

Legislation halts railroad strike

200,000 participate in massive civil rights march in Washington

Only three arrested— not one a demonstrator

WASHINGTON (AP) — In a great, dramatic demonstration, more than 200,000 Negroes and white sympathizers massed before the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Wednesday and demanded across-the-board abolition of race discrimination.

Then, after the "march for jobs and freedom," President Kennedy asserted that "the cause of 20 million Negroes has been advanced" by the gigantic, orderly assemblage.

Kennedy conferred with 10 march leaders at the White House and issued a statement pledging a continued drive for civil rights legislation, the removal of job barriers, better education and full employment.

IT WAS APPROPRIATE, he said, that the demonstration was conducted before the nation's shrine to the Great Emancipator.

By special train, plane, buses, private automobiles — and even in some cases on foot — the marchers poured into the capital. As they headed homeward Wednesday night, police and national guardsmen mustered to cope with feared disorder could report that only three arrests had been made — and not one arrested was a demonstrator.

Though the temperature was a balmy 84 and a cool wind stirred, many marchers fainted. More than 1,700 were treated for ills such as ribs fractured in the crush, headaches and insect bites.

GATHERING AROUND the Washington Monument, the great sea of humanity moved toward the Lincoln Memorial, which enshrines the marble statue of the man who freed the slaves 100 years ago.

Sottly, as they went, they chanted the familiar civil rights hymn: "Deep in my heart I do believe . . . someday we shall overcome."

Of all the speeches at the memorial, the one that drew the strongest applause was made by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Departing from his advance text, he said: "I STILL HAVE a dream, a dream deeply rooted in the American dream — one day this nation will rise up and live up to its creed, 'we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.'"

"I have a dream that one day in Alabama, little black boys and little black girls will be able to go hand in hand together with little white girls as brothers and sisters."

The movement out of the city was so peaceful that by 5:15 p.m. (CST) at Union Station only 900 of the more than 20,000 who came by train were still awaiting departure.

THE ESTIMATE OF more than 200,000 participants came from the Washington chief of police, Robert V. Murray. He made the assessment in mid-afternoon and added: "Up to now it's been a very orderly crowd, a very orderly gathering."

At 2:24 p.m. the march officially ended, with a plea from leaders for all to go home peacefully. The throngs began dispersing quietly.

A holiday atmosphere pervaded the city. Many government workers took the day off and many business offices closed. Stores in the downtown area were largely deserted.

CONGREGATING AT the Lincoln Memorial, the vast audience stretched far back toward the east end of the reflecting pool.

At the memorial, they heard many speeches, many songs and spirituals. They heard speakers demand passage of President Kennedy's civil rights bill — and much more.

A. Philip Randolph, 74-year-old prime promoter of the march, struck at those who want to amend the program to exempt little establishments from the proposed anti-discrimination ban — places like "Mrs. Murphy's boarding house."

"We must destroy the notion," said Randolph, the president of the AFL-CIO Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, "that Mrs. Murphy's property rights include the right to humiliate me because of the color of my skin."

A GREAT CHEER went up when Randolph announced that more than 150 members of Congress were in seats on the broad marble

steps of the memorial. What effect the march would have on Congress remained to be seen.

But Ralph Bunche, American Negro official of the United Nations, told the throng: "Anybody who cannot understand the significance of your participation here today is blind and deaf."

The march leaders conferred with Congress leaders in the morning, apparently getting some encouraging words but no new commitments.

They had a later engagement with President Kennedy.

THE PRESIDENT, in a Labor Day statement issued ahead of time, touched on civil rights, saying Negro gains in 1963 will never be reversed and the nation must make further progress "in the months and years to come."

Despite advance predictions by critics of possible wholesale disorder, the marchers — who numbered black and white, Protestants, Catholics and Jews — were studiously polite to one and all as they assembled and then marched to the Lincoln Memorial on the bank of the Potomac.

As the meeting went on, police reported only two arrests had been made thus far — neither one of them demonstrators. One was identified as a deputy leader of the American Nazi party who persisted in trying to make a speech, despite police warnings, and the other, a 20-year-old, was alleged to have seized a placard from a marcher and broken it.

A THIRD ARREST was reported several blocks away as the meeting was breaking up. Police took a local motorist into custody when they found a sawed-off shotgun in the front seat of his car. He was charged with carrying a prohibited weapon.

There was one scare when an anonymous caller told police that bombs had been planted in the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial. This proved false, but for a while the Washington Monument was closed and nobody could ride the elevator to the top of the obelisk.

The carefully drilled force of 5,000 officers — policemen, police reservists, National Guardsmen — had little or no occasion to display any muscle. They were aided by off-duty Negro policemen from New York and other "march marshals," wearing gold armbands.

George Lincoln Rockwell, leader of the American Nazi party, showed up before dawn at the Washington Monument in hopes of holding a meeting despite an official ban.

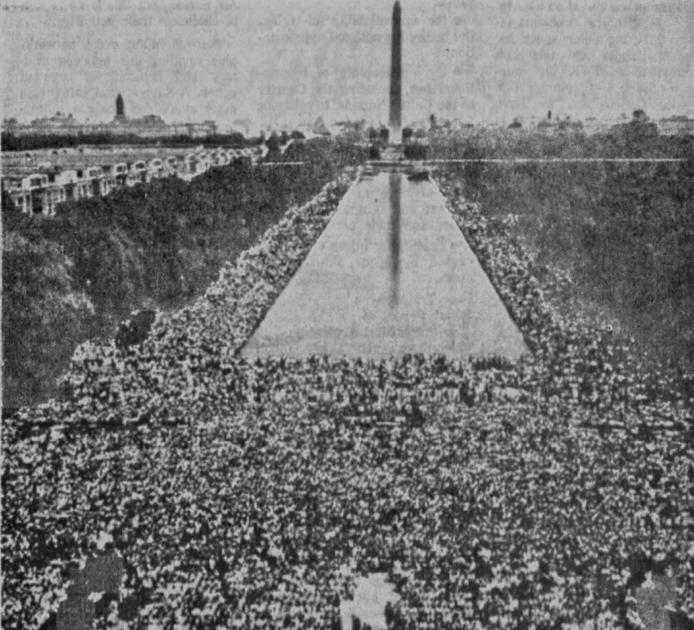
Stratojet tankers missing, presumed lost Wednesday

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — Two Stratojet tankers, each returning from a classified refueling mission over the Atlantic with at least four men aboard, lost radio contact with their home base about noon Wednesday and were presumed down.

One of the planes in the massive sea and air search, a C54 out of Bermuda, found what may have been an oil slick. A ship also found what was presumed to be a life jacket. Neither was positively identified as being from the stratojets.

The four-engine KC135s, which fly regularly out of Homestead Air Force Base on the delicate refueling rendezvous, were 800 miles northeast of Miami when last heard from. They had enough fuel to last until 6 p.m.

The names of the men aboard were withheld.



Crowd for ceremonies

A general view, taken from the top of the Lincoln Memorial, shows the crowd assembled at the memorial and around the Washington Monument reflection pool to hear speakers in ceremonies following the Washington civil rights march. — AP Wirephoto

Bodies of eight miners are found; others still missing

MOAB, Utah (AP) — The bodies of eight dead miners were reported found Wednesday night after two or seven known survivors were brought up safely from a mine where an explosion had trapped 25 miners more than 2,700 feet underground.

A state official said rescue teams found the bodies about one-half mile into one of the two tunnels which extend laterally and downward from the bottom of the mine shaft.

THERE ALSO WAS a report the water level was rising rapidly in the tunnel.

There was no word whether the eight included the three dead re-

ported earlier. Rescuers were still searching for the five miners reported to have survived the initial blast.

The fate of the other men remained a mystery.

RESCUERS, WHO themselves were trapped for up to an hour in the shaft by mechanical failures of the "lift bucket", almost reached the bottom of the main shaft again about 6 p.m., then lost communications with teams at the top.

"We had to bring them back up, it's cost us more time," said Hugh Crawford, chief engineer of the Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. which owns the potash mine.

"But the air is good where the

five men are and it's getting better. We aren't too worried about them. They're still behind a lot of debris. They piled up some of themselves to keep out the gas. That might have saved their lives."

HE DIDN'T speculate on the other 15. There has been no sign of them.

No one would even guess when the rescuers might reach the five, let alone the other 15.

The main shaft of the mine reaches to a depth of 2,712 feet, but the trapped men are actually farther down than that, caught in two lateral tunnels that reach to 3,200 feet.

Discusses British enrollment problem—

President Hancher returns from European trip

SUI president Virgil M. Hancher related Wednesday, highlights of his recent trip to Great Britain where he attended the Ninth Quinquennial Congress of Universities of the British Commonwealth, held in London.

Hancher was one of 12 American college presidents chosen by the Association of American Universities to represent the AAU in the meetings.

The congress dealt with the diversity of universities in Commonwealth countries and developments which have taken place within the past five years, especially in Great Britain and Nigeria.

Discussion groups dealt with 1) The place of the layman in university government, 2) student problems in university curricula.

HANCHER, IMMEDIATE past president of AAU, was assigned to the group involving the relation of laymen to universities.

The meetings are held every five years.

On several occasions during the Congress, various members of the Royal Family were in attendance. The Hanchers were presented to the Queen and to the Queen Mother.

Hancher rated as one of the highlights of his trip, a visit to Wales, where he toured three of its four

university college campuses — Swansea, Aberystwyth, and Bangor.

During the trip, Hancher talked with educators who were apprehensive about increased enrollments.

"COMPARED WITH the enrollment problems in the U.S.," Hancher said, "the problems of Great Britain are ridiculously minute." He cited the fact that Oxford with 7,700 students and Cambridge with 8,200 students are among the largest institutions in the British Isles.

"Very few people go to universities in England," Hancher said. "The educators have only recently become concerned with the bulge in the British schools."

Hancher said that one Indian vice chancellor to the Congress commented on the enrollment problem as being nothing new to India. "We have had this problem for over 200 years," the delegate told Hancher. One major Indian university has an enrollment of more than 80,000 students.

Nearly 80 per cent of British students receive scholarship aid, Hancher estimated, noting that alumni groups in the British Isles are developing slowly.

HANCHER SAID nine chancellors attending the 1962 conference of

the AAU in New York had come to that meeting with major queries concerning the establishment of alumni associations, and posed such questions as "how do you go about getting large grants from industry?"

One of the major concerns of the conference, according to Hancher was, "what is to be done about the development of universities in Africa."

"Africa looms high in the order of world areas in which we must be concerned," Hancher said. "The citizens of Africa are aggressive and sensitive, and they are certainly not disposed to be second class citizens," he said.

HANCHER POINTED out that Britain is eager to help these new nations in their educational programs, but they are also being careful not to give aid where they are not wanted.

A lack in widespread engineering and technical schools was noted by the SUI president, however he did point out that Oxford, although leaning more towards physics, does have an engineering school.

A major complaint in Britain is that there are not enough engineers, physicists, and chemists in the country. Some Britishers condemn the U.S. for taking away the

The world this morning

● LINCOLN, Neb. — Edward W. Barrett, dean of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism, was named president-elect of the National Association for Education in Journalism Wednesday.

During the coming year, the association will be headed by William Porter of the University of Michigan, former SUI journalism professor, who was selected a year ago to succeed retiring president Theodore Peterson of the University of Illinois.

● WASHINGTON — A bill to authorize a \$5,350,820,400 civilian space program for the current fiscal year was passed Wednesday by Congress and sent to President Kennedy.

The House acted first, 248 to 125, and the Senate then completed congressional action on a voice vote.

It was a compromise of bills passed previously by the two branches and included \$1,147,400,000 for the Apollo project designed to send a man to the moon and bring him back alive by 1970.

The final version was about \$362 million less than the President requested, \$160 million less than the Senate had voted earlier and \$147 million more than the House originally approved.

● CHICAGO — The Board of Education voted Wednesday to work to wipe out any racial inequities in Chicago's public schools.

The action was hailed promptly as a milestone and one that may set a precedent for other northern cities.

The board also voted unanimously to invite five experts — including Dr. John Hannah, head of President Kennedy's Civil Rights Commission — to study Chicago's schools with an eye out for problems in schools where Negroes form most or all of the student body.

The board's decision will be followed today by dismissal of a Federal Court suit challenging its policies and alleging that they maintain de facto segregation.

● BATON ROUGE, La. — Officials quietly enrolled 28 Negro 12th-grade students in previously all-white public high schools Wednesday, two days before doors open for general registration.

Baton Rouge became the second metropolitan area in Louisiana to desegregate its public school rooms.

New Orleans bowed to federal court commands in the troubled winter of 1960-61.

Unions call move 'a backward step'

WASHINGTON (AP) — There will be no railroad strike. Congress passed and President Kennedy signed legislation Wednesday night requiring arbitration of the dispute that threatened to shut down the nation's rail lines at midnight.

Even as the measure was being hurried from the Capitol to the White House:

● Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz announced the railroads had withdrawn controversial new work rules.

● The railroads issued a statement saying they share "the nation's relief over the lifting of the strike threat."

● The unions described the compulsory arbitration measure as "a backward step" but said they would "cooperate fully with the intent of the law."

"Only time will tell whether Congress has changed the course of labor-management relations," the chiefs of the five unions said in a statement canceling their strike plans.

THE RAILROADS lifted orders canceling trains which could not have reached their final destinations before the midnight strike deadline. Instead, regular schedules were maintained.

Kennedy signed the bill at 6:15 p.m. as thousands of civil rights marchers streamed out of the capital after a day-long rally.

The President said the measure "reaffirmed the essential priority of the public interest over any narrower interest."

HE NOTED THAT both sides have said that questions not involved in the arbitration procedure can be settled "by good-faith collective bargaining."

The two key issues which will go to arbitration involve elimination of jobs affected by technological advances.

Kennedy said the lopsided congressional votes on the bill constitute "the firmest assurance that free collective bargaining is not being eroded."

THE PRESIDENT said those who voted for the measure acted to eliminate the strike threat "that would cripple economy, . . . without weakening for the future, the structure of collective bargaining."

He said the new law is based on actions taken by the opposing parties in the rail dispute — notably by agreeing on Aug. 16 that the two central issues should be submitted to arbitration.

Thus, he said, Congress was able "to confine its action to implementing, in effect, what is essentially a private and voluntary decision."

KENNEDY SAID HE signed the bill "with the conviction that it represents the exercise of responsibility and restraint which are together the essential qualities of government in a democracy."

The President acted barely 90 minutes after the House passed the bill.

The measure, ordering binding

arbitration to settle two key disputes over railroad manpower, was adopted on a 286-66 standing House vote.

With the strike deadline less than eight hours away, the House accepted a version of the legislation approved by the Senate Tuesday night. The vote there was 90-2.

THAT MEANT THAT House passage completed congressional action, and the measure was sent to the White House for President Kennedy's signature.

Under the bill a panel of seven arbitrators will be created to rule within 150 days on union-management disputes over firemen's jobs and the makeup of freight and yard crews.

The railroads had set 12:01 a.m. today as their deadline for imposing manpower-slashing work rules in those areas, and five unions said they would strike as soon as the changes went into effect.

WITH CONGRESSIONAL action uncertain until virtually the last minute, both sides already had made preparations for a strike.

The board's findings will be binding for two years.

The measure leaves to negotiators settlement of six other work rules disputes. But it bars imposition of changes by management, or a strike by workers, for at least 30 days after the board makes its ruling on the two major controversies.

A move to force a roll-call vote failed. Rep. John H. Ashbrook (R-Ohio) sought a roll call, but only 21 other members backed his request. It takes one-fifth of members present to force a recorded vote.

ADVOCATES OF THE legislation were at most lukewarm in their support of its provisions. But they agreed it was the best way to avoid a strike they said would mean a national emergency.

Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) said both unions and management had agreed in principle to arbitration of the two major controversies.

He said the congressional action only settles procedural questions which the parties could not agree upon.

The resolution leaves six other work rule issues for negotiations. But Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.) told the House that if the industry and unions show up after 180 days saying they are deadlocked on the other items "I'm going to be very unhappy about it."

HE SAID BOTH parties are on notice that with the firemen and crew makeup questions settled, they should be able to agree on the rest of the items. "We are taking them at their word and expect them to settle these other issues," Harris said.

Republicans urged that Congress keep working on labor problems, instead of dropping the issue once the rail dispute is out of the way.

The current bill would have the effect of an interim ruling since the arbitration would be effective for two years.

UNDER THE RESOLUTION, unions and management would name two members each to the arbitration board. Those members would have five days to choose three public members. If they couldn't agree, Kennedy would have five more days to name the neutral members.

Within 90 days, the board would issue its ruling to settle the disputes over 32,000 freight firemen plus jobs among train crews.

And 60 days later, the arbitration award would go into effect.

A VARIETY OF other issues, involving additional work rules and wage questions, would be left to negotiators.

The railroads insist they don't need firemen on diesel freight trains. And they demand the right to determine the size and makeup of the crews that man trains on freight and yard runs.

The unions say the firemen are needed as a safety factor.

Kennedy originally proposed a resolution that would have put the dispute before the interstate commerce commission for two years.

The Senate discarded that in favor of the arbitration panel.



PRESIDENT HANCHER
Back in Iowa City



We shall overcome — perhaps today

THE CIVIL RIGHTS MARCH on Washington will be discussed for many years. The number who took part — more than 200,000 — was enough in itself to attract attention.

The pessimists — those in favor of the civil rights bill as well as its opponents — were worried about the possible violent consequences of such a number. Their pessimism was in part justified. Some civil rights demonstrations, despite the general non-violent, patient attitude of Negroes fighting for their rights, have erupted into minor battles with Negroes as well as whites joining in the fight.

But something in the atmosphere — perhaps the sensed presence of Abraham Lincoln, who began the battle for Negro rights 100 years ago, or perhaps the intuition of demonstrators that they were at last near the end of the 100-year fight for freedom which ensued the Emancipation Proclamation — kept the tenor of the massive march non-violent.

The importance of the demonstration is hard to over-estimate. The picture of thousands of people peacefully pleading for the rights that have been denied Negroes for centuries surely softened somewhat the solid racist stand of civil rights opponents, northern and southern.

Perhaps the most impressive impression the march left was that the demonstrators weren't Negroes or whites. They were Americans, exercising the most traditional of all American rights, that of petition for redress of wrong.

It is difficult to imagine that the impact of the march upon Congress could be anything but favorable to the civil rights cause. Those marchers spoke for most of the nation's Negro population and certainly for a good share of the white population. They spoke, in short, for the "man back home" to whose opinions Congressmen are supposed to be sensitive.

The march was a culmination of several months of intense — but patient, and generally non-violent — demonstrating for Negro rights. It was the exclamation point to the sentence that has told Congress: "We want our freedom!"

If Congress is insensitive enough to deny them, it will not delay for long the day the Negro stops being a Negro and becomes an American. We have little doubt that the Negro and the other Americans who marched alongside him will soon win out over the racists. No one could after hearing the calm, firm words of the civil rights anthem which Washington marchers sang before the Lincoln Monument:

"Deep in my heart I do believe.
"We shall overcome some day."

We shall, indeed, overcome. And the day may be today.
—Dean Mills

Outer space: the problems of law and power

By RICHARD N. GARDNER
U.S. State Department

As the scientists race to put men on the moon and faraway planets, the diplomats worry about the accompanying problems in international relations. Gardner, deputy assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs, stressed the need for legal preparation for the space race in an address before the section of international and comparative law of the American Bar Association in Chicago. Excerpts from the speech are printed here.

At twelve noon on April 22, 1962, President Harrison threw open several million square miles of government land for settlement in the Oklahoma Territory. Some eager "Sooners" sneaked into the territory too soon, but the vast majority crowded along the border. Long lines of trains nosed right up to the starting line.

Detachments of cavalry held back the mob until the blast of a bugle at noon sent a wild stampede into the new territory. One train rider — the trains, by the way, had to run at a set speed so their occupants didn't obtain an unfair advantage — described the scene:

"I saw excited men jump from the windows of crowded coaches even before the train stopped and rush off to stake out claims in a cornfield that by noon the next day was a busy tent city of 10,000 people."

As one historian quipped: "Within a few hours virtually every tract had one claimant, and most had three or four."

74 Years Later: The Borders of Space

Seventy-four years after this event we find ourselves on the borders of space. We are now in year VI of the Space Age and each month brings more astounding progress in the conquest of outer space. Six years ago an orange-sized object in orbit filled the headlines.

Today men live in orbit for days in spacecraft weighing thousands of pounds. Six years ago a vehicle launched hundreds of miles into space was a sensation. In 1962 the United States sent a vehicle to Venus to find out what the planet was like. After 110 days of flight at 15,000 miles per hour the vehicle sent radio impulses 36 million miles back to earth with the following message:

"Venus is hot, 800 degrees Fahrenheit. There is heavy cloud cover; it is impossible to see the landscape. The atmosphere contains no oxygen or water. Life as we know it is generally impossible."

Clearly our scientific capacity is permitting us to rush into space with impressive speed. Is our capacity for law and organization in space equal to the challenge? The first "Sooners," as it were, are already in outer space. Can we avoid a space "stampede" and achieve orderly progress?

Can We Establish The Ground Rules?

The question of concern to lawyers and diplomats is whether nations as they increase their activities and interests in outer space, can develop adequate ground rules to prevent conflicting claims and international violence.

These ground rules may be embodied in articulated legal prin-

ciples. But, especially in the beginning, much of the law of outer space may grow quietly out of the mutual restraints and reciprocal concessions which nations accept tacitly out of the enlightened self-interest. Law will also grow out of specific projects of functional cooperation.

When the question is approached from this broad perspective, one sees considerable progress in developing law for outer space:

• General Assembly Resolution 1721 (XVI) affirmed that international law, including the U.N. Charter, applies to outer space and celestial bodies and that outer space and celestial bodies are free from exploration and use by all states and are not subject to national appropriation.

• The members of the U.S., responding to another part of this same resolution, have started an ambitious program of world-wide weather forecasting and research making use of satellites as well as earth-based instrumentation.

• U.N. members have also begun, through the International Telecommunication Union, to tackle the technical problems involved in using outer space for telephone, radio and television communication. Following creation of the U.S. Communication Satellite Corporation, we have begun discussions on the creation of a single global satellite communication system — with wide participation in ownership and management — and operated so as to realize economic and political benefits to all nations.

• The United States and the Soviet Union have concluded a bilateral agreement calling for the coordinated launching of weather information, the coordinated launching of satellites to map the earth's magnetic field, and cooperative experiments with communication satellites.

Further Agreements Are Difficult

This record hardly confirms the view that "no law" is being made to govern the relations of states in outer space. And yet it is true that the efforts in the U.N. to reach agreement on specific legal principles beyond those contained in Resolution 1721 have so far been in vain.

What has been the cause of the difficulty? Is there any way it can be resolved?

The Soviet Union insists that there can be no further agreement on a comprehensive code of space law along the lines of the Soviet "Declaration of Basic Principles." Thus the drafting of agreements on specific questions such as liability for space vehicle accidents and assistance to and return of space vehicles and their personnel — matters on which a broad consensus already exists — is being held up by the Soviets pending agreement on more controversial political issues.

Until recently the Soviet Union adopted a similar attitude in the ban negotiations. It refused to consider an agreement to ban tests above ground until a comprehensive ban was achieved on underground testing as well.

Happily it has now changed its position and a treaty banning tests above ground has been

signed. The Soviets could do much to defrost the Cold War if they dropped their "all or nothing" attitude in other fields as well. Cooperation in framing legal principles for outer space would be one good place to start.

The United States would like to conclude international agreements at an early date on both liability and assistance and return. We would also welcome a General Assembly Resolution covering the general principles of law which should govern the activities of states in outer space.

A General Assembly Space Resolution?

If there is a willingness on all sides to concentrate on the principles which unite rather than divide us, we can speedily get unanimous agreement for a resolution on general principles at the next General Assembly.

Such a resolution could contain the following elements on which a consensus already exists:

- the freedom of outer space for exploration and use by all states;
- the unavailability of celestial bodies for national appropriation;
- the applicability of international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, to relations among states in outer space;
- the retention by the launching authority of jurisdiction over the ownership of space vehicles;
- assistance to astronauts in distress and return of space vehicles and their personnel; and
- liability for injury or damage caused by space vehicle accidents.

Four Troublesome Soviet Principles

So much for the principles on which there is general agreement. Let me turn now to the four principles included in the Soviet Declaration which cause problems for us and most other members of the U.N.

First, there is the Soviet principle which would prohibit the use of outer space for "propagating war, national or racial hatred or enmity between nations."

Second, there is the Soviet principle that space activities shall be carried out "solely and exclusively by states." This provision, which would bar private enterprise from space activities, is an attempt to impose socialist principles on an important sector of human activity and is an obvious attack on Telstar and our communication satellite legislation.

Third, there is the Soviet principle that prior discussion and agreement must take place on any measures to be undertaken by a state which might in any way hinder the exploration or use of outer space for peaceful purposes by other countries."

Fourth, there is the Soviet principle that the collection of intelligence from space is "incompatible with the objectives of mankind in the conquest of outer space." The fact is, of course, that observation and photography from outer space are consistent with international law and the U.N. Charter, as are observation and photographs from the high seas. Observation from space

may someday help the U.N. to monitor an armistice or patrol a border. It may play a part in the verification of a disarmament agreement.

Military Program Still Needed

This brings me naturally to some concluding remarks about the military uses of outer space. It should be obvious that the attempt to build peaceful space cooperation and a regime of law for outer space does not eliminate the need for military space programs to maintain the security of the United States and the entire free world.

There is no inconsistency in moving simultaneously on both fronts. For the foreseeable future, we need military space programs to help keep the peace, and civilian space programs to help us live better in peace.

The test of the legitimacy of a particular use of outer space is not whether it is military or non-military, but whether it is peaceful or aggressive. Russian cosmonauts are members of the Soviet Air Forces, but this is no reason to challenge their activities.

There is, in any event, no workable dividing line between military and non-military uses of space. A navigational satellite in outer space can guide a submarine as well as a merchant ship. Thus the United States has military space program, but all of our space activities will continue to be for peaceful, i.e., non-aggressive and beneficial, purposes.

Space is not a new subject, only a new place where all the old subjects come up. Whether we are speaking of meteorology, communications or military uses, the things that take place in space are inextricably bound up with the things that take place on the surface of the earth. Those people are living in a dream world who think that space can be wrapped up in a nice new sanitary package and insulated from the harsh realities of the Cold War.

In the interest of the security of the free world the United States cannot refrain unilaterally from all military activities in space until military activities on earth have been regulated by disarmament agreements.

When the military problems on earth are solved, the military problems in space will be solved: they are part of the same problem.

The Ralph McGill column—

A man returns from China

By RALPH MCGILL

Lowell Skinner by now has been absorbed into the anonymity of his parents' home and community in Ohio. Behind him are 10 years spent in Communist China. He was an American soldier and prisoner of war in Korea, who, by free will, renounced his country in 1954 and chose China. His Chinese wife, semi-paralyzed by a tubercular brain infection, was not well enough to come home with him when Lowell Skinner abandoned Chinese communism and, disillusioned, returned home. His country received him . . . U.S. citizenship is not without resiliency. Skinner was one of 21 who "stayed". Nine remain. One has moved from Communist China to Communist Poland. Five work in factories. Three have office jobs. Skinner says two more are "about to come home". The fact is that Communist China has no further use for them.

Their usefulness ended when they, as American soldiers, publicly, before television and newsreel cameras, denounced and renounced their native land and climbed into trucks to begin their journey to China. The propaganda value, at that moment, was important to the Chinese.

SKINNER SAYS lack of individual freedom in China was the dominant reason for his decision to reverse his choice of 10 years ago. But, he says, it was more than that. A man can learn a lot in 10 years . . . including the most difficult of all things, a knowledge of self.

An excellent research job was done and published, "21 Who Stayed", by an able reporter, Virginia Pasley. Of the 21 young Americans who dramatically chose Chinese communism, all but one were brought up in typical U.S. towns and rural communities. What education they had was in local schools.

Of the 21, three were Negroes, the rest white. Sixteen were Protestants of various denominations. Four were Roman Catholics, one a Greek Catholic. None was a Jew. All but one were native born.

The Pasley research revealed that Skinner was remembered by neighbors as a boy who never smiled. He was the apple of his mother's eye. His father, a plasterer, was a veteran of the first World War. The parents did everything they could for their children.



IN SCHOOL Lowell Skinner's I.Q. was average, his work "good". The only teacher who remembered him called him a "poker face" . . . the child who never smiled. He was never chosen by the other children to do anything — and he didn't care if they didn't. He was a "loner".

Young Skinner entered high school. He attended 54 days. He became a "drop-out". He said it was too hard for him. He did odd jobs, preferably something to do with tools or machines. He was 18 when he enlisted, on August 16, 1949.

He had to eat bananas to attain the necessary weight. He was with the First Cavalry Division which went to Japan. When the Korean War began in June 1950, the division was rushed to Korea. On July 18 Skinner's division was in combat. On November 2, he was one of several hundred captured.

SOME OF HIS fellow prisoners were surprised when, on January 24, 1954, Skinner joined those who were refusing exchange and determined to go to China "to fight for peace". To some, Skinner seemed "afraid of something".

This, in brief, is the background. Skinner is now 32 years old.

In China he found he did not have, as promised, opportunity to travel or go to school. He operated a lathe in a paper factory. He earned 189 yuan per month (about \$77). He developed an ulcer because of "too much work, bad food and nervous exhaustion".

His weight dropped from 133 pounds to 118. At the time of the 1953 "Great Leap Forward," Skinner says the work once reached 21 hours. A decline in the worker's health produced a reduction in hours. When he left he was working a six-day, eight-hour shift.

ON THE ASSET SIDE are acquisition of the language, learned the hard way, and some knowledge of the country and customs. Today, he says, there is more hatred of Russians in China than of Americans.

Those Americans who prate about lost freedoms might study Lowell Skinner's story — and conclusions. Americans, of course, have lost no freedoms. Not a single freedom has been reduced, much less lost. We are, in fact, strengthening freedoms. Let the Jeremiahs consider Skinner — a man who left communism because lack of individual freedom became intolerable.

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OFFICIAL DAILY BULLETIN

Interfraternity Council Pleige Prom — Memorial Union.
Saturday, September 14
Radiology postgraduate conference.

Sunday, September 15
Radiology postgraduate conference.

Monday, September 16
1 p.m. — Parents' Open House — Memorial Union.
7:30 p.m. — Orientation for all new undergraduate students.

Tuesday, September 17
8 a.m. — Opening of registration — Field House.
President's open house for new students — president's home.

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9:25 a.m. — University Induction Ceremony — Pentacrest lawn.

Friday, September 20
1 p.m. — Reporting date for new undergraduates who have not yet completed placement tests.

1 p.m. — Dormitories open for occupancy.

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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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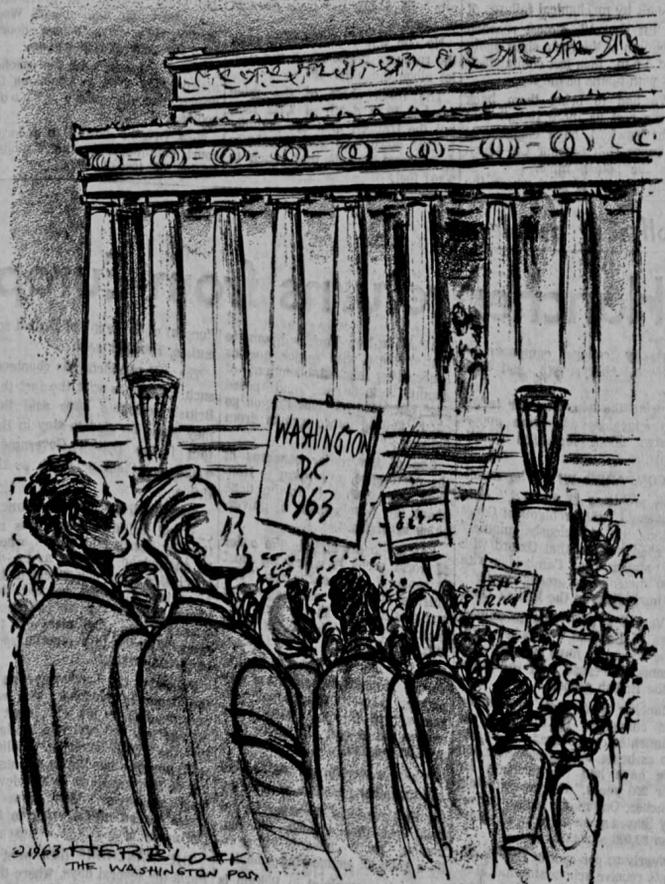
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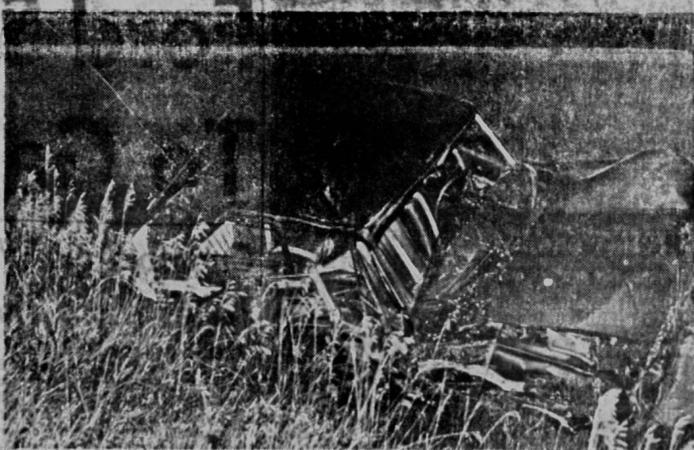
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Rural Iowa City man dies in collision

Highway Patrolmen Richard Reddick and Daniel Jahnke of Iowa City comfort Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Thomas after the car in which they were

riding and another auto collided late Tuesday night seven miles west of Iowa City on the IWV road. Their son Richard, 36, was killed.

This 1962 sedan, operated by 23-year-old Donald Sandersfeld of Williamsburg, and another auto containing a rural Iowa City family collided west

of Iowa City late Tuesday night killing Richard Thomas, 36, Route 3, Iowa City.

— Photo by Joe Lippincott

Hughes urges Iowans to reject Shaff Plan

DES MOINES (AP) — Calling the Shaff Plan "worse than the present legislative arrangement," Gov. Harold Hughes Wednesday night urged Iowans to reject the legislative reapportionment proposal when it comes up for a vote Dec. 3.

"The Shaff Plan will replace a legislature in which persons representing a minority of 27 per cent could exercise a veto with one in which only 24 per cent can exercise a veto," Hughes said in a speech prepared for the Polk County Democratic Women's Club.

"It will replace a House in which Polk County has two representatives with one in which Polk County will have only one representative," the governor said.

"If this is equality, then the word equality doesn't seem to mean the things it did when I was a boy."

Hughes said Iowa legislators should not be "thoroughly condemned for passing the Shaff Plan. They are on the right road. But they're heading in the wrong direction."

He said the plan should be defeated "not only because of the mathematical inequalities that it represents, but because of the social and economic damage it will do to Iowa."

"This plan would pit an urban Senate against a rural House in a situation that will lead to deadlock and to rural-urban antagonisms that will retard the development of Iowa," Hughes said.

"It has been the goal of my Administration to move Iowa toward the fulfillment of her great potential," the governor said. "The Shaff Plan . . . would prevent us from attaining that potential and must be defeated."

The Shaff Plan has been passed by the two sessions of the legislature and will become part of the

Senators end treaty hearing

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has wrapped up its public hearings on the limited nuclear test ban treaty and goes behind closed doors to begin its final study.

Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) closed the 2½ weeks of public testimony Tuesday and called members to discuss procedures for bringing the pact up on the floor for a vote on ratification.

Sens. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R-Iowa) and Frank J. Lausche (D-Ohio), proposed calling more witnesses before the committee acts on the treaty.

Hickenlooper said he would ask for a formal committee vote on his demand that the administration supply it with all correspondence between Moscow and Washington leading up to the signing of the treaty banning all nuclear tests except underground.

SUI's Dr. George Forell—

Gives aids for 'living with' stresses

An ambivalent attitude toward work in America subjects most Americans to stresses which cannot escape but must learn to live with, Professor George Forell of the SUI School of Religion told nurses attending a three-day workshop which will close today at SUI. The sessions are being sponsored by the American Nurses' Association and the SUI College of Nursing.

Western culture has long had a tradition which depreciates physical work and glorifies contemplative activities, Dr. Forell pointed out. Yet contemplation is not the "long suit" of most Americans, he added. This tradition, with its negative view of any work done for pay or profit or with the hands, conflicts sharply with a second tradition which has grown up in this country glorifying work to the point that it contends that success in work is an indication of God's blessing and so equates goodness and success.

Another source of stress for the American worker stems from the complete consumption of many of the things he produces, leaving him no chance to take pride in products which will last, Dr. Forell pointed out.

Anxieties concerning work stem from the fact that for many, work is the source of all meaning in life, with even families subordinated to the job, he added. Work has become the focus for identification in America, he pointed out, with our status depending to a large extent on what we do for a living. Other societies have social classes, but essentially we do not have such classes in America, or at least we have much greater mobility between classes, with the chief instrument of change being our jobs, Dr. Forell explained.

Lack of any clear-cut device to help us choose the right vocation among some 500 types of jobs also leads to stress, he continued. We are torn also between the urge to do the job that may be right for us and another which will bring in more money, he said.

Dr. Forell offered the workshop registrants four guides for living with these stresses — the development of professional competence which will provide satisfaction in

doing a job well even though its ultimate significance may seem doubtful, cultivation of a serious attitude toward our profession, acceptance of the restrictions imposed by the structured universe in which we live, and awareness of the existence of grace from God.

We have let the American tendency to glorify the jack-of-all trades creep into our professions, Dr. Forell said, adding that we cannot expect others to take our job seriously unless we do ourselves.

We must accept the fact that some things are beyond our ability — taking ourselves too seriously will paralyze us, he noted. He advised committing a problem to God after we have done our best with it, adding "if you make a federal case of everything, nothing may get done. Learn to let go, be passive after a certain point."

Discussing objectives of the hospital nursing service, Sister Constantia of Emmetsburg, Md., pointed out that hospital care must be truly patient-centered if the philosophy of the hospital recognizes the essential dignity of the human person, sick or well. Sister Constantia is consultant in nursing service and nursing education for St. Joseph Provincial House.

The basic philosophy of the nurses on the hospital ward will determine whether a patient undergoing stresses is regarded as a



DR. GEORGE FORELL

problem or a patient with a problem of adjustment, she explained. Rapid turnover of professional personnel provides the biggest block in organizing a good nursing service, Sister Constantia said. Many directors of nursing services are leading a "hand-to-mouth" existence just trying to "cover" nursing shifts, and have no time for long-range planning, she noted.

One study found that only 25 diploma schools of nursing were working in the parent institution of the school two years after their graduation, she reported. She suggested that nursing services might find more stable workers by drawing on women who have returned to the work after rearing their families. The U.S. Department of Labor says that the average married woman of today will work 20 years or more outside the home, Sister Constantia said. Since women are marrying younger, they are lost to employers sooner, but they also return to work at an earlier age, she added.

Improving human relations among employees also should help stabilize the nursing service, Sister

Constantia suggested. A recent study found that the greatest source of dissatisfaction among nursing service personnel was the handling of interpersonal relationships, she added. Bringing warmth and understanding into these relationships should reduce turnover of personnel, she said.

In a session Wednesday evening, Elta Rasmussen of SUI urged the workshop registrants to use to the fullest the potential of the increasing number of practical nurses.

The practical nurse can serve not only as extra hands and feet but also as extra eyes, extra ears and an extra sensitivity for professional nurse, she pointed out.

Particularly for patients whose conditions are relatively stable, who are usually seen less frequently by the professional nurse, the role of the practical nurse is important, since this nurse can identify symptoms of anxiety and other signs of stress and report them to the professional nurse.

Speakers at workshop sessions today will include Sister Constantia and Eva Erickson, an associate professor in the SUI College of Nursing.

University Hospitals, Mercy Hospital School of Nursing and the SUI College of Nursing.

At the VA Hospital, Dr. Richard L. Lawton will present a lecture-demonstration titled "Cancer Chemotherapy with Special Reference to Intra-Arterial Infusion," and Dr. Robert F. Cech will present "The Study of Iron Absorption by the Body Using Radioactive Iron."

"CARE OF Emotionally Disturbed Children" will be the topic presented by Dr. Richard L. Jenkins at Psychopathic Hospital. "Bowel Training for the Spina-Bifida Child" will be the topic of Dr. Raymond Rembolt at the Hospital School.

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CHICAGO (AP) — A drive by the National Farmers Organization (NFO) to organize dairy farmers in the Chicago marketing area hit a snag Wednesday.

The Pure Milk Association, largest dairy cooperative in the Chicago area, refused to join the NFO or commit itself to the organization's militant program of market control.

The milk association has 12,000 dairy farmer members in Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana.

At a meeting Wednesday of the milk association board, Ray Johnson, Wisconsin state president of the NFO said that the NFO seeks wholesale milk prices based on the cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

"We are ready to negotiate," Johnson said, "but our farmers are ready to dump milk if they have to."

Most of Iowa gets rain Wednesday

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Skies began to clear over Iowa Wednesday afternoon after soaking rains moved through much of the state during the night and early morning.

More than two inches of rain fell in the Independence, Greenfield, Waterloo and Marshalltown areas. Rainfall generally averaged three-fourths of an inch to an inch and a half in the northern three-fourths of the state.

his voice as well as his words, she continued. Major Moseley is a research nurse in the Army Nurse Corps.

In addition to teaching members of the nursing team to recognize the signs and symptoms of disease, the nurse must also prepare them to detect the patient's reactions to his illness and environment, Major Moseley said. "It is much better for an inexperienced observer to report too much than too little," she pointed out. "Emphasize the fact that nothing is too trivial to observe."

SPECIAL EVENTS planned for workshop participants between 4 and 5 p.m. Thursday include two lecture-demonstrations at the Iowa City Veterans Administration Hospital, and sessions in Psychopathic Hospital, the Hospital School for Severely Handicapped Children.

MISS PURDY, director of nursing at the Beekman-Downtown Hospital, New York City, is principal consultant for the three-day workshop in improved patient care, being held in Macbride Hall under sponsorship of the American Nurses' Association with the cooperation of the SUI College of Nursing.

A permissive, cooperative and supportive attitude from the administrators of hospital nursing services will provide the best stimulus to enterprising nurses to experiment with different team approaches and produce improved care for patients, Miss Purdy continued.

"WE CAN BORROW from other professional groups but we can profitably rely upon our own ingenuity and live up to society's expectations for us by meeting patients' rightful needs appropriately for this atomic age," she said. She warned the nurses against permitting themselves to be victimized by frustrations, anxiety and helplessness. It is easy to run from these worries into the "safety" of routines and rituals, she explained.

Miss Purdy suggested that the employees being edged out of industry by automation might be a source of prospective nurses.

Discussing "Sharpening Your Observation Skills," Major Leonora M. Moseley of the Army Nurse Corps pointed out to workshop registrants that attentive observation by the nurse can be the deciding factor between life and death of a patient.

Because of her close and constant contact with the patient, the nurse can elicit information which the patient may feel is too important to mention to his physician, Major Moseley noted.

THE NURSE CAN learn a great deal about her patient's personal problems listening to the sound of

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Prof, Iowa Citian to attend meeting

Final plans were made this week at Ames for a fall meeting of one division of the Iowa Welfare Association to be held in Ames September 13. The division is that of the Adult and Family Service.

The meeting will point up problems of the aged and attempt to show how communities can solve some of the problems and how one Iowa community, in particular, is doing it.

Frank Itzin, associate professor of the school of social work at SUI and Mrs. Winifred Alven, Lutheran Social Service, Iowa City, are members of the Executive Committee.

Speaker urges all nurses to keep contact with patients

Though the bedside nurse has been called the vanishing American as automation advances in hospitals, nurses must feel a responsibility to guarantee patients human contact at all times, Frances Purdy told more than 200 nurses attending opening sessions of a workshop at SUI Wednesday morning.

Computers have entered hospitals, radically cutting diagnostic time and the subsequent hospital stay of the patient, Miss Purdy noted. Moving cupboards, pneumatic conveyors, monitors for intravenous infusions, and other energy and time savers have eased the work of the nurse, and this is good, she added. "But let us not permit any 'intercom' system to provide 'total hospital communication,'" she urged.

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Man arrested on conspiracy charge

CLINTON (AP) — Robert Mahoney of Clinton was arrested Wednesday on charges of conspiracy in connection with an attempted jail break following a disturbance Monday night at the Clinton County jail.

Sheriff Marvin Bruhn said Mahoney had taken at least four six packs of beer to the jail and left them where a prisoner had been able to smuggle them into the cells.

Mahoney had been released from the jail Monday. Bruhn said he returned to jail later in the day and left the beer.

Meanwhile, County Attorney Simon W. Rasche Jr. said he has drawn up charges of assault with intent to commit bodily injury against John C. Dean, 33, of Clinton, one of 16 prisoners involved in the disturbance.

Authorities said Dean was the leader of the disturbance, in which another prisoner, Jimmie W. Hankins, 23, of Clinton, was beaten. Dean appeared in District Court Wednesday, but Judge M. L. Sutton continued the hearing today.

REDDICK'S Shoes CITY CLUB WEATHER BIRD VELVET STEP

Quality Checked Butter Milk Milk DAIRY PRODUCTS Cottage Cheese Sour Cream

BEETLE BAILEY By Johnny Hart

By Mort Walker

Pennsylvanian, South African Net Winners

FOREST HILLS, N.Y. (P)—Hugh Sweeney, a rugged individualist who plays in long white flannels, a University of Pennsylvania sophomore and a young South African with a sparkling style were the stars of the opening qualifying matches Wednesday in the National Tennis Championships.

Sweeney, a suave, mustachioed advertising executive from Houston, crushed Manuel Valasco of Bolivia 6-0, 6-2, 6-4. Only Bailey Brown, a Penn student from Bronxville, N.Y., did a quicker job, beating T. Gursoy of Turkey in 43 minutes, 6-0, 6-0, 6-0.

Their performances were matched by 21-year-old Terry Ryan of Johannesburg who, after a shaky start, smashed down John Mangan of Larchmont, N.Y., in a center court match 3-6, 6-2, 6-0, 6-2.

Wednesday's matches plus another qualifying round today will determine 16 players to be placed in the 128-man men's championship starting Friday at the West Side Tennis Club.

Wimbledon champions Chuck McKinley of San Antonio, Tex., and Margaret Smith of Australia are top-seeded in their respective divisions. The tournament continues through Sept. 8.

John Mudd of East Orange, N.J., had to go 38 games to win the opening set in beating Archie Oldham of Scarsdale, N.Y., 20-18, 6-4, 6-2.

Iowan Wins Feature Race At St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Minn. (P)—Dick Hutcherson of Keokuk, won second straight feature race for late model stock cars at the Minnesota State Fair Wednesday.

Hutcherson's victory in the 25-lap contest on the half-mile track gave him \$250 more in winnings and a total of more than \$1,000 in two days, including feature and qualifying races.

The 30-year-old contractor took the lead from Darrell Duke, Cedar Rapids after the 14th lap, and held it the rest of the way. Duke finished second, followed by Ramo Stott, Keokuk.

The feature race was stalled for a time by a six-car smashup. Heat winners included Stott, 10 laps; and Chuck Liebe, Oelwein, in the 12-lap consolation.

Thursday's program includes the annual 200-lap stock car race.

Detroit Southpaw In Quarterfinal Of Senior Golf

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (P)—The last of eight foreigners in the original field was eliminated Wednesday as southpaw George Haggarty of Detroit advanced to the quarter-finals of the fourth annual World Seniors Golf Tournament.

Haggarty beat favored Alex Spence of Coronado, Calif., 4 and 3 with one-under-par shooting for 15 holes.

In Monday's first round, Spence surprised the two-time defending champion, Howard Creel of Houston and Colorado Springs.

Another victim Wednesday was R. M. Udow of Yokohama, a member of Japan's tourney team champions. He bowed to Richard Lahti of Sycamore, Ill., 4 and 3.

The annual event for golfers 55 years and older ends with an 18-hole title match Saturday at the 6,542-yard Broadmoor course.

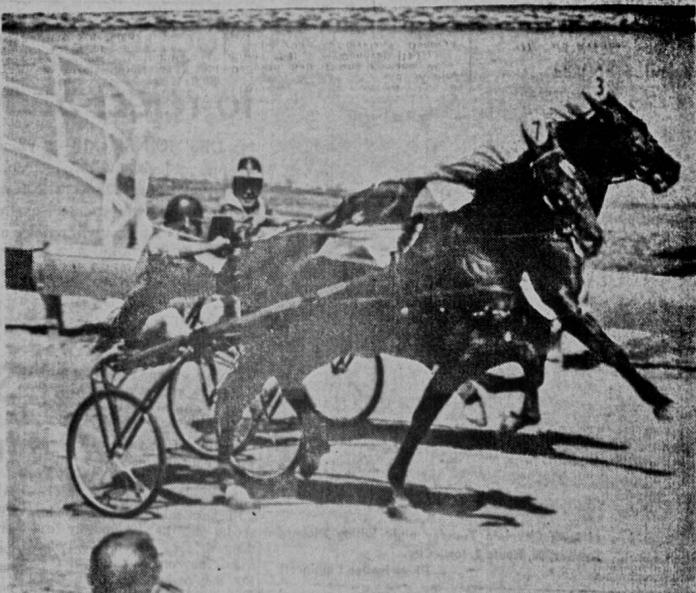
Hope for Fight Between Tiger, Giardello for Title

NE WYORK (P)—The Garden State Sports Corporation announced Wednesday it hoped to set up a middleweight championship fight between Dick Tiger of Nigeria, the titleholder, and Joey Giardello of Philadelphia, a leading contender. Neither a site nor a date has been determined.

Murray Goodman, representing the promoters, said that Joe Bonaccorso, a Philadelphia meat packer, and other friends of Giardello had raised \$100,000 as a minimum guarantee for Tiger and that they were giving a check for \$10,000 to Nat Fleischer of Ring Magazine to hold as an indication of good faith.

Phil's Snuff Rally in 8th To Defeat Chicago, 8-7

CHICAGO (P)—Veteran Ryne Duren snuffed out a Chicago Cubs rally in the eighth inning after three runs had scored and saved an 8-7 victory for the Philadelphia Phillies Wednesday.



Racing Towards Record

Speedy Scot (3) and Floris (7) race head and head as they near the finish line in the first heat of the Hambletonian Stakes Wednesday at Du-

Speedy Scot Loses 1st Heat, Rallies To Win Hambletonian

DU QUOIN, Ill. (P)—Speedy Scot, the 2-5 unofficial favorite, rallied after a first-heat loss to Floris and captured the Hambletonian for 3-year-old trotters Wednesday by sweeping the second and third heats.

In taking the decisive third mile, the Castleton Farm's powerful colt, driven by Ralph Baldwin to his first Hambletonian triumph in 13 starts, was timed in 1:58 2-5.

Floris, owned by Arden Homestead Stable and piloted by 60-year-old Harry Downall, was second after a vain attempt to over haul the heavily favored Speedy Scot.

Speedy Scot won the second heat in 1:58.0 and Floris was second by three-fourths of a length.

Floris nipped Speedy Scot by a head in the record-smashing first heat with a blazing time of 1:57 3-5 — fastest by any 3-year-old trotter either in competition or against the clock only.

The fastest field in Hambletonian history proved itself in the first two heats when 10 of the 14 starters were clocked under two minutes.

The combined winning times of 5:54 established a world record for a divided three-heat aggregate. The old record was 5:58 1-5 set in 1948 at Du Quoin.

Three horses were scratched from the 14-horse field for the third heat J. Diggs Dell, Cheer Honey and Careless Hanover. Third place in the final heat went to Buff Hanover, followed in order by Glidden Hanover, Elma, Dorado, B. F. Coalton, Captain's Boy, Filter, Choir Boy and Star Act.

Floris' brilliant first heat which not only shattered the Hambletonian record of 1:58 2-5, but also the world competitive mark for 3-year-old trotters of 1:58 1-5 by Caleb at Lexington, Ky., in 1961, ranked as high as Speedy Scot's triumph in

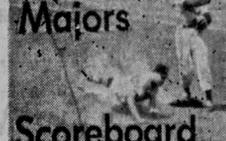


Table with columns: W, L, Pct, G.S. for American League and National League.

Wednesday's Results

Today's Probable Pitchers

ran his earnings to \$238, 710. The Hambletonian first prize was \$56,619.

About 23,000 were in the stands to watch the sizzling afternoon of record-breaking in 90-degree temperature. Milling around inside the fairgrounds were 19,000 more, providing a total record fair attendance.

Speedy Scot, boosting his career record to 20 victories in 26 starts, including six out of seven this year.

Floris, owned by Arden Homestead Stable and piloted by 60-year-old Harry Downall, was second after a vain attempt to over haul the heavily favored Speedy Scot.

Floris nipped Speedy Scot by a head in the record-smashing first heat with a blazing time of 1:57 3-5 — fastest by any 3-year-old trotter either in competition or against the clock only.

The fastest field in Hambletonian history proved itself in the first two heats when 10 of the 14 starters were clocked under two minutes.

The combined winning times of 5:54 established a world record for a divided three-heat aggregate. The old record was 5:58 1-5 set in 1948 at Du Quoin.

Three horses were scratched from the 14-horse field for the third heat J. Diggs Dell, Cheer Honey and Careless Hanover. Third place in the final heat went to Buff Hanover, followed in order by Glidden Hanover, Elma, Dorado, B. F. Coalton, Captain's Boy, Filter, Choir Boy and Star Act.

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Ford Stops Boston, 4-1 To Gain Win No. 19

Champ Says Weight Lifting Takes More Than Muscles

DALLAS (P)—Sid Henry, the Dallas engineer who became the nation's top weightlifter through 10 years of work, is looking toward the Olympics.

Most of his time was spent developing power. Now he's paying more attention to technique. He said the extra work on technique before the National AAU meet gave him victory over his old foe, Norb Schemansky of Detroit. He lifted 1,125 — five more pounds than Schemansky — to win the AAU title.

Henry had competed against Schemansky a half-dozen times without success. Henry won the Pan American Games title with 1,024 pounds. But the competition wasn't as strong as it was at Harrisburg, Pa., June

29 when he won the AAU. Henry is 6-3 and weighs 297 pounds. He started lifting in 1953 while at Southern Methodist University.

"I lifted at 225 for four of five years," he said. "Most of the lifters are short and stocky and range from 260 to 290. At 6-3, I could carry more body weight, say 300 pounds."

So it was at his highest weight and with better technique that he finally reached the top. The next big meet is the September world championships in Stockholm. Henry isn't sure he can make the trip, but he definitely is shooting for the 1964 Olympics.

He's planning a five-day program per week when he returns to a full workout, this being one more day than he has been working. He may add even more time on technique. There's more to lifting weights than just muscle, he explained.

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Stuart Blasts 34th Homer, Ruins Shutout

NEW YORK (P)—Three wild pitches by Boston right-hander Earl Wilson permitted three New York runs and the Yankees went on to defeat the Red Sox 4-1 Wednesday as Whitey Ford became the first American League pitcher to record 19 victories this season.

The victory tied Ford with Sandy Koufax of Los Angeles and Juan Marichal of San Francisco for the winningest pitchers in the majors. It also put Ford on the brink of the second 20-game season of his career. His personal high is 25 in 1961. The Yankees had only

Wilson (9-15). Home run — Boston, Stuart (34).

Baseball Roundup

GIANTS 5, CARDS 3

SAN FRANCISCO (P)—Tom Haller led a four-homer attack that powered the San Francisco Giants to a 5-3 victory over St. Louis Tuesday and into sole possession of second place in the National League.

Haller homered his first two times up, Chuck Hiller connected with one on in the first inning and Orlando Cepeda belted the other homer as the Giants broke a deadlock for second with the Cardinals.

San Francisco now trails Los Angeles by six games, pending the Dodgers' night game against Cincinnati.

St. Louis 020 000 100—3 4 1
San Francisco 210 200 000—3 5 0
Gibson and McCarver; O'Dell and Haller. W — O'Dell (12-4). L — Gibson (14-7).

Home runs — San Francisco, Haller (12), Hiller (4), Cepeda (22).

ORIOLES 3, A'S 1

BALTIMORE (P)—Home runs by Jack Brandt and Jerry Adair, the only hits off Kansas City starter Dave Wickersham, powered Baltimore to a 3-1 victory Wednesday night behind the three-hit pitching of Milt Pappas.

Kansas City 000 001 000—1 3 0
Baltimore 020 010 000—3 5 0
Wickersham, Wyatt (6), Bowersfield (8) and Lauri; Pappas and Orsino. W — Pappas (13-4). L — Wickersham (10-12).

Home runs — Kansas City, Law (2). Baltimore, Brandt (11), Adair (4).

DETROIT 2, LA 1

DETROIT (P)—Frank Lary, unsteady in the early innings, settled down to pitch the Detroit Tigers to their seventh straight victory, 2-1, over Los Angeles Wednesday.

Los Angeles 000 010 000—1 7 2
Detroit 000 200 000—2 7 0
Chance and Rodgers; Lary and Freeman. W — Lary (4-4). L — Chance (11-6).

Home run — Los Angeles, Fregosi (7).

BUCS 7, METS 2

PITTSBURGH (P)—Don Cardwell, backed by Roberto Clemente's two-run homer and a leaky New York defense, gained his 10th triumph in the last 13 decisions Wednesday night as Pittsburgh downed the Mets 7-2.

New York 000 001 001—2 8 3
Pittsburgh 002 030 020—7 8 0
Jackson, Baetz (5), Hook (8) and Coleman; Cardwell, Face (8) and Brand. W — Cardwell (13-12). L — Jackson (8-16).

OLIVER HITS SLAM TO LEAD BRAVES OVER HOUSTON, 9-1

HOUSTON (P)—Gene Oliver belted a grand slam and a two-run homer Wednesday night, powering Milwaukee's streaking Braves to a 9-1 romp over the Houston Colts.

Tony Cloninger pitched a brilliant three-hitter for the Braves as they won for the 13th time in their last 16 games and closed out their season series against Houston with a 13-5 record.

Oliver homered in the second inning after a single by Frank Torre, and climaxed Milwaukee's five-run eighth by connecting with the bases filled. Both blows came off Dick Farrell, who had limited the Braves to four hits before the explosion in the eighth.

Milwaukee 020 000 022—9 11 1
Houston 000 000 100—1 3 1
Cloninger and Torre; Farrell, Cloninger (9) and Bateman. W — Cloninger (8-4). L — Farrell (10-11).

Home run — Milwaukee, Oliver 2 (15).



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The U.N. is not perfect but it is our one best hope. Below are facts about its work that you should know. Read what the U.N. does to help prevent global war.

"MANKIND must put an end to war, or war will put an end to mankind," said President Kennedy. "Never have the nations of the world had so much to lose or so much to gain."

Dwight Eisenhower said that the U.N. "has accomplished what no nation—or any limited group of nations—could have accomplished alone."

The U.N. helps put out brush fire wars before they can flare up and consume the world. In the Congo, for example, the U.N. helped restore order, to prevent Russia and other powers from taking over.

The U.N. helps heal colonial conflicts—breeding grounds for war. In Indonesia, Libya, Somalia, Togo and Tanganyika, new nations were born and became U.N. members.

The U.N. offers a meeting place for nations. World leaders are "onstage" before the conscience of world opinion.

Behind the scenes, U.N. programs like UNICEF and UNESCO feed, shelter, protect, cure, teach, and inform millions of the world's underprivileged people. The United Nations gets at the roots of war.

The U.N. needs the moral support of every American, not out of fear alone but out of understanding. Express your views about the U.N. to your neighbors, friends, and government representatives. Get the facts. Write to the U.S. Committee for the United Nations, New York 11, for a free copy of "The U.N. in Action."

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