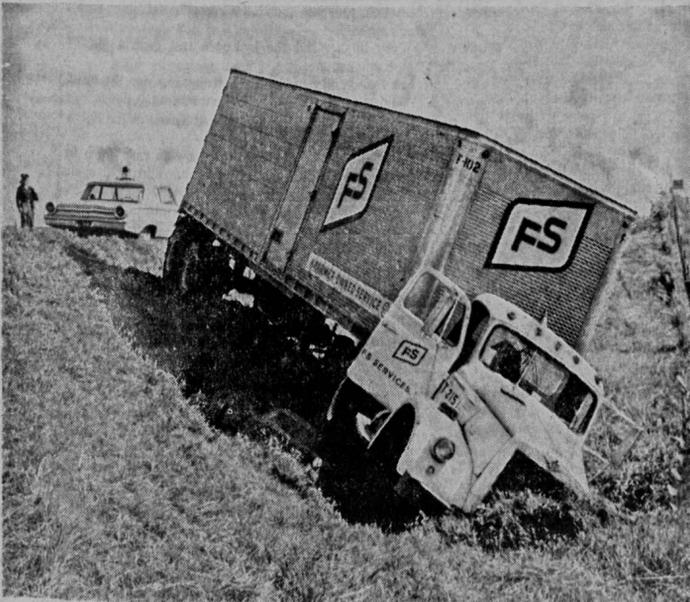


→To the southwest

3 killed in 24 hours

To the west→



Kalona youth dies in crash, two sisters killed at Tiffin

By TOM IRWIN City Editor

Nineteen-year-old Paul D. Gingerich Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Gingerich of rural Kalona, was killed instantly Wednesday afternoon when the tractor he was operating was struck by a semi-trailer truck 2 1/2 miles north of Kalona on Highway 1.

Authorities said the accident occurred at 1:50 p.m. when the semi, operated by John Fell, 30, of Tipton, attempted to pass the northbound tractor. FELL ATTEMPTED to swerve back into his own lane when a car driven by Donald Janson, 42, of Overland Park, Kan., signaled by horn that it, too, was attempting to pass, according to highway patrolmen at the scene.

The truck jack-knifed when brakes were applied in an attempt to avoid collision with the tractor and the truck's right rear dual tractor wheels struck the farm tractor's left rear wheel, causing it to flip, but land upright.

The truck swerved across the highway, plowed into a deep ditch, and came to rest in a creek bed on the west side of the highway. The driver was not injured.

GINGERICH'S DEATH was the fourth traffic fatality in Johnson County in a week, and the third in 24 hours.

The accident occurred just 20 hours after the Tuesday evening crash of a small foreign car which took the lives of a Coralville nurse and her 17-year-old sister, — the latest in a tragic string of accidents involving personal injury and death on the two-mile stretch of two-lane asphalt highway, on the S-curve one mile west of Tiffin on Highway 6.

Although exact figures are unavailable as to the precise number of mishaps that have occurred on the curve, (known to local residents as "death curve") at least four fatalities have been listed among the numerous accidents on the curve since 1960.

NEWLY-APPOINTED State Safety Commissioner William F. Sueppel, formerly of Iowa City, told The Daily Iowan, Wednesday, that he was familiar with the curve and expressed concern at the high number of motor vehicle accidents in that area.

Sueppel said it would take at least two days to supply information on the incidents involving motor vehicles along the stretch of roadway since 1960.

Accident statistics for the S-curve stretch of road immediately available include:

- 1960—one property damage accident involving 2 cars.
• 1961—one personal injury accident involving two cars, three property damage accidents involving motor vehicles, and two one-car property damage accidents.

- 1962—Two fatal accidents and two personal injury accidents.

- 1963—Two fatal accidents, at least two personal injury accidents, and a property damage accident involving a semi-trailer truck and four cars.

ONE OF THE personal injury accidents listed above occurred at the exact location of Tuesday's fatal crash which took the lives of 22-year-old Joanne Henneman and her sister Marilyn Henneman of Clarinda.

The two sisters were killed when their east-bound auto failed to negotiate the S-curve, skidded, rolled 2 1/2 times, and came to rest 540 feet from the point at which the car went out of control.

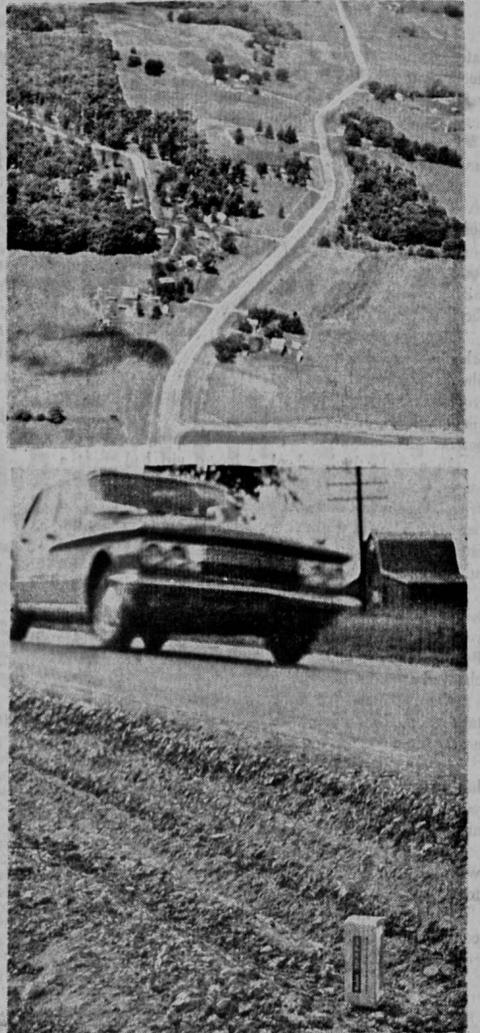
Marilyn Henneman was thrown out of the vehicle and was found some 50 feet from where the car came to rest on its top. Joanne Henneman, driver of the car, was found in the vehicle.

THE SISTERS were taken to SUI Hospitals where Joanne died at 11:25 p.m. and Marilyn died 10 minutes later.

Joanne Henneman, a graduate of Broadlawn Hospital School of Nursing in Des Moines, joined the SUI Hospital's nursing staff in 1962. Her sister was graduated from Clarinda high school this spring and was accompanying Joanne to Iowa City where Marilyn planned to enroll in the SUI College of Nursing.

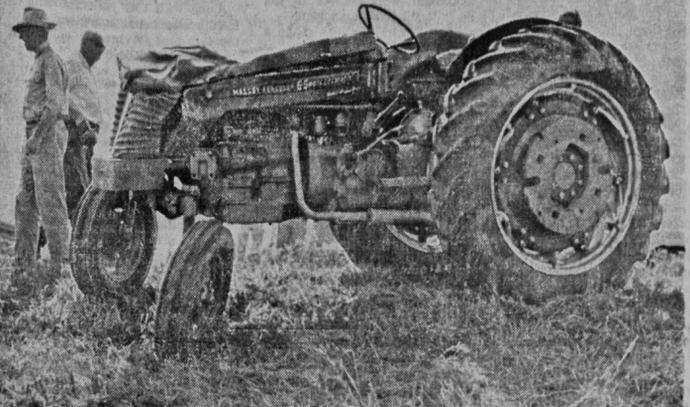
The S-curve, on which the two sisters were killed, is banked in such a way that motorists who are unfamiliar with the roadway are taken by surprise and often lose control of their vehicles.

In several areas along the curve the shoulder drops below the paving as much as four inches. Although the Highway Department regularly fills these depressions with gravel, weathering usually removes the fill soon after it is deposited. The curve, considered by local residents to be a hazard, is marked by small yellow diamond-shaped signs at each end of its mile long stretch. The signs contain no other warning than a black arrow indicating a normal curve.



Death Curve

A three-inch box of film demonstrates the depth of the drop off from the main roadway to the shoulder on the south side of the first curve west of Tiffin on Highway 6. An aerial view of the "death curve" appears above. —Photos by Joe Lippincott



Rural youth dead

A rural Kalona youth was killed Wednesday while driving this tractor on Highway 1, 2 1/2 miles north of Kalona. Paul D. Gingerich Jr., 19, died instantly when the tractor was struck by a semi-trailer truck. —Photos by Joe Lippincott

Treaty has its disadvantages but isn't unacceptable: Taylor

WASHINGTON (AP) — Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor testified Wednesday that the Joint Chiefs of Staff found military disadvantages in the limited test ban treaty but decided they are not so serious as to render it unacceptable.

In carefully measured words, Taylor, chairman of the joint chiefs, explained reservations put aside by the nation's top military leaders. He defined their main concern in these words:

"Fear of a euphoria (sense of well being) in the West which will eventually reduce our vigilance and the willingness of our country and of our allies to expend continued effort of our collective security."

On the other side of the argument, it was disclosed that Dr. Edward Teller told senators two days ago the proposed ban will hamper U.S. military preparedness in many ways with potentially "highly dangerous . . . consequences."

As Taylor testified secretly before the Senate Armed Services Preparedness subcommittee, there was this added support for Senate

ratification of the pact to ban all nuclear tests except those underground:
• Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, said the treaty will permit a wide range of nuclear weapons to be developed and "we will continue vigorously" this "active underground testing program."

Trucker, 39, dies at hospital door

Eldon E. Hawkins, 39, Goodland, Kan., died in the Veterans Administration Hospital Wednesday afternoon a few minutes after he collapsed in the hospital parking lot.

Hospital officials said Hawkins and a companion were driving a semi-trailer and stopped in front of the hospital when Hawkins had an attack of severe chest pain.

Hawkins walked across the highway while his companion parked the trailer. Attendants at the Veterans Administration Hospital saw Hawkins collapse and rushed to his aid but he died at 4:40 p.m., the hospital spokesman said.

man of the Atomic Energy Commission, said the treaty will permit a wide range of nuclear weapons to be developed and "we will continue vigorously" this "active underground testing program."

He assured a joint session of the Senate Foreign Relations, Armed Services and Atomic committees that the pact would not prevent U.S. development of an antimissile warhead — a fear expressed by several senators.

A statement to Senate leaders by 35 of the 56 living American Nobel Prize winners urged ratification "as a concrete expression of our country's desire for peace."

Bomb test helps solve Van Allen belt mystery

BLACKSBURG, Va. (AP) — The nuclear bomb which the United States detonated above the Pacific last year helped scientists determine the path and rate of decay of high-energy electrons, thus solving a major mystery of the Van Allen radiation belt.

This was reported to a satellite conference Wednesday by Wilmont N. Hess of the space agency's Goddard Space Flight Center. "While the nuclear explosion shortened the lives of some satellites and increased the intensity of radiation around the globe, it had a valuable side effect," he said.

"To students of the Van Allen belt, it was almost like having a controlled experiment in space." Before the explosion, said Hess, scientists could only guess at the travel pattern and life of high-energy particles throughout the belt.

The information has led to better understanding of the Van Allen belt, a zone of trapped radiation which extends from 400 to 40,000 miles above the earth.

The artificial band of radiation created by the 1.4 megaton hydrogen detonation released electrons which merged with the lower level of the Van Allen belt.

Hess said satellite instruments readily distinguished the blast-created electrons from natural radiation.

Republicans are expected to seek a House vote on this or a similar proposal.

• WASHINGTON — The railroad work rules dispute remained in a total deadlock Wednesday with no reported progress toward heading off a nationwide rail strike Aug. 29 either through legislation or negotiations.

• OXFORD, Miss. — Gov. Ross Barnett Wednesday renewed his efforts to prevent James H. Meredith from graduating at the University of Mississippi.

The State Building Commission, headed by Barnett, called on University Chancellor J. D. Williams, the State College Board and university officials not to graduate the 30-year-old Negro until investigators decide if he violated a university directive against inflammatory statements.

The college board had no comment on the request. The sources said, the troops used their steel helmets as weapons and broke up a funeral march, injuring 25 persons of whom five were hospitalized.

• ATLANTA — Mickey Cohen, one-time Los Angeles gambler, was savagely battered on the head with an iron pipe in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary Wednesday by a fellow inmate.

Warden David Heritage said Cohen's attacker is a former mental patient and the beating apparently stemmed from a prison-connected argument.

Cohen was in critical condition in the prison hospital. A Justice Department spokesman in Washington said there apparently was no connection between the attack and revelations by mobster Joseph Valachi about a nationwide crime ring known as "Cosa Nostra."

Valachi killed a fellow prisoner at Atlanta last year because, he said, he thought the man had marked him for death.

Cohen, whose real name is Meyer Harris Cohen, is serving 15 years on conviction of evading some \$200,000 in income taxes over a 5-year period.

• BRAZZAVILLE, Congo Republic — President Fulbert Youlou bowed Wednesday night to the mandate of enraged workers. He said he will form a new government and postpone his project for one-party rule, which he had planned to institute Thursday.

Chicago police chief promises 'get-tough' policy on pickets

CHICAGO (AP) — Chicago's police chief warned racial demonstrators Wednesday his men will invoke a "get-tough" policy if it is needed to protect themselves from bricks and knives.

"We will meet force with force," O. W. Wilson, superintendent of police, announced at a special news conference a day after four policemen and a woman were injured in demonstrations.

On Monday and Tuesday, Negro and white pickets assembled at a South Side site where they interferred with workmen setting up mobile classrooms for a public school in a Negro neighborhood.

At the scene Tuesday, Robert J. Lynsky, commander of the police task force patrolling the area, declared, "This is no longer a demonstration. It is approaching the dimensions of a riot."

In his statement Wilson said, "We have not and will not interfere with peaceful picketing. However, we will meet force with force and I want everyone to understand that."

Demonstrators have complained that policemen were brutal in hauling away pickets who block vehicles, climb poles or sit in post-holes to delay construction but Wilson said, "I have received no specific information relating to any alleged case of police brutality."

Cambridge will vote on equal Negro facilities

CAMBRIDGE, Md. (AP) — Voters will decide sometime in October whether Negroes must be served equally in this town where National Guardsmen have enforced racial peace most of the summer.

William A. Brotemarkle, supervisor of elections, announced Wednesday that enough valid signatures were on petitions to force a referendum on a proposed equal accommodations amendment to the city charter.

bricks and using knives to injure policemen are the first to cry "police brutality," he said. If they kick and bite, the officers must use reasonable force to subdue them, Wilson asserted.

Newsman asked why the task force officers have not been issued helmets, similar to those worn by construction workers, to protect their heads from flying stones and chunks of concrete. The men have been wearing only regulation uniform caps.

Wilson said the decision on whether to don helmets is up to Lynsky and the commander of the Englewood District.

House passes college construction legislation

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House passed and sent to the Senate Wednesday legislation authorizing \$1,195,000,000 in federal aid for college construction over a three-year period.

The vote was 287 to 113. The bill, a major part of President Kennedy's educational program, authorizes 360 million in loans and \$835 million matching grants for building classrooms, laboratories and libraries by both private and public institutions of higher learning.

Debate flared over the issue of federal aid to church-related colleges. An amendment to block such aid as a violation of the constitutional principle separating church and state was defeated 136 to 82 on a nonrecord vote.

The bill got strong bipartisan support, with most of the opposition being directed to the issue of grants to church-related colleges.

The bill's backers argued that such grants differed from aid to church-related parochial and elementary schools because college attendance is not compulsory.

The church-state issue could still prove troublesome when the bill reaches the Senate.

The bill passed Wednesday is similar to one the House passed last year. The House and Senate were unable to work out differences in their separate versions, however, and it died.

Averages 15 1/2 per cent—

Tax cut passes House committee

WASHINGTON (AP) — An across-the-board slash in both individual and corporate income tax rates, the big objective of President Kennedy's tax revision plan, was approved Wednesday by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The cuts would apply to income beginning Jan. 1, 1964. Two-thirds of the individual reductions and a bit more than half the corporate reduction would come on 1964 income, the remainder on 1965 and subsequent income.

The Treasury says the individual cut would average 20 per cent in rates over-all, and 15 1/2 per cent in the brackets embracing most Americans — those with taxable income of \$2,000 to \$60,000.

The corporate cut would reduce the present 52 per cent tax to 48 per cent by 1965.

The committee moreover adopted a new minimum standard deduction estimated to take 1.5 million low-income individuals and families entirely off the income tax rolls.

The deductions in individual income taxes, if Congress completes action on the legislation in time, will show up in bigger take-home pay after next Jan. 1, as withholding for income tax is scaled down. But the returns individuals file by April 15 will be based on the old rates because they apply to 1963 income.

Combined with other elements of the tax bill, not all of which have yet been approved by the committee, the new rates would mean savings on this order:

A married man with two children, earning \$4,000, could save \$100, about 41 per cent of what he now pays; a similar taxpayer in the \$10,000 class could save \$202,

or 16.9 per cent. Taxpayers at the very top could save substantially, since the top rate would be 70 per cent above \$100,000 taxable income, in place of the present 91 per cent above \$200,000.

The examples are based on Treasury averages. Any individual's savings would depend on a number of factors affected by the complex tax reduction and revision bill.

Wednesday's action moves the legislation a big step toward early House consideration. This is likely September, although Democratic leaders say they would like to bring the bill up before Labor Day.

The Senate could balk Kennedy's hopes for final passage of the bill this year, especially if it gets sidetracked by a lengthy civil rights filibuster.

Republican plans to try to tie tax reduction to some sort of mandatory holddown of deficit spending came into the open with the 13-12 defeat in the committee of a motion by Rep. Howard H. Baker (R-Tenn.).

Baker moved to make the second part of the tax cut inoperative if the net national debt next June 30 exceeded \$304 billion. The net debt would be computed by deducting from the total debt the amount of cash the Treasury had on hand. Baker said the effect would be to require that the deficit anticipated for the year ending June 30 would not go higher than the approximately \$9 billion now forecast if the cut is to be fully effective.

Republicans are expected to seek a House vote on this or a similar proposal.

# Yes, 'You have to be carefully taught'

"YOU HAVE TO BE CAREFULLY TAUGHT to hate," goes the refrain of a song in Rodgers and Hammerstein's South Pacific. In that Broadway musical, the song was a lesson in love and human dignity, taught by Polynesian youngsters to their prejudiced elders.

Youngsters in recently desegregated southern schools have given their parents and other adults the same lesson. A report prepared by an Atlanta psychiatrist, Dr. Robert Coles, summarizes his study of the effects of desegregation upon whites and Negroes. It is an encouraging study — containing the expected samples of racist hatred which youngsters have been "carefully taught" — but also containing examples of some kind of open-minded children of the South.

A white first-grader at a desegregated New Orleans school showed that she had not been too carefully taught. She first explained to a Negro classmate that her mother wouldn't allow her to play with a Negro. But within a few minutes childhood innocence triumphed over years of her parents' prejudice, and the two played happily together.

In a senior high school, a Negro girl had spent a lonely, isolated year as part of a group desegregating the school. On the last day of school, 15 white students signed her yearbook with warm notes. The white pupils congratulated her on her courage and expressed regret that they had not gotten to know her better.

Dr. Coles concludes that it is easier to desegregate a school in the lower grades, when children are still too young to have absorbed all the prejudice of their parents. But even at the high school level, he found remarkably changed attitudes in some of the white students.

One Atlanta High senior expressed this change in a tape-recorded interview with Dr. Coles after he had spent a year in a desegregated high school:

"I've really changed a lot of my ideas. You can't help having respect for them, the way they've gone through the year so well. They're nice kids, that's what you find out after a while."

Yes, they're nice kids. And so are the white students who, by learning a lesson in tolerance, are teaching much to the oldsters.

Perhaps the old, too, will eventually learn that the color of a person's skin is irrelevant to his worth as a man. But they'll have to be carefully taught.

—Dean Mills

# That 'bonus' money: we have a suggestion

THE AMOUNT OF TAX revenue expected from the sale of liquor by the drink in Iowa was a crucial and hazy argument during the Legislature's debate on the bill.

Estimates ranged from more than \$10 million — suggested during Gov. Harold Hughes' gubernatorial campaign — down to \$2.5 million — which he suggested was a conservative figure used for the estimated state budget.

No one knows which figure the revenues will more nearly approximate, but after the first reports of liquor revenue it looks like a good bet that the \$2.5 million estimate was indeed conservative. Any amount above that figure will be a bonus well appreciated in a state already low on tax revenue. Whatever the total, it will confirm the wisdom of the Legislature in legalizing liquor by the drink sales.

As for that extra money, we have little doubt that the state can find many ways to spend it. Unfortunately, it may be used for nothing more than preventing tax raises in the future — admittedly a worthy use, but hardly the ideal one, in light of the sacrifices which have already been made by the state in the name of holding the line on taxes.

If there's any chance the state can find its way out of the tax maze in the next few years, thus freeing the "bonus" money for other purposes, we have a suggestion. The state's educational institutions have been sacrificed to hold down taxes for several years.

It's high time they had a little "bonus" to better themselves and the State of Iowa.

—Dean Mills

# The Daily Iowan

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

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# His 1956 proposal ended in disaster — Test ban signing: ironic for Stevenson

By RALPH MCGILL

If the President smiles wryly and patiently when he finally signs the Senate's advise-and-consent affirmation of the nuclear treaty with Russia and Great Britain, his state of mind readily can be comprehended. Many of the senators who will affirm it will do so timorously and reluctantly. For a long time it has been politically comfortable to play politics with peace and to oppose an unpatriotic and all attempts to make even a beginning at control of nuclear tests.



But it will be Adlai Stevenson, more than the President, who will stick in the mind at the moment of that signing. Our ambassador to the U.N. had expressed a willingness to make the journey to Moscow to witness agreement on the negotiated document. As it was signed, one wondered what he thought. If he had a moment of cynicism and of self-justification, this, too, was understandable. After all, when in 1956 he had urged seeking such a treaty, he had been subjected to irrational and scurrilous abuse.

FOR AT LEAST ONE of the newsmen who covered his 1956 political campaign, acceptance of the treaty brought to mind an October evening of 1956 in San Diego. It was a beautiful night, moonlit and warm. In the Stevenson hotel suite the candidate toiled with his speech. The campaign was not going well. He knew it. Mr. Eisenhower's tremendous popularity had been enhanced by four years in office. The Democratic organizations in several cities

were putting most of their emphasis on the state tickets and letting the national campaign go by default.

Also, Mr. Stevenson had been saying the nation should begin efforts to create international control of the hydrogen bomb. This hideous weapon was then relatively new. It magnified the atom bomb many times over. Writers accurately dubbed it "the Hell Bomb." Already, in 1956, a new phrase was coming into common use — strontium-90. This radioactive substance, scientists were saying, got into the atmosphere each time an H-bomb was exploded. It fell silently and invisibly to earth. It intruded into milk and meat, into vegetables and the grasses. Scientists said that if there was no control of hydrogen atmospheric explosions this element would increase in the bodies of man, would cause bone cancers, deformed babies, and grievous, mysterious diseases of the blood.

IN JUNE OF 1956 THE National Academy of Scientists and the National Research Council had issued a joint report, saying: The problem of fall-out is of international significance and should be studied and evaluated on that basis, perhaps looking forward to international cooperation in control.

The political results for Stevenson had been not merely negative—they were disastrous. The opposition had, to its lasting discredit, twisted the Stevenson proposal with the intent of making it appear somehow unpatriotic. The extreme political right of the Republican Party had, with typical depravity, charged that Stevenson was carrying on a Soviet plot to disarm America. The feist pack which everywhere yaps automatically was in full unjust cry against him.

What made this the more cynical and dishonest was that the Eisenhower Administration, about a year earlier, had itself suggested — to determine what international control could be had.

A REPORTER HAS many memories. One held by a reporter present that evening in Stevenson's San Diego hotel suite is of a scene just before the address of the evening. A weary Stevenson came from his room. Club sandwiches and coffee had been sent up. The staff sat and stood, hurriedly eating. Clayton Fritchey, the press representative, Stevenson, and the reporter sat on a small balcony, eating and talking.

"What do you think about the hydrogen test control idea?" asked the Democratic nominee.

"Only a few thoughtful persons are listening . . . for the most part the GOP and the right wing howlers are tearing it down."

WE TALKED ON. At last we sat silent and looked at the lights of "Dago" spread so beautifully before us.

"Well," he said, at last, "I can't begin now to talk down to them. We'll keep on about the meaning of uncontrolled hydrogen tests. . . . How much time to the stadium, Clayton?"

So, the campaign ran its course. The world's atmosphere became more and more poisoned with strontium-90. By 1960 it had become something of a fad for some newspapers and weather broadcasts to publish the daily measure of radioactive danger in the local atmosphere.

In August of 1963 Stevenson looked on as the international test ban against atmospheric testing was signed.

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# The Iowa press comments—

# Is the SUI dormitory system luxurious?

Editors' Note: Controversy over the "luxuries" in SUI dormitories provided plenty of discussion for the Board of Regents at its May-June meetings. The accusation that dorm-dwellers were living far too well but perhaps not wisely received attention in the Iowa press. Here are some editorial reactions to the controversy compiled by the SUI News and Information Service.

## LOW-COST DORMITORIES

(Des Moines Register, June 28)

### MEMBERS OF THE State Board of Regents are continuing to stress the need for lower-cost dormitories at the state institutions of higher learning.

At their meeting this week, the Regents discussed plans for a \$2,525,000 addition to Currier Hall, women's dormitory at SUI. Some members wondered whether a circular lounge accounted for a higher cost estimate for the Currier Hall addition than for a new men's dormitory at Iowa State University at Ames.

The architect contended that round rooms can be more economical than square ones. He also said the round lounge would provide an attractive "accent" for the 10-story addition, which makes it appear that other considerations in addition to economy account for this architectural feature of the Currier Hall addition.

We should like to see the Regents and the heads of the state institutions of higher learning continue to emphasize economy in the building of dormitories.

We believe the criticism of Burge Hall, women's dormitory at Iowa City, as being too luxurious is justified. We do not think it should be the model for future buildings. We do not believe that luxurious surroundings create a situation more favorable

to academic learning and achievement.

The comparison of board and room at the two state universities — \$850 a year at an SUI dormitory and \$680 a year at an ISU dormitory — does not tell the full story, in the opinion of State University officials. They say that more services are provided at Iowa City dormitories than at Ames dormitories, and that the actual difference in cost to students at the two schools isn't as great as \$220 a year. They also point to differences in credit bases at the two schools (largely determined by the time when housing was constructed) and to differences in site, construction and maintenance costs.

SUI officials, in discussing what students want, frequently cite an incident several years ago. They offered students rooms without linens or laundry, telephones or maid service at a reduced price. Not one of 3,000 students in residential halls at that time applied for these lower-priced rooms.

This incident may indicate that some of these services are essential. Students would have to pay for them on their own if the University didn't supply them. It also may indicate that students already in school aren't much worried about the costs.

However, the Regents and University officials have an obligation to keep expenses as reasonable as possible — for the benefit of parents and children from low-income families who make decisions, partly on the basis of cost, as to whether they will enroll at the University. In planning housing for future growth, University officials and Regents should make determined efforts

to effect whatever economies are possible.

## STATE COLLEGES CAREFUL ABOUT DORMITORY COSTS

(Waterloo Courier, July 2)

BEFORE THE FALL OF 1972, the three tax-supported colleges in Iowa will, according to current estimates, need to provide dormitory rooms for 11,854 additional students.

Secretary David A. Dancer of the Board of Regents pointed out in a guest editorial for the Courier this year that this means providing housing for 800 more people than the 1960 population of Oskaloosa.

As any homeowner knows, the cheapest original construction is not necessarily the cheapest long-term price. SUI, for example, is providing fully-tiled bathrooms — including the ceiling — in new dormitories on the grounds that the greater initial cost is justified by lower maintenance costs.

This type of policy, of course, would not be questioned. The controversial issue relates to the degree of luxury in student rooms and dormitory lounges. Should each room have a private bath? Should each room have a telephone? Should laundry and cleaning service be provided? How much should be spent on decoration and furnishings of lounges?

No Iowa tax funds have been spent on dormitories since 1925, although some \$4.5 million of federal money was used in the war and post-war period. Primarily, however, dormitories are constructed from the earnings of the dormitories themselves so that the system is self-financing. However, some have argued

that, if more economical types of dormitory space were provided, students would be able to pay higher tuition, thus reducing state tax support.

## WE WANT TO LEARN IN COMFORT, PLEASE

(Columnist McManamy in the Council Bluffs Nonpariel, July 7)

I HAVE AT HAND a nine-page commentary prepared by SUI defending the policies of that institution with respect to the dormitory building program.

The school authorities make a good, understandable case for that which they are doing in building their dorms.

The gist of what they say adds up to the simple fact that they are building largely what the students, and the parents of those students, seem to want in the way of quarters.

In making their case the school authorities make some moment of the fact that surroundings, such as their rooms and the lounge facilities and all the rest, are held to be very important to the students in the proper conduct of his or her search for knowledge.

They note that a big majority of the students come from homes where average, or better, standards of living are enjoyed. This they contend makes it more or less mandatory that living conditions of equal or better levels should be provided at school.

There was a time, in the early stages, when a college education was a luxury which could be afforded only by the rich. Subsequently though it came to be understood and accepted that such an education was desirable for all who desired it.

Along with this understanding though also came acceptance of the fact that for most a college education could be obtained only at a cost of considerable sacrifice.

Among the sacrifices usually agreed upon by those young people really intent upon more learning were some of the niceties of day to day living. Walking down the hall to share a common bath was not considered a particular hardship. Running downstairs to use the telephone was quite acceptable.

Today the dorms are being built with individual baths and a telephone in each room, to mention a couple of the "homey" touches being added.

I am sure I do not know how much these rather costly little items really add to what a student can get from his college years.

I am sure that they each one add somewhat to the already staggering cost of education. If there is cause for concern, and I cannot help but feel that perhaps there is, it would spring from the fact that our desire for higher learning has been diluted, perhaps rather seriously diluted, by our insistence that it be offered under only the very optimum conditions.

I wonder whether our desire for knowledge burns hot enough these days to burn out desire for comfort and well-being?

# Peking, Moscow may have diplomatic break

By ROY ESSOYAN

AP News Analyst

HONG KONG (AP) — Relations between the Soviet Union and Communist China have deteriorated to a point where some Western diplomats here are predicting Moscow and Peking eventually will withdraw their ambassadors from each other's capital.

They say that appears to be a logical result of plummeting relations. Hardly anyone here expects the two Communist giants to break off diplomatic relations entirely. Such a step would not serve the interests of either.

On the other hand, political experts here say the recent increasingly outspoken and abusive exchanges between Moscow and Peking make some sort of diplomatic slap in the face practically inevitable.

Recall of their ambassadors, leaving their embassies under charge d'affaires, would be just the ticket, one Western diplomat said. It would express the contempt both Moscow and Peking have shown each other recently, while still maintaining the essential contacts necessary to their relations, he said.

By maintaining even limited diplomatic relations, the Soviet and Chinese Communists still could hold on to the thesis they started proclaiming recently — that, despite their internal quarrels, they still are members of the same family.

Soviet delegate Georgi Zhukov, who traded insults with his Chinese counterpart at the recent Hiroshima antinuclear conference, compared the dispute to a family quarrel. "A bitter quarrel could take place in a family, but a family is still a family," he said.

# Herald Tribune returns (quietly) to White House

WASHINGTON (AP) — The New York Herald Tribune, banished from the White House more than a year ago, has quietly returned. But White House officials aren't saying why.

Reports were published in May of 1962 that President Kennedy — an avid newspaper reader — had decided he could do without the New York morning paper because it followed a Republican line in its display of news.

Press Secretary Pierre Salinger said then that the paper had been dropped from White House subscription lists because it had "completely ignored" coverage of the Senate investigation of stock-piled materials, some of which concerned officials of the Eisenhower Administration.

But Salinger acknowledged Monday, "I have one on my desk and I don't think I'm going to be fired for it. It's under a cigar box, though."

# University Bulletin Board

University Bulletin Board notices must be received at The Daily Iowan office, Room 201 Communications Center, by noon of the day before publication. They must be typed and signed by an adviser or officer of the organization being publicized. Purely social functions are not eligible for this section.  
**UNIVERSITY Library Hours:** 7:30 to 10 p.m. Monday through Friday; 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday and 1:30 to 10 p.m. Sunday.  
**MEMORIAL UNION hours:** 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. Television Room open every night until midnight except Sunday.  
**INTER-VARSITY CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP,** an interdenominational group of students meet every Tuesday evening at 7:30 in Conference Room 5 in the Union for summer Bible study.  
**PLAY NIGHTS** at the Field House will be each Tuesday and Friday night from 7:30 to 9:30 thru August 23. Members of the faculty, staff and student body and their spouses are invited to attend. Staff or summer session student ID card is required.  
**UNIVERSITY CANOE HOUSE** hours for the summer session will be Monday-Friday 2:00 to 8:00, Saturday 10:00 to 8:00, and Sunday 12:00 to 8:00. Please bring your ID card with you.  
**RECREATIONAL SWIMMING (MEN)** hours at the Field House will be 4 to 5:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. Please present your staff or summer session ID card at the pool.  
**PARENTS COOPERATIVE BABY-SITTING LEAGUE:** Those interested in membership should call Mrs. Wilma Van Alst, 2538E. Mustangs withing sitters should call Mrs. Uzo Duma after 4 p.m. at 8-7331.



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# Sulowans in the news

## Hydraulics Institute

Three staff members of the Iowa Institute of Hydraulic Research at SUI will participate in European meetings this summer.

Prof. Louis Landweber will be an official delegate to the Tenth International Towing Tank Conference at London, England, Sept. 1-12, where he will present the paper "Variation of Viscous Drag with Froude Number" based on an investigation conducted under his direction by Jin Wu, research associate of the Institute.

Prof. Eduard Naudascher will present the paper "On the Role of Eddies in Flow-Induced Vibrations" at the Tenth Congress of the International Association for Hydraulic Research, also to be held in London the first week in September. Prior to the congress Prof. Naudascher will visit laboratories in Hannover, Göttingen, Karlsruhe, Stuttgart and Munich, Germany, and in Cambridge and Wallingford, England.

Prof. Hunter Rouse, after inspecting the hydraulics laboratory of the Electricite de France at Chatou, will go to the London congress, and thereafter to Prague, Brno and Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, and Budapest, Hungary, for lectures and conferences. He is director of the SUI Institute.

## Dental Conference

Dr. Ernest A. Sahn, associate professor in the SUI College of Dentistry, will attend a conference on dental materials, Sept. 4-6, at the University of Michigan.

## Research paper

Prof. Karl Kammermeyer, head of the Department of Chemical Engineering at SUI, will deliver a paper entitled "Separation Problems in Manned Space Flight" at the Gordon Research Conference. The conferences will be conducted at Colby Junior College, New London, N.H., August 19-23.

The paper is based on SUI research on a closed system for maintaining life aboard a space capsule. Kammermeyer's work is directed at problems involved in the removal of waste products from the capsule, or converting them into another form.

The annual conferences are held to stimulate research in universities, research foundations and industrial laboratories.

## Scholarships

Two Iowa students who will be freshmen majoring in journalism at SUI this fall have been named recipients of Fort Dodge Messenger Scholarships.

Named to receive the \$100 scholarships are John D. Rector, Cedar Rapids, and Gary E. Smith, Fairfield.

The scholarships were made possible by a gift to the SUI School of Journalism from the Fort Dodge Messenger and Chronicle.

Names of six SUOWans who have been awarded scholarships for the 1963-64 academic year were released this week. The students are:

- Barbara Beiter, Davenport: Governor's Committee on Human Relations, \$250.
- Timothy Hinrichs, Missouri Valley: Kiwanis Club, \$100, and the Ruth H. Foster Community Scholarship, \$150.
- Roger Greenwald, Solon: Solon Community School, \$100.
- Diane Wicklund, Batavia, Ill.: Geneva Hospital Womens' Auxiliary, \$200.
- Edward Harapat, Solon: Solon Community School, \$25.

All will be freshmen this fall, except for one student:

- David R. Barr, A3, Oxford, Ohio: U.S. Air Force Aid Society, \$300.



## Twilight Tassels

Iowa's trademark . . . corn. Some say they can hear it growing if the crickets are quiet enough during the night. Others say the crackling noise is made by Daily Iowan photographers snapping shutters in an attempt to capture scenic views of tassels by twilight.

—Photo by Joe Lippincott

# Computers for high schools—revolution on Iowa Avenue

By JOAN WEAVER  
Staff Writer

The new UPDATE project of SUI's Education Center may revolutionize high school record keeping. This program is the first in the nation designed to eventually bring about the automation of clerical tasks in schools on a state-wide basis.

The program is intended to free teachers from the bulk of time consuming jobs. This will enable the teacher to spend more hours in the job of teaching.

THE PROGRAM is presently in its first year of development. Six school districts were selected as pilot schools and are now working with the SUI staff members. They are: Cedar Rapids, Iowa City, Keokuk, three Scott County districts, Bettendorf, North Scott at Eldridge and Pleasant Valley.

During the next school term SUI computers will serve these school districts in four different areas: class registration grade cards, attendance reports and automatic class loading.

These services will save countless hours of the teacher's and high school principal's time. Many schools now are spending up to two months each summer scheduling classes for the coming year. Even so, many students may have conflicting classes when they register in the fall. The SUI computers will be able to do the same class scheduling job for a high school of 1,000 students in less than a day and with only five minutes of computer time.

DIFFERENT TYPES and sizes of schools were selected as pilot schools to insure that the services will be fitted to the needs of schools with varied resources and problems. Each of the schools has had either limited experience in adapting data processing techniques in their systems or has been consider-

ing the use of such techniques. Teachers and administrators of the pilot schools will spend a considerable amount of time in the coming year helping to anticipate problems which could arise, and to select the particular services which are most important and should be developed first.

AS EACH service is developed for use throughout the state, personnel from pilot schools will travel to other school to help set up the program. As the staffing for the program is completed, more pilot schools will be added in the next year.

Explaining the reasons which prompted the program, Prof. Willard Lane, director of the SUI center, said that business and industry have been quick to adopt computers and data processing techniques, but this has not been true in the field of education because:

1.) Many schools cannot afford to install data processing equipment. They will now be able to participate in a cooperative program, using some \$2 million worth of computer equipment at SUI. Some data processing equipment may be warranted for larger school districts.

2.) Few systems have been worked out to adapt data processing for such jobs as class scheduling or grade reporting which have no close parallel in industry.

3.) School administrators have not been trained to use computers or data processing.

The Iowa program is aimed at the general problems of introducing the use of computer systems into Iowa schools and the program will be in three areas, said Prof. Robert Marker, associate director of the SUI center and the UPDATE program.

The first area will be research. During the pilot year, uniform methods and systems to record information will be worked out so

side the doorway of the military hospital at Otis.

She, in a simple sleeveless dress of pink, he in a dusky blue suit, clutched hands all the way down the steps, out the walk, and up to a limousine. Kennedy helped his wife inside.

A trip of a few minutes and a few miles brought the Kennedys to Squaw Island, where their helicopter landed safely.

There they have a rambling, gray shingle house overlooking Nantucket Sound, with a lease until Sept. 15. And there, White House officials said, Mrs. Kennedy probably will remain for the next month.

The President expects to be commuting on weekends to one place or the other from Washington.

There will be things to keep each of them occupied. For the President there always is some White House business. For each of them, there are the two children, 5½-year-old Caroline and 2½-year-old John F. Jr.

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# Short of coins? Don't worry about it, says Uncle Sam!

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Government would appreciate it if you would remain calm when you hear reports that there is a shortage of coins.

It might help if you do nothing about it.

As almost every banker knows by now, the reports are true. Because of unusually strong demand, the supply of small change has been tight for months and it is likely to remain so for several more.

SO FAR THE inconveniences have been limited in time and geography. But it could get worse if businessmen who use a lot of coins start saving back a few instead of letting them circulate freely.

The Bureau of the Mint, which makes the coins, and the Federal Reserve System, which distributes them, are not issuing any warnings against hoarding. People then might start hoarding.

Frederick W. Tate, assistant director of the mint, said, "The last time we had a shortage — several years ago — we urged people not

to hold back coins — and it backfired".

EVA B. ADAMS, director of the mint, said recently it would be poor psychology to call attention to the shortage by asking the public to break open the piggy banks.

The American Bankers Association recently sent a letter to its 14,000 members urging them to dust off any of the hard money that might be gathering dust in vaults.

The mint says it is squeezing every nickel possible out of the Denver and Philadelphia plants and will add 4.1 billion pieces to the supply in the fiscal year which ends next June 30.

THIS COUNTRY has turned out 55 billion coins since 1892 — 44 billion of them in the past 25 years. A coin does not wear out, but a recent professional study indicates that it disappears from circulation after 25 years.

The study also concluded that the demand for coins is closely tied to the national economy — demand goes up as business improves.

It seems reasonable to assume that the vending machine busi-

ness is doing all right. Then there are also slot machines, parking meters, subways, buses, etc., to gobble up coins.

ONE FEDERAL Reserve official said he thinks an increase in coin collectors with larger collections has contributed to the shortage.

"There has been quite a bit of promotion of coins as an investment," he said.

The mint sells to collectors three million sets of "proofs" — specially prepared packaged sets of money — each year. But Tate said estimates of the total number of collectors run as high as eight million.



# WANT ADS

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WANTED

GRADUATE student desires room for fall. Write: Richard Knapp, Torrington, Conn. 8-17

FOR RENT

GARAGE for rent. Dial 7-3205. 8-23

WORK WANTED

LEGAL aid desired similar job in Iowa City. Write Box 76, Daily Iowan. 8-20

RECEPTIONIST (Medical-Legal) job Wanted. Write Box 79, Daily Iowan. 8-20

MOBILE HOMES FOR SALE

1957 Marlette, 2 bedroom. Washer, year old refrigerator. \$1850. 8-6793 or Solon 644-3771. 8-17

NEW and used mobile homes. Parking, towing and parts. Dennis Mobile Home Court, 2512 Muscatine Ave. Iowa City, 337-4791. 8-18A

1957 PACEMAKER, 36'x21'. Reasonable. 7-7028 or 8-7551 x207. 8-24

MUST sell by August 20, 1963—52x10 Westwood, 2 bedroom, automatic washer. No reasonable offer refused. 8-9112. 8-20

1952 ROYCRRAFT, 8x38, good condition. Only \$900. See at lot C25, Meadow Brook Ct. 8-14

MARLETTE, 8'x47' with 8'x10' addition. Air conditioned, carpeted, fenced yard. Superb condition. 338-6754. 8-17

TYPING SERVICE

HAVE English B.A., will type, Betty Stevens. 8-1434. 8-12AR

ELECTRIC typewriter. Thesis and short papers. Dial 337-3843. 9-8AR

TYPING — Electric typewriter, SUI Business Graduate. Dial 8-8110. 9-9AR

JERRY NYALE: Electric IBM typing and mimeographing. 8-1330. 9-9AR

DORIS DELANEY Electric Typing Service. 7-5986. 8-31AR

ROOMMATE WANTED

WANTED: Roommates for plush apartment, air-conditioned, furnished, \$55. Write B36 Quadrangle Dormitory. 8-21

MISC. FOR SALE

FOR SALE: Girl's English bicycle. Good condition. 8-6930. 8-17

GIRL'S English bicycle, \$35. Apt. 9, 942 Iowa Ave. After 5:00. 8-15

ROOMS FOR RENT

MALE graduates. Close in. Cooking and TV privileges. 8-7054. 8-27

QUIET, clean rooms adjoining campus for men over 21. Cooking privileges. 11 E. Burlington. 7-5349 or 8-5654. 8-18AR

FURNISHED apt. available for Aug. Immediate occupancy. 7-2411. 7-19

LAUNDERETTES

LARGE, HEAVY PLASTIC BAGS 25c at DOWNTOWN LAUNDERETTE 226 S. Clinton

IOWA CITY'S CUSTOM PHOTOFINISHING in our own darkroom YOUNG'S STUDIO 3 So. Dubuque St. 7-9158

ALTERATIONS and sewing. 7-3347. 9-2AR

WHO DOES IT?

DRESSMAKING, Alterations. 8-6981. 8-18AR

DIAPHANE Diaper Rental Service by New Process Laundries, 313 S. Dubuque. Phone 7-9666. 8-18AR

HAGEN'S TV. Guaranteed television servicing by certified servicemen. 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Monday through Saturday. 8-5542. 9-2AR

AUTOMOTIVE

M.G. . . . Jaguar . . . Alfa-Romeo  
Austin Healy . . . M.G. Midget  
Triumph . . . Austin Healy Sprite  
ALL AT  
**Ken Wall Imports**  
Hwy. 6, West of Iowa City Phone 8-9421  
Sales & Service

By Mort Walker

# Hand in hand, President and Jackie leave hospital

HYANNIS PORT, Mass (AP) — Hand-in-hand President and Mrs. Kennedy left the hospital Wednesday where their third child was born just a week ago.

The chief executive took the First Lady by helicopter from Otis Air Force Base to their summer home on Squaw Island, where Mrs. Kennedy will continue her convalescence from the emergency birth.

Her doctor relayed word that she has made "a very satisfactory recovery" but ordered her to "curtail all of her activities and not undertake an official schedule until after the first of the year."

Patrick Bouvier Kennedy was born to her 5½ weeks prematurely and he died less than two days later.

Something of strain and sorrow and tragedy showed on the faces of the President and Mrs. Kennedy.

"Careful," the President said when his wife looked down a bit hesitantly at two stone steps out-

Quality Checked  
Sure Sign of Flavor  
DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter Milk  
Milk  
Cottage Cheese  
Sour Cream

The business offices were previously located at the University of Minnesota. The Quarterly has for a number of years been printed in Iowa City by the Economy Advertising Company.

# Domestic Peace Corps bill squeaks by Senate

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Kennedy's proposal for a National Service Corps squeaked through the Senate 47-44 Wednesday after it was put on a two-year trial basis with sharply curtailed size and spending limits.

The project faces an uncertain future in the House.

Democratic leaders persuaded several Democratic senators to cast aye votes and give the measure the margin.

Only three Republicans — Hiram L. Fong of Hawaii, Kenneth B. Keating of New York and Jacob K. Javits of New York — joined 44 Democrats in voting for the bill. Opposed were 16 Democrats and 21 Republicans.

Several Democrats who opposed

it said they believed its purposes were excellent but that the expense of such a new program could not be justified now in light of the big federal deficit.

All-out opponents said it would be a waste of money, that its proposed operations were extremely vague and that it was another example of Washington interference with local affairs.

Under the original proposal, up to 5,000 voluntary corps members eventually would be assigned to projects throughout the United States to help underprivileged and handicapped persons.

Administration forces defeated an effort by Senate Republican leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois to kill the proposal by sending it back to committee.

The Senate accepted an amendment by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) to limit the program to the balance of the current fiscal year, which ends next June 30, and for the following 12 months. Recruits would be limited to 2,000 until Congress raised the ceiling.

This clamped a \$10-million ceiling on the second year's authorization, although it did leave unchanged the bill's \$5-million authorization for the current year.

The program often is called a "domestic peace corps."

Another amendment, by Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S.C.) provides that no corps member be sent into a state unless its governor requests it.

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When they served together on the flying squad they were looked upon as the scourge of the underworld. Crooks dubbed them the "Terrible Twins."

Their assignment to the train case came as the Yard tried to cope with almost more leads than it could handle. Detectives were working 16 to 18 hours a day.

Many of the new and promising leads came with the discovery Tuesday of the crooks' hideout on an isolated farmhouse only 18 miles from the scene of last Thursday's holdup. The crooks had skipped out.

# 'Terrible Two' in on robbery

LONDON (AP) — Scotland Yard called in the "Terrible Twins" Wednesday to help solve modern history's biggest cash robbery.

Into the hunt for the great train robbery gang and their loot of more than \$7 million The Yard put two of its highest ranking officers: Detective Chief Supt. Tom Butler and Detective Chief Inspector Peter Vibart.

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For the first time since the robbery, senior officers at Scotland Yard had an air of quiet confidence. The feeling was in the air that they were on the brink of making arrests.

THE TROUBLE WITH THIS WORLD IS: THERE'S TOO MUCH HATRED!

PEOPLE HATE OTHER PEOPLE...

ANIMALS. HATE OTHER ANIMALS...

By Johnny Hart

WILL YOU WRITE ME A NOTE FOR SARGE?

SURE!

Dear Sarge,  
Please be a honey and forgive Beetle for being so late. You're such a sweet, understanding person you must forgive the fact that he has no time schedule. You're the dearest, most gummy, dearest in the whole wide world.

Beetle, hereafter when you're late just be late! But please don't bring me any notes!

# Stuart stars as Sox win 2 from Yankees

## makes 6 hits, drives in 6, takes rbi lead

BOSTON (AP) — Revived Boston swept a day-night doubleheader from the American League-leading New York Yankees Wednesday.

Snapping the Yankees six-game winning streak, the Red Sox won the opener 14-7 with a 19-hit barrage and a seven-run inning then took the nightcap 5-4 when a last-ditch New York rally fell short.

Red Sox first baseman Dick Stuart had six hits and drove in six runs for the day, hitting his league-leading RBI total to 84 with three runs batted in during the nightcap. He drove in the Red Sox's first run of the second game and capped his performance with his 29th homer, a two-run shot in the eighth inning.

That turned out to be the decisive blow of the second game as the Yankees, blanked on four hits through eight innings by rookie Dave Morehead, started acting up in the ninth inning.

Morehead was relieved by Dick Radatz with the bases loaded and one out. Radatz struck out Joe Pepitone but issued walks to Harry Bright and John Blanchard that forced in runs. A pinch-hit single by Yogi Berra made it 5-4 before Radatz pitched out of the jam by getting Hector Lopez to fly out.

Stuart and Frank Malzone drove in three runs each at vital junctures in the opener but the final blow to the Yankees came when relief pitcher Jack Lamabe delivered his first hit of the season — a three-run homer into the left field screen — in the five-run seventh.

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## 9 gridders at Arizona State in examination irregularities

TEMPE, Ariz. (AP) — An Arizona State University official Wednesday promised stiff penalties to any of nine football players who knowingly studied an advance copy of a sociology test last spring.

Vice President Gilbert Cady indicated, however, that the school believes the gridders were innocent victims of a tutor's irregularities.

It was disclosed Tuesday that the players were among an undetermined number of students who were given advance copies of the examination.

Cady said the final grades of the players were "not out of line."

And Coach Frank Kush said he had talked to the boys, and been assured that they didn't realize they were given copies of a test to be given at a future date.

Cady said two persons had been fired as a result of the incident. They were the tutor and a secretary in the football office who mimeographed the exams.

The assistant football coach who watched over tutoring, Dick Mansperger, resigned earlier this summer to take a coaching job at the University of California at Los Angeles.

President G. Hober Durham reported the executive committee of the school's athletic board has been asked to determine if the incident would have any effect on the eligibility of the players.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association and the Western Athletic Conference, of which Arizona State is a member, were notified of the situation in early July.

White-haired William H. Schroder Jr., after placing 15 witnesses — including Butts — on the stand, announced the conclusion of direct evidence midway in the eighth day of the trial.

Butts, 58, is seeking \$10 million from Curtis.

Schroder rested his case after testimony from John C. Carmichael, an Atlanta businessman, who reiterated that notes offered in evidence were not the same shown to him last Sept. 13 by George P. Burnett, key witness for Curtis.

In his testimony, Burnett said he made hurried notes after accidentally intercepting a telephone call from Butts to Coach Paul (Bear) Bryant of Alabama.

The Saturday Evening Post, published by Curtis, charged in its March 23 issue that Butts and Bryant rigged the Sept. 22 Georgia-Alabama football game.

Carmichael said he saw Burnett's notes Sept. 13.

His testimony was sharply attacked by Welborn B. Cody, chief counsel for Curtis.

Cody questioned Carmichael about testimony in pre-trial interviews in which he did not read the notes.

"I am testifying now that I did read them," he replied.

Called Subscription Television, Inc., the group is composed of Lear-Siegler, Inc., a West Coast manufacturer of space systems and military electronic equipment;

the R. H. Donnelley Corp., an affiliate of R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., a commercial printer, and a number of smaller investors.

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## Four officials testify: Butts' character bad

ATLANTA (AP) — Four University of Georgia officials, including the president, testified Wednesday in federal court that Wally Butts' character was bad. They were called in the trial of Butts' \$10 million libel suit resulting from football-fix charges.

Dr. O. C. Aderhold, university president, was asked about the character of Butts, former football coach and athletic director at Georgia.

"I would say it's bad," Aderhold replied.

Aderhold and three university associates took the stand as witnesses for Curtis Publishing Co. in its defense against the libel suit which resulted from a Saturday Evening Post article.

Aderhold said that business activities by Butts had interfered with his duties as athletic director.

Also testifying that Butts had a bad character were Harold Hickman, William T. Bradshaw, and R. H. Dittmeyer, members of the athletic board.

Attorneys for Butts rested their case Wednesday after eliciting testimony aimed at the key witness in the football-fix charges.

White-haired William H. Schroder Jr., after placing 15 witnesses — including Butts — on the stand, announced the conclusion of direct evidence midway in the eighth day of the trial.

Butts, 58, is seeking \$10 million from Curtis.

Schroder rested his case after testimony from John C. Carmichael, an Atlanta businessman, who reiterated that notes offered in evidence were not the same shown to him last Sept. 13 by George P. Burnett, key witness for Curtis.

In his testimony, Burnett said he made hurried notes after accidentally intercepting a telephone call from Butts to Coach Paul (Bear) Bryant of Alabama.

The Saturday Evening Post, published by Curtis, charged in its March 23 issue that Butts and Bryant rigged the Sept. 22 Georgia-Alabama football game.

Carmichael said he saw Burnett's notes Sept. 13.

His testimony was sharply attacked by Welborn B. Cody, chief counsel for Curtis.

Cody questioned Carmichael about testimony in pre-trial interviews in which he did not read the notes.

"I am testifying now that I did read them," he replied.

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## LA expresses interest in plan for pay TV

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The Los Angeles Dodgers Baseball Club expressed interest Wednesday in a new plan to establish pay television.

A spokesman said the Dodgers have always indicated they would like to offer their games on closed-circuit, subscription television.

"A qualified group now appears to be serious in getting the necessary permission to start in the business of subscription television," he added. "This undertaking has our full support and we are willing to cooperate to offer our baseball games to this new media in addition to our present broadcasting program."

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## Aaron's slam lets Braves sink Dodgers

MILWAUKEE (AP) — Hank Aaron's grand slam home run climaxed a five-run seventh inning uprising against Don Drysdale Wednesday night and gave the Milwaukee Braves a 5-3 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Bob Sadowski was the winning pitcher as the eighth-place Braves defeated the National League leaders for the second straight night.

Drysdale went into the seventh with a three-hit shutout and a 1-0 lead.

With one out, however, Roy McMillan singled and Del Crandall walked. A passed ball moved the runners to second and third.

Pinch hitter Lou Klimchock struck out, then Lee Maye was purposely passed. Frank Bolling's scratch singled tied the score, and Aaron lined Drysdale's 1-1 pitch into the center field bleachers.

Los Angeles 000 010 020-3 7 0 Milwaukee 000 000 50x-5 8 0 Drysdale, Sherry (7) and Roseboro; Sadecki, Lemaster (8) and Crandall. W — Sadowski (2-5). L — Drysdale (15-13). Home runs — Los Angeles, T. Davis (12), Milwaukee, H. Aaron (32).

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Philadelphia Phillies, twice overcoming early Chicago homers, rallied for four runs in the fifth inning of each game of a double-header Wednesday night and defeated the Cubs 7-2 and 9-3.

The twin triumphs pushed the Phillies into a virtual tie for fifth place in the National League.

In the twin bill, Chicago's Ernie Banks and the Phil's Johnny Callison and Don Demeter each hit their 18th homers of the season.

The Cubs, just a fraction of a percentage point ahead of the Phils in the standings — .5213 to .5206 — grabbed a 2-0 lead in the second inning of the opener on Banks' two-run homer.

In the nightcap, back-to-back third-inning homers by Steve Boros and Ellis Burton put Chicago ahead 3-0.

But a walk and doubles by Wes Covington and Tony Gonzalez narrowed it to 3-2 in the bottom of the inning and the Phils pummeled loser Paul Toth in the fifth to set it up.

First Game  
Chicago 000 000 000-2 4 3 Philadelphia 001 101 00x-7 11 0 Jackson, Baker (8) and Berteli; Culp, Klipsstein (3) and Dalrymple. W — Klipsstein (4-5). L — Jackson (13-11). Home run — Chicago, Banks (18).

Second Game  
Chicago 002 000 000-3 9 2 Philadelphia 002 040 30x-9 12 1 Toth, Elston (5), Koonce (7), Brewer (7) and Schaffert; Bennett and Dalrymple. W — Bennett (5-2). L — Toth (3-3). Home runs — Chicago, Boros (2), Burton (9), Philadelphia, Callison (18), Demeter (18).

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## Soviet girl raises question: are Russian athletes paid?

AP SPORTLIGHT  
By JIM BECKER  
Associated Press Sports Writer  
NEW YORK — Leaves from a traveling sportswriter's notebook.

MOSCOW: The sweet-faced little Russian girl, out practicing her English on the officials of the American track and field team, asked:

"Do you pay your athletes?" She was assured that the Americans were not paid, or at least were not supposed to be.

"Not even when they win?" she asked.

The young lady may have let a Soviet secret out of the bag.

Communist athletes probably receive bonuses if they win, especially if they win a gold medal.

By American standards it does. But by the standards in the Soviet Union, probably not.

The reason is that everyone in the Soviet Union gets paid. All the citizens are on some sort of payroll, even the derelicts, who draw a stipend when they are out of jail.

All students draw allowances and living quarters from the state. Since most athletes are students, they get allowances, too.

The average allowance runs from \$60 to \$120 a month. Married students get extra, plus better living quarters.

The Russians say it is like athletic scholarships in the United States, but they don't admit that a star athlete — like a star half-back — may get a little extra under the table. However, they obviously do.

Another departure from American practice is that Soviet athletes are given all the time they need to train, and are put together in special training schools.

There is no rule against cracking a book, but it is not expected to get in the way of their training.

If a Soviet athlete holds his form after he leaves school, he is given a leaf-raking job somewhere and allowed to continue to train. Or, he takes "graduate studies" — usually in high jumping or some such.

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