning to score Joe Reddington, a double in the third to score Matt Szykowny and a single in the fourth to bring Reddington across the plate again.

Jack Wiland was the winning pitcher for the Hawkeyes. He gave up 13 hits while the Hawks were able to get only 11 off Ron Beck and reliever Kurt Harms.

Ray Duff led the Western Illinois attack with four hits in five appearances at the plate. The nightcap was called at the end of 5½ innings. The Hawks started their scoring barrage with four runs on two hits in the second inning.

The Hawks added two more runs in the third frame on a pair of singles. A triple by Reddington, a double by Bob Sherman, an error and two walks added three in the fourth. Three doubles and a triple helped to score six runs in the fifth.

Angels, Colts End Reign

By JACK HAND, Associated Press Sports Writer
Hail and farewell, Los Angeles Angels and Houston Colts, champions of the spring training world. Their brief reign ended abruptly Monday when the big leaguers started playing for keeps with two special openers at Washington and Cincinnati.

A total of 350,000 fans is expected to turn out for the two-day span of openers to be completed by nine more games today, two of which will be played at night.

Unless the odds-makers and the experts are completely mad, the exhibition game pennant winners won't keep it up. As usual, the New York Yankees are odds-on favorites to repeat in the American League and make their way into the World Series.

There is more doubt in the National League where the Los Angeles Dodgers are the choice by a slight margin over the defending champion San Francisco Giants and the Cincinnati Reds. The National League has had a different winner in each of the last five years — Milwaukee 1958, Los Angeles 1959, Pittsburgh 1960, Cincinnati 1961 and San Francisco 1962.

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Nicklaus Aims To Win Most Tourneys Ever

AUGUSTA, Ga. — Jack Nicklaus, the new Masters golf champion, has no short term goals for himself such as the professional grand slam — he's interested in numbers.

"Sure, I'd like to win the slam but not just because it's a slam," the pudgy, 205-pound heavyweight from Columbus, Ohio, said Monday. "I want to win them all."

"My aim is to win more golf tournaments than anybody ever lived. I want to be the greatest."

At 23, Nicklaus now has won his first Masters and added it to the U.S. Open he captured as a freshman pro last year and two National Amateur crowns he won previously.

"He ought to win 30 major titles before he's through," said one golfing veteran after watching Nicklaus stand off tremendous pressure from a half dozen rivals in capturing the 27th Masters with a 72-hole score of 286.

"Jack has a great start," commented Arnold Palmer, whom Nicklaus succeeded as king of the Augusta National course. "Just think, he has 10 years more to go before he's as old as I am today."

Class C Track Title To Dexfield; Two Records Set

Dexfield of Redfield won the state Class C indoor track title Saturday at the Field House by finishing either first or second in five of the 12 events.

Dexfield finished the meet with 32 points followed by Lake View-Auburn with 21. The Dexfield mile relay team clinched the title with their victory while Lake View-Auburn finished fifth.

Two records were set in the meet. Lake View-Auburn's medley relay team set a new mark of 3:46.1 and Steve Moore of Morning Sun won the 440 yard dash in the record time of 52.4 seconds.

PARSONS WINS
TULSA, Okla. — Parsons College of Iowa blasted the University of Tulsa, 14-4, with eight extra base hits, in a baseball game here Monday.

The Iowans pounded out a total of 18 hits off three Tulsa pitchers. Shortstop Don Mason played only five innings for Parsons, but smashed two home runs, a triple and a single and drove in four runs.

Kennedy Hurls 1st Ball As Food Vendors Strike

WASHINGTON — President Kennedy opened the 1963 baseball season in grand style Monday, but it's a sign of these troubled times that a labor dispute involving hot dogs and beverage vendors almost stopped him.

Not until noon, an hour and a half before the game, was the final decision made to withdraw a picket line at D.C. Stadium. Pickets representing the Cafeteria and Restaurant Workers Union were passing out pink slips to early bird fans. These handbills said that the vendors want higher wages and asked:

"Please do not buy sodas, beer, peanuts, popcorn, hot dogs, hamburgers, scorecards, novelties or any other items sold in this stadium. . . . The company refuses to pay us a decent wage."

Baseball writers, who normally are given scorecards and statistics to help them keep up with the game, were soon given copies of a statement from Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz who said the picketing had been called off at his request, with a meeting of the two sides scheduled for today.

Veteran observers of presidential pitchers decided that Kennedy really didn't have his stuff Monday. He got off a low throw that Washington catcher Ken Retzer got by running in fast.

Normally a President throws a couple of pitches, but possibly in deference to an old back ailment, Kennedy made only one. He autographed the ball for Retzer and then settled back to enjoy the game between the Senators and Baltimore Orioles. The locals lost 3-1.

Orioles Edge Nats 3-1 on Home Runs

WASHINGTON — Baltimore packed its scoring into one burst of second inning home-runs by Jim Gentile and John (Boog) Powell Monday to edge Washington 3-1 in the 1963 American League season opener before 43,022 fans and President Kennedy.

Left-hander Steve Barber was the winner for the Orioles, but Stum Miller had to relieve him in the ninth after Minnie Minoso led off with a double. Miller walked Don Lock and retired the next three men in a row.

Officially, Don Rudolph of Washington was the loser, but President Kennedy also was charged with his second defeat in three tries as an opening day pitcher.

KENNEDY'S opening toss was a low fast ball, which Ken Retzer, Senators reserve catcher, snagged in a lunging catch.

Gentile led off the second inning with a line-drive shot over the fence in right field. Al Smith drew a walk, and Powell followed with another drive lofted over the right field barrier.

This concluded Baltimore's scoring for the afternoon. The Orioles got only four more hits off the combined pitching of Rudolph, Ron Kline and Steve Hamilton.

Washington's lone run came in the fifth inning, when Larry Osborne led off with a single. Don Leppert doubled and Osborne scored on an infield out.

MINOSO, obtained only last week in a deal with St. Louis, had two hits for the Senators, as did Osborne and Leppert.

Jerry Adair, with a pair of singles, was the only Oriole with more than one hit.

Barber, in eight innings plus one batter in the ninth, gave up seven hits and three walks. He struck out

Pirates Lose To Cincinnati Before 29,000

CINCINNATI — The Cincinnati Reds, highly rated as National League pennant contenders, combined home runs by Frank Robinson and Gordy Coleman with sparkling double play work Monday for a 5-2 opening day victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

A crowd of 28,896 fans saw the opener under cloudy skies and in 59-degree temperature.

Jim O'Toole was not nearly as sharp as in spring training but he allowed the Pirates only six hits.

HE WAS bailed out of possible trouble in each of the first four innings by double plays.

Robinson, who hit less than 200 in April of 1962, opened the season with his two-run homer but it was his only hit of the day.

Donn Clendenon homered for the Pirates. Earl Francis was the starting and losing hurler for the Pirates. Tommie Sisk and Joe Gibbon followed him to the mound.

ROBINSON'S homer was a line drive smash that hit the left field screen only a few feet above the wall. A ball hitting the screen, which protects a parking lot, automatically is a home run but the wall still was on the rise when it hit the screen. It came after Pete Rose had walked.

The homer by Coleman, however, was a towering blast that went half way up on the right field bleachers.

Between those two pokes the Reds picked up a pair of runs in the second inning, struck out with men on second and third in the fifth inning and walked in the seventh.

BROWN was the sophomore at Montgomery Balri High School in nearby Silver Spring, Md., when Barber was a senior. They also played together in amateur baseball.

The Senators, with Chuck Hinton the only player in the starting lineup who was around for opening day last year, kept the fans in their seats until the final out.

Baltimore . . . 030 000 000—3 6 0
Washington . . . 000 010 000—1 7 0

Barber, Miller (9) and D. Brown; Rudolph, Kline (6), Hamilton (9) and Leppert. W — Barber (1-0), L — Rudolph (0-1).

Home runs — Baltimore: Gentile 1, Powell 1.

Home runs — Pittsburgh: Clendenon 1; Cincinnati: Robinson 1, Coleman 1.

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New Methods May Reduce Time of Schooling Doctors



DEAN ROBERT HARDIN
Medical Dean

DES MOINES — Trends in high school education may lead to changes in medical schooling which will shorten the time it takes a student to become a doctor.

Dr. Robert C. Hardin, dean of medical educators "must quit being slaves of the calendar and measure qualification for entrance into medicine by achievement rather than by the number of years spent in an educational institution."

IN A TALK prepared for delivery today at a session of the annual meeting of the Iowa Medical Society, Dean Hardin said many things are now taught at the high school level that formerly were learned in college.

"For the most part, medical schools have failed to recognize this fact and have maintained entrance requirements which force students to repeat courses in college or to take advanced work in a field in which they have a proficiency sufficient for the study of medicine," he declared.

"In the future, carefully selected students may be taken into medicine directly from high school or after only one year of college. They would take a five-to-seven-year course covering premedical and medical subjects.

"WHILE MEDICAL colleges must be prepared to accept students with widely varied educational preparation, a flexible medical curriculum must be made available which allows progression at varying rates without sacrificing the quality of education," Dean Hardin said.

Noting examples of the constantly lengthening time physicians must train before entering practice, Dr. Hardin said, "Young physicians may be half through their lives before they take their places in society.

"As more training programs for family practitioners are developed in community hospitals, the customary internship year should probably be abandoned and the graduating medical student should go directly into a family practice training program or begin other

No Trace of Bullets 'Shot' At Governor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (UPI) — Investigators combed the front of Gov. George C. Wallace's residence Monday in a vain attempt to find traces of bullets which reportedly were fired at the structure Sunday night.

Chief guard Clarence Hammond said he saw a pistol flash from a car traveling slowly down the street, 60 feet in front of the Governor's residence.

"There was a flash like a pistol. I saw a branch fall," Hammond said. "I saw the man's face. It was bearded, dirty-like."

"The man had a couple of days growth of beard on his face. Maybe he was on a drunk — just from the way he acted when he drove up."

The investigators Monday could turn up no trace of the bullet and Wallace shrugged the incident off as "somebody shooting squirrels."

Hammond said the bullet might have gone over the mansion or lodged in one of the numerous trees on the ground.

But a re-enforced guard remained at the Governor's mansion Monday, located on South Perry Street in the heart of the city.

A police guard also was maintained outside the St. Margaret's Hospital room of Wallace's 18-year-old daughter, Bobbie Jo, who is recuperating from surgery.

Wallace, his wife, and three other children were at home at the time of the incident.

NUSSBAUM MARRIED
JACKSON, Miss. (UPI) — Paul Arthur Rubinstein, son of concert pianist Arthur Rubinstein, and his bride were en route to a European honeymoon Monday.

Miss Leslie Nussbaum and Rubinstein were married Saturday.

Ten SUIowans Attend National Anatomy Meeting

Research papers will be presented by a medical student and three faculty members of the SUI Department of Anatomy at the annual meeting of the American Association of Anatomists, which is being held today through Thursday in Washington, D. C.

Papers being given are by Drs. William W. Kaelber, associate professor of neurology and anatomy; Bruce Mackay, research assistant professor of anatomy; John E. Way, assistant professor of anatomy; and Maurice Chamberlain, M3, Rock Island Ill. Co-author of the paper being given by Chamberlain is Dr. F. Miles Skultety, associate professor of neurosurgery.

Other faculty members of the Department of Anatomy attending the meeting are Drs. Walter R. Ingram, professor and head of the department; Helen L. Dawson, associate professor; Ralph G. James, professor; Eugene W. Scheldrup, professor; Barrie D. Smith, assistant professor, and Dorothy W. King, assistant professor.

The Cincinnati-based National Anatomists' meeting is the largest of its kind in the world, with nearly 500 delegates from 25 countries. It is held every two years, with the next meeting scheduled for 1965 in London.

The SUI delegation is headed by Dr. Kaelber, who is presenting a paper on the anatomy of the human eye. Other SUI members include students John E. Way, Maurice Chamberlain, and Barrie D. Smith.

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Cleveland Papers Return After 129-Day Strike

CLEVELAND, Ohio (UPI) — "We're glad to be back" was the thought expressed Monday by both the Cleveland Press and Plain Dealer as they printed for the first time in 129 days.

For the most part greater Clevelanders echoed this sentiment as thousands awoke Monday morning to find the Plain Dealer on the doorstep and thousands of others returned home from work in the afternoon to find a copy of The Press.

Both papers, whose combined daily circulation is 700,000, put out quite a few extra copies with total first day circulation reaching 910,000.

The Plain Dealer, which made its appearance at 10 p.m. Sunday night, said it published 450,000 copies, while The Press, which appeared about 12 hours later, ran off 460,000 papers.

Several downtown drug stores and book stores reported that sales of both papers "were brisk but nothing spectacular." The manager of a book store said "we sold over 100 copies, but I don't remember

whether this is more than usual or not."

Mayor Ralph Locher, who played an instrumental part in helping to end the strike by taking part in negotiations involving three of the five striking unions, said the appearance of the papers adds "new vigor to the life of the city."

"The town has been bleak and dull for four months," Locher said. "Now it will regain its personality and the stimulation that makes it live again, too."

WSUI At 910 Kilocycles Tuesday, April 9, 1963

8:00	News Headlines
8:04	Morning Chapel
8:15	News
8:25	Morning Feature
8:30	Music
9:00	Bookshelf
9:55	News
10:00	Music
10:30	Sociology of Family
11:30	Music
11:55	Coming Events
11:58	News Capsule
12:00	Rhythm Rumbles
12:30	Afternoon Report
1:00	Music
4:25	News
4:30	Tea Time
5:15	Sports Time
5:30	Evening Report
6:00	Evening Concert — British Orchestras — London Symphony
8:00	Sociology of Family
9:00	Trid
9:45	News Final
10:00	SIGN OFF

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Dr. George S. Easton, dean of the College of Dentistry, attended the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Regents of the American College of Dentists last weekend in St. Louis, Mo.

House Votes To Accept Recreation Area Funds

DES MOINES — The House voted to permit the state to accept any large sums of Federal money that may become available for development of outdoor recreation areas in Iowa.

The enabling legislation, on the House non-controversial calendar, sparked lively debate before it was approved.

The enabling legislation, passed by the Iowa House, now goes to the Senate.

McNamara Opposes '64 Military Aid Cut

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara says the \$1.4-billion foreign military assistance program is the best way to carry out "our forward strategy with minimum expenditure in men and money."

McNamara believes the program can be reduced gradually over the next few years to a level of a billion dollars no later than the 1968 fiscal year, but he opposes any substantial cuts in the Administration's proposal for fiscal 1964.

There is no acceptable alternative, McNamara told the House Foreign Affairs Committee Monday. A return to the fortress America concept of national defenses would lead to slow suicide, he testified.

To try to replace the Allied forces supported by military assistance with U.S. troops "would involve a totally unacceptable drain on our manpower and monetary resources," he said.

"It follows, therefore," he continued, "that there is no acceptable alternative to the military assistance program through which the United States shares with its allies and friends both the burdens and benefits of maintaining adequate free world power for peace."

The \$1.4 billion is included in President Kennedy's proposed \$4.5-billion foreign aid program for the year which begins July 1, and Mc-

McNamara Opposes '64 Military Aid Cut

Namara is the second high Administration official to appear before a congressional committee in defense of the program.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk said Friday that those who favor sharp cuts in foreign aid are cooperating, unwittingly, with global Communist strategy. Members of Congress who favor cuts in the program voiced resentment at the statement.

McNamara's testimony did not contain such strong wording. He was asked by Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen (R-N. J.) if he agrees with Rusk's statement.

"I wouldn't use the word cooperate," McNamara said. "That's the wrong verb. I don't know that he used that word."

"He did," Frelinghuysen said. McNamara said 60 per cent of the military assistance allocation for 1964 is scheduled to go to eight key countries on the rim of the Communist world: South Viet Nam, Thailand, Nationalist China, Korea, Greece, Turkey, Iran and Pakistan.

The secretary said he is disturbed by what he called misinterpretation of a report on foreign aid by a presidential committee headed by Gen. Lucius D. Clay. He said the report does not recommend "any such sizable and immediate cut as has been headlined on the front pages of some newspapers."



Dr. Daniel E. Waite, head of the Department of Oral Surgery in the SUI College of Dentistry, presented a paper before the Illinois Northwestern Dental Society at Savanna, Ill., Monday evening. His subject was "Basic Principles of Oral Surgery."

SUI Prof Exhibits 28 Paintings in D.M. Show

A one-man show of 28 paintings by SUI professor of art Stuart Edie opened the Des Moines Lubetkin Gallery Saturday.

The show, which will end April 27, represents the work Edie did while he was in Europe, particularly in Spain.

Edie is represented in several collections, including the Metropolitan Museum of New York, the Whitney, the Brooklyn Museum, and many private collections.

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BEETLE BAILEY comic strip. Panel 1: "DO YOU BELIEVE IN A SUPREME BEING?" Panel 2: "YOU BET YOUR SWEET LIFE I DO!" Panel 3: "WHY?" Panel 4: "ARE YOU KIDDING? WHAT IF THERE REALLY IS ONE?"

BEETLE BAILEY comic strip. Panel 1: "GEE! HOW CAN THE GENERAL SLEEP ALL DAY IN THE HAMMOCK LIKE THAT WITHOUT FALLING OUT?" Panel 2: "LOOK AT HIM GULP DOWN THOSE SMOKED OYSTERS THEY BROUGHT HIM FROM THE MESS TENT! UGH!" Panel 3: "GOLLY, THAT'S HIS FIFTH CIGAR THIS MORNING!" Panel 4: "I'D MAKE A LOUSY GENERAL."

Birmingham Racial Cases Transferred to Federal Court

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Cases against 41 Negroes arrested in racial demonstrations were transferred Monday to federal court after the Negroes declared their civil rights would be violated in a city court trial.

The leader of the group — the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights — told a news conference that the U.S. attorney general's office had asked integration leaders for a moratorium on their direct action fight.

Shuttlesworth, arrested Saturday with 31 others in a prayer march, said, "We have been under a moratorium too long. We turned them down."

"As Birmingham goes in the fight against segregation, so goes the nation," he said.

"We are here for the duration. Many of us are willing to die, if necessary, on the streets of Birmingham."

Shuttlesworth said as far as he knew there was no commitment made by either the attorney general's office or Negro leaders.

Meanwhile, Negroes resumed desegregation activities in downtown Birmingham. Four of them tried unsuccessfully to obtain services at two white lunch counters. The counters were closed and the four left quietly. There were no incidents.

Alabama Public Safety Director Al Lingo said that 100 highway patrolmen were stationed on the outskirts of Birmingham in case a major trouble situation develops.

"We will not take an active part until we are absolutely needed or are called for," he said. "We will keep the peace in Alabama."

The removal of the cases to federal court came with the filing of two petitions by attorneys for the Negroes. City attorneys indicated that a motion to send the cases back to city court would be filed.

Shuttlesworth said the next major step would be a mass hunger strike if all else fails.

Senate Passes Bill That Curbs Dairy Price Cutting

DES MOINES — A bill to prohibit sale of milk and most other dairy products at below-cost prices passed the Senate Monday 23-22 in virtually the same form in which the House approved the measure March 21.

The Senate overrode its Committee on Manufacturing, Commerce and Trade, which had introduced a bill of its own which would prohibit below-cost sales but had different enforcement provisions.

The Senate substituted for the body of the committee bill an amendment offered by Sen. C. Joseph Coleman (D-Iowa) which carried the same wording as the House-passed measure.

MOST OF THE approximately four hours of debate were spent on the amendment.

The Coleman version was locked in the Senate Committee on Manufacturing, Commerce and Trade, which introduced the bill under debate in the Senate Monday.

Coleman said the committee bill would permit violations to continue for three to six months before they could be checked. His version would authorize the Department of Agriculture to order an end to any violations it found immediately after conducting a hearing.

Both versions provide an ultimate threat of loss of license by violators, but critics of the Coleman amendment, which was adopted, said it would permit the Department of Agriculture to arbitrarily take licenses and would not give accused persons adequate rights of appeal.

THE COLEMAN VERSION would prohibit "injuring competition" which it defines as "lessening competition tending to create a monopoly, or injuring, destroying or preventing competition."

The Committee version defined injuring competition in much the same way, but it would provide that only such practices as "substantially" tend to create monopolies or destroy competition would be outlawed.

The vote to substitute the Coleman amendment for the committee bill was 26-22.

Earlier in the debate the Senate rejected 19-29 a motion to table the Coleman amendment which would in effect have killed the bill.

The idea behind the proposals, supporters said, is to prevent large dairies from "squeezing small dairies out of business" by cutting prices so smaller firms can't compete.

GREENWOOD—

(Continued from page 1)

are doing here and in surrounding Leflore County where there are 30,307 Negroes and 16,699 whites.

"Our function is to act as catalysts, to get as many down to the Courthouse as possible," Moses says.

To do this, Moses and the other civil rights workers have conducted nightly rallies, voter registration classes and the marches that touched off the latest uproar. Negro comedian Dick Gregory joined the battle.

Their campaign has been quietly underway in Greenwood and surrounding Leflore County (named for Choctaw Indian chief Greenwood Leflore) since last August.

In ones and twos Negroes appeared at the imposing Leflore County courthouse on the banks of the Yazoo River to take Mississippi's test for prospective voters. Some failed. Some passed. An estimated 400 to 500 Negroes in the county were on the voter registration roles.

There were incidents leading up to the first march — shots sprayed at a carload of Negro registration workers (one was wounded) and shotgun blasts fired into the home of another Negro family.

After three days of marches, and dispersals by police using dogs and barricades, the Justice Department stepped in and sought a Federal Court order to prevent interference with voter registration.

On Thursday, April 3, the U.S. Government, which drew the ire of Mississippians for sending troops to Oxford when Negro James Meredith entered the University of Mississippi, retreated a step. Its request for a court order was shelved, at least until October.

The city of Greenwood, in return, agreed to release Moses and seven Negro leaders from jail under a stay of sentence.

This gave both sides breathing room. Gregory charged that the Negroes had been sold out by the United States and announced he was leaving.

MAYOR SAMPSON spoke to a Shriners' meeting in Clarksdale, Miss., the night of March 26 and decided to spend the night there.

That same night the home of Negro Dewey Greene Sr. was splattered with buckshot. One blast tore through a bedroom window. No one was injured. Green's 19-year-old son, George, had been active in the registration campaign although not eligible to vote himself because of his age. Another of Greene's sons, Dewey Green Jr., is seeking to enter the University of Mississippi.

The persons who fired the shotgun blasts have not been found.

Two nights earlier a mysterious fire broke out in the headquarters of the Negro registration workers. They charged it was arson. Local and state fire authorities could find no evidence that whites were in the area or involved in the fire, as civil rights leader Sam Block charged. FBI Agents also investigated the fire.

THE MAYOR ARRIVED at his office about 9:45 a.m. CST. He heard immediately about the shots fired at Greene's house.

He also heard that an estimated 100 to 150 Negroes had congregated that morning at a church in the Negro section of town. They were singing.

Then the group formed in a long file and started marching to city hall.

They intended to present a list

of grievances to Sampson and ask for police protection following the shooting, they said later.

Police Chief Curtis Lary was drinking coffee at a drive-in restaurant where Sampson sent word that the column was headed toward the Buff Brick city hall.

Sampson walked onto a side porch to confront the group.

"What is the meaning of this," he asked.

"We want to talk to you, Mr. Mayor."

"I'm not going to talk out here," Sampson replied. "You are blocking traffic."

Small groups of whites had gathered by the time the Negro column reached Cotton Street, lined with oak trees and unpretentious homes.

Two blocks from the courthouse the singing marchers (some said they intended to register to vote) were confronted by Lary, a 20-year veteran, some of his men and a police dog.

City firemen backed them up.

Lary ordered the group to disperse on grounds they were presenting a traffic hazard with their march.

Two of the leaders of the march were arrested on the spot for refusing to obey Lary's orders.

The group began to break up in pairs and straggle back to the Negro section, south of the Columbus and Greenville railroad that separates the whites and Negro sections of the city.

The silent groups of whites hesitated, then dispersed at Lary's command.

It was this confrontation, all within a matter of 10 or 15 minutes, that Sampson thought was the biggest of the days still to come. It caught city officials by surprise. The police had little time to head off the group before it reached the courthouse. Feelings were high on both sides.

"There could have been trouble, real trouble," Sampson said.

FIFTY-TWO PER CENT of Greenwood's 20,436 population is Negro.

It is clustered to the south of the railroad tracks that haul away much of the cotton that makes the city one of the five largest cotton markets in the world.

There are modest, well-kept homes in the area. There also are scores of shacks on the narrow streets and alleys.

There are places like the Esquire Social Club and the Reno Cafe and small stores that sell everything from flyswatters to fresh fish from the Yazoo River. Signs in the windows advertise Golden Royal ice cream, Budweiser beer and an appearance by the Golden Bells Quartet.

The first day marchers retreated to the Church from which they started and leaders began preparing for another march when police arrived to disperse them again. Nine more were arrested. Charges against three later were dismissed.

All were charged with disorderly conduct and refusing to obey police. Eight, including Moses, James Foreman and Frank Smith of Atlanta, drew four month jail terms.

All three are leaders in the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), one of several civil rights groups working on voter registration in the area.

James Bevel, a field secretary for the Rev. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was not arrested. He and other leaders said they had no intention of leaving. They called a mass rally that night.

"We are going to have a real revival and before we leave, we

plan to change the political structure of this city," Bevel told the 250 Negroes who attended the meeting.

FIFTY SINGING and chanting Negroes attempted another march the following day. They were dispersed by police who had brought in two additional dogs the previous night, giving them three.

This group had gone to the courthouse in twos and threes but at noon all gathered on the lawn and prepared to march away. They were ordered to disperse, refused and one of the police dogs was sent into the crowd on a leash.

The Rev. D. L. Tucker, a former New York resident who is pastor of a church here, was bitten on the leg.

One photographer was jostled by a crowd of whites.

There were no arrests.

The Rev. King had sharply protested the first day's arrests and the use of the police dog. King sent a telegram to Attorney General Robert Kennedy saying law and order had broken down in Leflore County.

More than a week earlier the Leflore County board of supervisors agreed to resume the full-scale distribution of surplus food to needy families in the county. The board said it would parcel out the food because it had been warned the U.S. Department of Agriculture would step in if the board refused.

The USDA agreed to pay the costs of the program.

The board, citing abuses by recipients, had ended the distribution to 21,000 persons, mostly Negroes, last year. Five thousand persons on the welfare roles continued to receive the surplus food.

Negro leaders charged that the ending of the food program was in retaliation for the vote registration drive that had been proceeding quietly.

Negro comedian Dick Gregory of Chicago started an emergency collection campaign to send food shipments into the area. He arrived to oversee the distribution of the first truckload.

Gregory makes a living as an entertainer who pokes fun at racial segregation. Sample: "Nothing's free these days. If you want to hate me it costs you \$250 to join the Ku Klux Klan and they you have to buy your own sheet."

He has taken part in other civil rights causes and when the new tension mounted during the protest marches, Gregory returned to Greenwood.

ON SATURDAY, March 30, the marches were halted. The courthouse closed as usual for the weekend.

In Washington, the Justice Department asked Federal Judge Claude F. Clayton Jr. of the northern district of Mississippi to issue a temporary restraining order against attempts to hinder the registration of Negroes. It also asked for the immediate release of the eight jailed earlier in the week.

The Department said "continued acts of intimidation will be irreparable" for Negro citizens seeking to vote.

Sampson and the city maintained they dispersed the marchers because they were creating traffic obstacles and were a threat to law and order. He ordered a similar ban on any demonstrations or parades by whites.

THE MARCHES into the downtown area, where stores with modern fronts display heavy khaki work clothing in windows next to Easter outfits, were actually protests against all forms of segregation. But voting was the key object of the protests.

Mississippi has never encouraged Negro voting.

A spokesman for the state said in 1961: "To be perfectly candid, we do not encourage too many Negroes to vote. Complete en-

franchisement of the Negro in Mississippi would allow them to control many of our elections."

After the Negro marchers here began breaking up and going to the courthouse in small groups they were received courteously by Mrs. Martha Lamb, the Leflore county circuit clerk. Her office handles voter registration and she already is a defendant in a federal voting suit.

Each applicant, white or black, is given a four-page form. Questions about home address, age, birthplace and other personal data take up the first page. There is no designation of race.

Pages two and three requires the applicant to copy a section of the state constitution designated by Mrs. Lamb, then give a "reasonable interpretation" of the section. A third requirement is for a statement "setting forth your understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship under a constitutional form of government."

Many of the Negroes simply ignored the questions about the constitution which they contend is discriminatory.

Some illiterate Negroes who managed a scrawl for their name took the test during the week. Foreman said this was because the state permits illiterate whites to take, and pass, the same test.

GOV. ROSS BARNETT spoke out for the first time on the Greenwood crisis on Monday, April 1.

"Neither white nor colored people have registered in this manner before. Neither is the clerk's office sufficiently staffed to accommodate such crowds," he said. "It is quite evident that the crowd serves no purpose in the registration."

Barnett described the marchers as a "loaded bomb in the street" and pledged to back Sampson, Lary and other Greenwood officials in breaking up the marches.

GREGORY ARRIVED the same day Barnett was attacking the "outside agitators."

He participated in the daily marches and was one of the featured speakers at the rallies each night.

Sampson and the city's two commissioners ordered police to avoid an incident that would put Gregory in headlines.

On Tuesday, April 2, Gregory was seized by police and hustled from a street corner where Negroes were gathered at the courthouse. But he was not arrested.

"This is worse than Russia," Gregory commented.

On Wednesday, April 3, nineteen Negroes marching away from their registration headquarters were arrested when they refused to disperse. Gregory was among the marchers but was not arrested. Police drove away with the order left the comedian standing in the street.

On Thursday, April 4, the Justice Department and city officials agreed to delay action on the Federal suit to prevent interference with the marchers. The eight Negroes arrested the previous week were released.

City Attorney Hardy Lott said the agreement would not prevent the city from making additional arrests in its program to keep the peace.

Twelve of the 19 arrested Wednesday were convicted Friday of disorderly conduct and sentenced to 30 days in jail. The seven others were released prior to trial.

Gregory, who charged that the Government had "sold out" the Negroes, announced he would leave Greenwood after bonds had been raised for the 12 convicted Friday.

City authorities said bus transportation for the Negroes going to register might be provided this week to lessen the possibility of incidents. One of the Negro registration workers announced "the situation is less tense."

THE SPONSORS said this would include services of abstractors, accountants, engineers, architects, real estate brokers, and lobbyists, among others. It also would apply to intrastate services of transportation companies, including railroads, airlines, bus lines and commercial haulers.

The "basic school tax unit" plan was offered by 13 representatives headed by Rep. Leroy Peterson (R-Grimes).

A basic school board, composed of the presidents or members of local school boards, to which the proposed budgets of local boards would be submitted.

The basic board would certify 80 per cent of the proposed budget, exclusive of bonded indebtedness and interest, to the county auditor. He would make a uniform property levy within the tax unit. The money would be placed in a "basic school tax equalization fund" and allocated to the school districts on the basis of pupils in average daily attendance.

THE STATE would levy the single rate "basic school tax on earnings" and return the money to the basic school tax unit of origin. The county auditor would take this money into account in figuring the property tax.

These two taxes would be calculated to pay 80 per cent of the local school district's operating budget. If the anticipated income from them wasn't enough to pay these costs, a special property tax could be levied in the local district. Funds to retire bonded indebtedness and interest also would come from local school district property taxes.

A "state school tax equalization fund" also would be set up, from which enough additional money would be paid to districts needing it to bring the total support per pupil up to the state average of per pupil costs. The Legislature would appropriate money for this fund.

Campus Notes

Cassill Lecture

R. V. Cassill, SUI lecturer in English, will speak on "The Writer in Iowa Today" at the annual meeting of the Midland Bookellers Association in Des Moines at 7 to-night.

Cassill's latest novel, "Pretty Leslie," will be published next month by Simon & Schuster.

AMA Grant to SUI

The SUI College of Medicine, Sunday received a grant of \$15,375 from the American Medical Association Educational Research Foundation.

The grant, contributed largely by Iowa physicians, is part of \$1½ million raised by the Foundation last year.

A check for the grant was presented in Des Moines to Dean Robert C. Hardin of the College of Medicine at a meeting of the House of Delegates of the Iowa Medical Society.

Dr. S. P. Leinbach, chairman of the society's board of trustees, presented the check.

Sloan Gives Library

Sam B. Sloan, who taught English at SUI for 40 years and retired as professor emeritus in 1939, has presented his private library to Coe College.

The Sloan library includes the complete works of Dickens, Thackeray, Stevenson and Hardy. The collection also contains a number of volumes no longer in print.

Sloan, a native of Logan, still lives in Iowa City.

WHAT'S NEW IN THE APRIL ATLANTIC?

William Saroyan: The famed author of *Boys and Girls Together* has written four plays for *The Atlantic*. A real tour de force.

Randall Jarrell: A leading literary critic offers a detailed analysis of some Russian short novels by Gogol, Turgenyev and Tolstoy.

Ralph McGill: A poignant study of the effects of sectionalism, the Ku Klux Klan, the depression and war years on the South.

ALSO "Labor's Welfare State": In the first of a series of labor union profiles, A. H. Raskin looks at New York's Local 3 of the Electrical Workers' union — a first union local to establish a 25-hour workweek.

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