

Iowans Smite Down Shaff Plan

Iowa Citians Vote 7 to 1 No; Typical City Reaction

Johnson Intimates—

'65 Budget May Be Largest in History

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Johnson is attempting to work out a federal budget ranging between \$98 billion and \$103 billion for the 1965 fiscal year starting next July 1, the White House said Tuesday.

An announcement to this effect followed a conference between Johnson and nine governors plus word from Gov. James A. Rhodes of Ohio who quoted the chief executive as saying the budget may go above \$100 billion.

FOR JOHNSON, who has pledged his administration to thrift and frugality, this would still mean a record spending program for either wartime or peacetime.

The largest amount ever spent in one year was in 1945, the year World War II ended. The figure was \$98.3 billion.

The late President Kennedy submitted to Congress last January a budget calling for expenditure of \$98.8 billion in the current fiscal year. Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon has said actual spending probably will be about \$1 billion below that, and thus not a record.

RHODES SAID Johnson had told the governors that in the budget that goes to Congress next month for the fiscal year starting next July 1, Kennedy had been dealing with requests totaling \$108 billion.

Another governor, Colorado's John A. Love, told reporters Johnson had said he thinks it will be able to reduce by \$3 billion the budget Kennedy would have submitted next month. But there was no word as to what figure Johnson would start with to make the cut.

He could cut the Kennedy budget and still go over \$100 billion. Love said the possible reduction in the budget would be part of an effort to win support for the \$1-billion tax cut both Kennedy and Johnson recommended to Congress.

CIVIL RIGHTS figured in another presidential conference Tuesday when the President met with the Rev. Martin Luther King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, in what the latter called a "very fruitful session."

King said he had told Johnson that further demonstrations are in the making. Demonstrations were halted temporarily after the assassination of President Kennedy, King said.

The Democratic leaders of Senate and House held the first of a series of regular Tuesday meetings with Johnson at breakfast.

THE NEW President added Sen. Carl Hayden (D-Ariz.), the Senate president pro tempore, to the meeting to fill the vacancy left when Johnson himself moved up from vice president to President.

And to protect the continuity of the government in any emergency, Johnson arranged for House Speaker John W. McCormack to be kept continuously and appropriately informed on national security matters. McCormack is now next in line for the White House.

DI Christmas Edition Coming on Thursday

An Iowa City first grader asserts she doesn't write Santa Claus because, "I just don't have the time."

Another says she wants a bride doll for Christmas because, "Bride dolls are better than walking dolls. I had a walking doll last year," she adds, "and he broke his leg right away."

THESES ARE JUST two of the many witty statements from Iowa City school children who tell their impressions of Christmas in Thursday's special Christmas edition of The Daily Iowan.

Thursday's 22-page Iowan will be filled with helpful hints on presents and decorations as well as a look into Christmas in Russia and a view of the holiday season at the home of President and Mrs. Hancher.

You'll learn that Santa actually lives in Iowa City — on Friendship Street.

OLD ST. NICK also has a pagan background as well as his traditional association with the greatest of all Christian holidays.

You'll learn what some of SUI's professors plan to do during the upcoming vacation. Students traveling away from campus can get time schedules of all departing modes of transportation in Thursday's Daily Iowan.



'This Is How We Do It'

Alexander Krivopalov, a Moscow native visiting SUI under the American Friends Service Committee's cultural exchange program, chats with Daily Iowan chief photographer Joe Lippincott Tuesday

in a tour of the newsroom. Krivopalov, who is on the editorial board of the Soviet newspaper Youth Pravda toured the Iowan facilities as a scheduled part of his University visit.

—Photo by Mike Toner

Russian Visitors Stress Importance of Friendship

Two Russians visiting the SUI campus stressed the importance of establishing peace and friendship between the youth of the Soviet Union and the United States at a meeting Tuesday night in the Senate Chamber of Old Capitol.

Alexander Krivopalov and Genadij Eliseyev both said they hoped Americans could learn more about Russian music and literature.

Krivopalov, a member of the ten-man editorial board of Komsomolskaya Pravda (Young Communist League Truth), and Eliseyev, secretary of the Komsomol (youth organization) in the Volgograd region, stressed that the Komsomol is not connected in any way with the Communist party, and that it is possible for officers of the youth organization to be non-party members. The goals, however, of the party and of the youth organization, they explained, are the same: working for the ideals of Communism.

The Council, however, expressed the feeling that the ordinance should be enforced and that the man should be required to move. It also passed a motion to refer the matter to the Human Relations Commission.

MAYER FRED DODERER told the Council: "I would like to see the people of Iowa City open their hearts and let this man rent a lot. I don't care what color he is, he should have a place to live."

In other business, Doderer announced the officers of the new Citizen's Committee. Appointed as co-chairmen were Russell Mann and A. H. Arneson. Vice-chairmen are Mrs. Eric Bergsten, Clyde Kohn and Ray Vanderhoef.

The main purpose of the Committee will be to study metropolitan planning — industrial development, transportation, central business district — urban renewal, recreational and cultural facilities, and city administration.

Sen. A. S. (Mike) Monroney (D-Oklahoma), will speak Dec. 11 in the SUI Lecture Series discussing "Wanted: New Congressional Machinery."

Tickets for the lecture will be distributed to SUI students and staff members beginning at noon Friday at the East Lobby Desk of the Union. Monroney's lecture will be given in the Main Lounge of the Union.

Any tickets remaining Tuesday morning will be available to the public. The ticket desk will be open until 5:30 p.m. Friday, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturday, and from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Monday through Wednesday of next week.

A native of Oklahoma City and a graduate of the University of Oklahoma, Monroney served as a U.S. representative from the Fifth District in Oklahoma from 1931-35, when he was elected to the Senate. He received the Colliers Award for Distinguished Congressional Service in 1945.

Monroney is a member of these Senate committees — Appropriations, Commerce and Post Office and Civil Service. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Gamma Delta and Sigma Delta Chi.

There are several departments on the paper including information, science and technology, sports and art and literature. Krivopalov discussed in particular the department of letters.

Krivopalov receives approximately 1,000 letters a day, and has a circulation of four million, he said.

EACH LETTER received by a reader must be answered in three days, Krivopalov explained. Half of the 70 members of the newspaper staff are in the letters department, and if a letter is not answered in three days, the person responsible may be fired.

The Institute of Public Opinion of Komsomolskaya Pravda often takes opinion polls. A recent poll asked the Russian citizens in the area damaged the most by World War II if it was possible to prevent war. The majority answered yes, by complete disarmament.

Krivopalov said that the foreign news was not given the most coverage; but Komsomolskaya Pravda does have foreign correspondents in Africa, Brazil, China, England and other countries.

BOTH RUSSIANS met in the Daily Iowan newsroom at 5 p.m. Tuesday for a tour. They were guests of the School of Journalism at dinner in the Union Cafeteria. Members of the Daily Iowan staff at the dinner were Dean Mills, A4, Mt. Pleasant, editor; Gary Spurgeon, A4, Bloomfield, managing editor; Cole Ferner, A4, Sioux City, city editor; Joe Lippincott, A3, Iowa City, chief photographer and Sharon Proctor, A4, graphic artist.

The dinner will begin at 7 p.m. preceded by a social hour. Tickets may be obtained from any precinct or township committee-man in the Iowa City area. All interested persons are invited.

Today's News Briefly

BURNINGS CONTINUE — Two Vietnamese men committed suicide by fire in Saigon Tuesday, adding for unannounced reasons to a wave of self-immolations begun last June 11 by a Buddhist Monk, Thich Quang Duc. Neither was identified.

LEGAL ATTACK — Five railroad unions facing the loss of thousands of members' jobs plan a multiple legal attack on a compulsory arbitration ruling Congress initiated to keep the nation's trains running.

The chiefs of the five unions whose members operate trains also said Tuesday they will challenge the constitutional right of Congress to order compulsory settlement of any labor dispute.

TERRORISTS WON'T QUIT — Reports of bombings and sabotage flowing into Caracas Tuesday night emphasized that the pro-Communists will press a campaign of terror despite a stinging rebuke at the polls.

The reports told of seven U.S.-owned oil storage tanks blasted by dynamite in the interior and fire bomb attacks in the seaside resort of Maiquetia, near Caracas.

RUBY TRIAL — Night club owner Jack Ruby's trial on charges of murdering John F. Kennedy's accused assassin now is set for Feb. 3. Judge Joe B. Brown reset the trial, originally scheduled for Monday, by agreement with the defense attorneys who said they had not completed their cases.

Rural Johnson County Votes 2 to 1 'No'

Prof. Schmidhauser, Mahan Laud Plan Veto by Large Vote

BRIEF SUMMARY

No	Yes
39 Johnson Co.	
Precincts 7,276	1,842
15 Iowa City	
Precincts 4,636	647
24 Rural Johnson Co.	
Precincts 2,640	1,195

With 2,482 of the state's 2,485 precincts reporting, the count was 191,288 in favor and 270,917 votes against.

In the 17 counties where more than half of all Iowans live, the vote was 47,890 for the plan and 16,034 against it with 738 of 770 precincts reporting. They voted against the Plan by more than seven to two.

Statements conceding defeat of the Plan were issued by its sponsor in the legislature, State Sen. David O. Shaff (R-Clinton) and the man who lead a campaign supporting it, publisher Robert Beck of the Centerville Iowegian.

BECK SAID results of the Shaff Plan election still leaves Iowa with the need for fair reapportionment. "Iowa and its governor will have to address itself to this question in either a special session, or the 1965 legislative session and search for solution," Beck said.

"All sincere Iowans should forget the election wounds in their search for fair reapportionment.

"UNTIL IT IS FOUND," Beck added, "minority domination continues in Iowa. The Citizens for Reapportionment have no regrets. We fought for a good plan against formidable odds. If there is any regret at all to be voiced, it is that despite widespread publicity, the Plan was so misunderstood by so many people."

Shaff said he saw some value in the fight despite defeat of his plan.

He expressed confidence that the time and effort devoted to the proposal "will prove to have been of value to the cause of fair reapportionment in the Iowa Legislature."

"It is a tribute to Iowans' sense of fair play, and to the campaigning against the Plan," he explained.

Schmidhauser felt that the two alternatives — either a special session of the legislature or a return to the constitution of 1857 — are possible and not contradictory.

George B. Mather, assistant to the dean of the University Extension Service, was glad that the vote seemed to be fairly decisive against the proposal.

"I would hate to see a close vote on this issue," he said.

DONALD B. JOHNSON, chairman of the political science department, said he considered the Plan's defeat a tribute to the excellent organizational work of men and women who want a more democratic government, the governor's effort, and the bi-partisan support of the measure.

Johnson expressed the hope that the legislature will now pass a more equitable plan.

RICHARD B. CAMPBELL, RR3, Oxford, was "not too surprised" at defeat and said he thought court action would probably now be taken in another effort for reapportionment.

Elmo Piper, RR1, Iowa City, said he wasn't able to see much difference between the Shaff Plan and the present system, and added that the people of Iowa will now have to work to get a better plan.

Unofficial Iowa City tallies, according to wards, Tuesday night were: First Ward, yes 99, no 620; Second Ward, 156 yes, 887 no; Third Ward, 49 yes, 509 no; Fourth Ward, 150 yes, 937 no; Fifth Ward, 184 yes, 1,683 no.

In Iowa City's fourth ward, first precinct, officials mistakenly placed 205 in the yes column, and 26 yes votes in the no column. Their tabulations will stand until an official canvassing on Monday when they will be changed.

TOTALS for other voting precincts throughout Johnson County.

(Continued on Page 6)

Shaff Plan Leaders Concede Defeat

DES MOINES (AP) — Urban voters turned the tide Tuesday as Iowa rejected the Shaff Plan of legislative reapportionment by nearly a six to four margin.

Leading backers and supporters of the controversial plan issued statements calling for an end to any ill-feeling left over from the weeks of campaigning. They urged a common effort to improve distribution of seats in the Iowa Legislature.

Hughes said he had not decided on a special session. There was a legal question as to whether the legislature could act on reapportionment at a special session, since it passed the Shaff Plan earlier this year. The next regular legislative session will be in 1965.

HUGHES, WHO campaigned against the Plan, said he considered Tuesday's vote "a victory for all the people of Iowa," and added, "I think that all of our people should be indebted to the people who participated in both sides of this campaign for they all contributed something to our democracy."

He called on all sides to cast differences aside and work for improved apportionment of the legislature, but said nothing about what steps should come next.

U. S. District Court in Des Moines has the power to direct the next step. It already has ruled that present distribution of seats is "invidiously discriminatory."

The court could delay action until the legislature has another chance to attack the problem. It also could draw its own plan of apportionment and order this into effect.

As another alternative, it could order a court-drawn plan into effect temporarily until the legislature and the voters make a change through the normal process of constitutional revision.

Through normal means, a constitutional amendment must be passed at two separate legislative sessions and then approved by the voters in order to take effect. This process was followed with the Shaff Plan, and the voters rejected it.

Less than half the eligible voters turned out despite pleasant autumn weather.

A three-judge Federal Court panel has said that the present apportionment of the legislature is unfair to residents of urban areas. It has withheld a ruling in a suit attacking the new reapportionment proposal until after the election.

As a constitutional amendment the plan needed to pass in identical form successive sessions of the legislature 1961 and 1963 and be submitted to a vote of the people. Only a simple majority approval

Shaff

(Continued on page 6)



Threatens Queen

An enraged Hamlet, played by Richard Douglas, G. Bloomfield Hill, Mich., threatens Queen Gertrude, Celia Mitchell, G. Tipton, in the University Theatre production of "Hamlet." The classic Shakespearean work opens tonight at the theatre. Tickets have been sold out. The morning of each performance, however, tickets which have not been picked up will be released to the public from the ticket desk at the Union.

—Photo by Mike Toner

No need for ban of gun sales by mail

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, the assassin of President Kennedy, bought the rifle used in the slaying through the mail from a Chicago sporting goods firm. Now some members of Congress are proposing new legislation to block the buying of weapons by mail.

One legislator in particular, Sen. Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut, has vowed a renewed crusade against the mail order purchase of weapons, saying that banning such sales would act as a measure of control over firearms.

Such a measure, if enacted, would put the entire country on a par with the state of New York and its Sullivan Act.

The Sullivan Act controls ownership of weapons through their mandatory registration with local police officials. In some cases the act abuses the right of the individual to possess firearms.

The honest, law-abiding citizen under such circumstances often has no defense against violations of his person and property by unlawful elements. But these unlawful elements could care less if it is against the law to possess certain types of weapons. They can and do secure them elsewhere — illegally.

Even if firearms were banned completely, even if all firearms in this country were collected by the Government — if somebody, deranged or otherwise, wanted to kill the President of the United States, he would find a way. Firearms aren't the only way to execute an assassination.

The blame on Oswald's acquisition of the assassination weapon is improperly placed. Control of weapons is a complex problem involving possible violations of Constitutional guarantees. Control of firearms doesn't start with banning the purchase of weapons through the mail.

If abolition of mail order purchases were enacted, it would have to be on the local level, such as the Sullivan Act in New York. But control of firearms through registration with local authorities is on the verge of violating the Constitutional right of free men to keep and bear arms. How convenient it would be for foreign elements to acquire lists of firearms in each town as they invaded this country. It would quash all resistance.

Today there are some 25 million Americans who possess and use firearms. Among these are gun collectors, sportsmen, and persons who own guns for the protection of their person and property. Such a law would deprive these people, who live in all parts of the country, of obtaining firearms with relatively a minimum of difficulty.

A collector, for instance, living in Podunk Center, Iowa, would be forced to travel perhaps many hundreds of miles to buy in person the gun he would need to complete his collection. The sportsman desiring a deer rifle but financially unable to afford commercial models would be robbed of the privilege of purchasing less expensive military models that would fulfill his needs. The citizen needing a weapon for protection of his person and property would be forced to buy a commercial model at a higher price when a military weapon might fulfill his needs as well.

Lee Harvey Oswald could have walked into a store anywhere and purchased a weapon adequate for the assassination of President Kennedy. It just happened that he bought the weapon through the mail.

Would Sen. Dodd and others have proposed legislation against over-the-counter sales of weapons if Oswald had bought the rifle in person? It is unlikely.

Then why should so many Americans be deprived of their right and heritage of having relatively free and unhampered access in obtaining and possessing firearms because of a maniac named Lee Harvey Oswald?

—Joe Lippincott

The Daily Iowan

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The high school machine —

Discrimination hurts both races in South

By RALPH McGILL

Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz, in a recent discussion on technology, said that this science now had developed to the point where machines have, "on the average," ability equivalent to a high school education.

"Most of the work that has been done by people with less than a high school education can now be done more cheaply by machines," he said. "This indicates that soon most people with-



out a high school education will not, of course, be able to find employment that will enable them to earn a living for a family. Such jobs as they can find will likely be seasonal or of a base that will give them only meager return."

MR. WIRTZ CALLED for "declaration of war" on ignorance, a declaration of independence from want and an economic bill of rights that starts with the right to work — in its only honest sense."

Secretary Wirtz's statement that machines already are doing jobs that require an average high school education drives to the heart of the national emergency

problem of upgrading education, particularly that of the South and more directly, that of the Negro, whose education for almost a hundred years has been even more inadequate and neglected.

Much of the deep South remains rural. It suffers from an anemia common to all agricultural areas the world over — an income less than that of the highly industrialized regions. The fact that this South, without the money necessary to establish and maintain one really first-rate school system, has kept two in varying degrees of starvation explains much about the region's attitudes, fixations, and acceptances of prejudices rather than

factual findings.

THERE ARE, a great many schools in each of the Southern states that are not providing enough instruction to enable their graduates to enter the state universities — especially the technical branches. When it is considered that it was not until after 1945 that the deep South states began programs of building high schools for Negro pupils, the acuteness of the regional problems becomes better understood.

The net result is that both races have suffered discrimination in education.

Dr. Henry R. Head, president of the Ford Foundation, in a recent address at the University of

Georgia, noted this predicament when he said there was no reason why the unfavorable stereotype of Southern education should not be shattered. "Sectionalism," he said, "makes no more sense in higher education than it does in interstate commerce."

DR. HEALD CITED the "manpower paradox" as one reason why the South, despite its great strides, still lags behind most of the country in per capita income and its employment rate.

"This region," he said, "is at a competitive disadvantage in meeting the demand for skilled business managers, workers' technicians, and engineers. Yet,

reservoir of manpower — unskilled and unproductive. The educational deficiencies of "disadvantaged" Negroes and whites are, he stated, "manifest weaknesses."

"It is wasteful," he concluded, "wherever it occurs, in a Northern city or in the urban and rural stretches of the South. We know that racial inequities bring society no profit, yet the reliably estimated cost staggers the imagination. Last year they are said to have accounted for a loss of billions of dollars in the gross national product."

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The 'education' of GIs: narrow ideology?

(Boyer is an assistant professor of education at the University of Hawaii.)

By WILLIAM H. BOYER

Our military establishment not only teaches soldiers how to carry out military duties, but also tells them what to believe in and the social goals for which they should fight. In undertaking the latter task it assumes a more general educational role in addition to its military training role.

Armed Forces "educational" activity of this sort is a project of vast proportions. It has millions of "students"; some of them voluntarily "attend" for the major portion of their lives, whereas others are drafted and are in compulsory attendance. The military is thus a major American educational institution — at least in scope, and possibly in influence. It bequeaths us to examine the extent to which this teaching reflects an official Armed Forces social philosophy (or ideology) and an official educational method.

Armed Forces material indicates that the concern for ideology was stimulated by the Korean War. American soldiers held captive in Korea often lacked defense against Communist persuasion. The high mortality rate of American prisoners during that period is well known. Although the accuracy of certain military reports is being seriously chal-

lenged, it is a common (but probably false) belief that the high mortality rate resulted primarily from the ideological weakness of American soldiers. Since then the American military has focused on the problem of ideological defense; post-Korean Armed Forces publications abound with statements on "why we fight" and "what we believe."

THESE "why we fight" and "what we believe" articles are built on an underlying social philosophy that is often made explicit. The philosophy is commonly offered as a statement of the American way of life.

Documentation must be limited, but the following quotations — samples of the views offered in official publications from 1956 to 1962 — exemplify the substance of the social philosophy used by the Armed Forces!

"Liberty is based on freedoms that are God given and born in the spirit of man."

"The leader who thoroughly understands and exhibits moral and spiritual values will be better prepared to lead his men in this nuclear era . . ."

"The foundations of liberty include freedom to compete in production and to bargain for goods and services in a free market."

"We believe that an individual has rights, privileges and responsibilities because he is a child of God. We recognize the existence of . . . a basic moral law

in nature. We believe that any government established by man should be based on these basic moral laws . . ."

THESE THEMES often recur in military literature in a consistent pattern that corresponds closely to the social philosophy variously labeled "individualism," "conservatism" or "traditional individualism." Although one of the earlier views of the basis for democratic liberty, it is only one kind of democratic philosophy. It presupposes that individualism and freedom are metaphysically given and therefore antecedent to social organizations and cultural experience.

The individual is predefined in a combination of supernatural-capitalistic-nationalistic terms, derived from Christian idealism and prescientific (natural law) realism. The view is absolutistic and leaves no room for rival democratic social philosophies. It forms an absolute separation between the complete goodness of its view and the complete evil of the only other view considered — communism. The way the problem is posed, one can select only between black and white, good and evil or God and the devil. After this narrow stage is set, the American soldier can then use his democratic right to choose.

THE CHOICE, it seems, is determined by more than the form of the problem. Military publications commonly imply a view of the appropriate way to teach. Though they are not labeled as such, the statements refer to an educational method. Some examples:

"A recruit's first lesson is the necessity for obedience."

"Training will teach the soldier to respond from force of habit to specific battle orders . . ."

"Instill in men an aggressive attitude and desire to destroy the enemy."

"Society has a right to . . . prohibit the propagation of opinions which have a dangerous tendency . . . No member of society has a right to teach any doctrine contrary to what the society holds to be true."

These statements indicate an educational method consistent with the absolutist features of the Armed Forces social philosophy. They approve indoctrination and a conditioning psychology. The whole fighting man, his attitude, beliefs, concepts and habits, are considered to lie within the legitimate jurisdiction of military teaching, to be altered in the direction of military values.

A reading of Armed Forces materials produces little doubt that there is an official military social philosophy and that every effort will be used to encourage its acceptance by members of the military or any other groups

military environment through all their developing years. ROTC, commonplace on college campuses, teaches military ideas through teachers who are members of the Armed Forces. Also important, though less known, are the ROTC programs in 255 public and private high schools. Two hundred forty-one public high schools have ROTC, and forty-six have compulsory ROTC offered by Armed Forces personnel. A number of these students later attend a state university that compels years of ROTC — and they are still drafted for two full years of military service after they graduate! A number of young Americans have thus, in peacetime, received a total of six years of compulsory military "education" — no minor influence in "the struggle with my gang meant more than anything in the world."

THE TEACHERS of social philosophy in the Armed Forces are usually incompetent to teach it. That is, they are not ordinarily prepared in philosophy, education or the social sciences and humanities. The books, pamphlets, films and film slides that comprise the typical instructional materials are used by any officer or enlisted man who is given a leadership role. Reading materials are also available for independent study.

A pamphlet like *The Battle for Liberty* is designed as an instructor's handbook. The instructor is told how to handle questions that might arise, including a way of defending American commercial advertising. He is told how to explain the "American" view of liberty, civics, social order, education, religion, economic order and law and order.

The bibliography offers Russell Kirk, but there is no mention whatever of much more widely known writers, such as Dewey or Fromm, who expound a social philosophy at variance with that of the military.

SINCE no standards of academic or professional educational preparation are required to "teach" the ideology, it appears that the military relies particularly on the competence of those who prepare the material. Yet very little of the material would meet the test of scrutiny by decent scholars. For example, its "American way of life" is not based on empirical evidence.

"Training will teach the soldier to respond from force of habit to specific battle orders . . ."

"Instill in men an aggressive attitude and desire to destroy the enemy."

The Armed Forces meet neither the standards of professional competence normally expected of those who teach nor the normal academic standards for the content of instructional materials.

Armed Forces educational influence is not limited to servicemen. A pamphlet called *The Struggle for Men's Minds*, which includes six pictures of the Air Force ICBM, was published in 1960 for the expressed purpose of influencing public school counselors to "help students maintain ability and will to fight." The Armed Forces has its own radio stations, television programs and publication available throughout the world.

Thousands of children of military families are raised in a

military environment through all their developing years. ROTC, commonplace on college campuses, teaches military ideas through teachers who are members of the Armed Forces. Also important, though less known, are the ROTC programs in 255 public and private high schools. Two hundred forty-one public high schools have ROTC, and forty-six have compulsory ROTC offered by Armed Forces personnel. A number of these students later attend a state university that compels years of ROTC — and they are still drafted for two full years of military service after they graduate! A number of young Americans have thus, in peacetime, received a total of six years of compulsory military "education" — no minor influence in "the struggle with my gang meant more than anything in the world."

THE THERE IS NO indication that military authorities consider the present educational practices to be at all questionable, nor any evidence that they disagree on the social philosophy to be taught. This is not to say that the Armed Forces is necessarily as monolithic in practice as its official ideology, but the publications give a strong impression that ideology is, officially, a closed issue rather than an area of study.

A book, *The Armed Forces Officer*, is the primary guide to the "philosophy, ideals and principles of leadership" for officers in all branches of the military. The book suggests that the educational goals of the military are not ancillary but primary to its purpose: "Within the military establishment the inculcation of ideals is assumed to be the basis for the atomic arms race. Since the military establishment intentionally conveys this notion, does it not follow that is increasing the likelihood of war by using its influence to oversimplify the problem, to narrow and thereby falsify ideological alternatives and thus to create an irreconcilable ideological split that increases self-righteousness and hinders negotiation? What 'solving' alleged absolute differences between nations with atomic weapons means should be terrifyingly obvious."

MILLIONS OF American youth have been subjected to such "education." But there is no general recognition of this fact. Since the Armed Forces in its role as educator has a far larger "enrollment" than any American school, draft policies and military personnel quotas should be recognized as having more than narrowly military significance.

The decision to demand compulsory service, or even to recruit, must take into account the current educational consequences of its role as educator. And whether the military should continue its brand of education ought to be questioned, not only by professional educators, political scientists and the like, but by the American public and by Congress.

Legitimately constituted educational organizations must take some responsibility for "professionalizing" educational services offered through public agencies, and such an interest should bring them into conflict with the present educational practices and policies of the Armed Forces. If legitimate educational organizations have a defensible basis for developing standards in those public educational institutions labeled as such, they also have a responsibility for public agencies that assume the role of educator, whether or not such agencies so call themselves. This would mean that legitimate educational organizations are responsible for getting the military either to meet the educational standards of other public educational agencies or to withdraw from its present role as educator.

FOR SUCH dangerous public "education" to occur over a comparatively long period of time also raises questions about the adequacy of current American democratic processes. In our society, the military is controlled by civilians and subject to civilian scrutiny; but the actual scrutiny must indeed be feeble if the boldly displayed, officially sanctioned, ideological activities of the Armed Forces have not only failed to become a public issue but are treated as a normal part of the American way of life. The hazardous possibility is that a means designed to aid national defense has grown so massive and ubiquitous that it is becoming an end in itself — no longer simply defending a nation but increasingly characterizing it.

—Reprinted from *The Nation*

Or so
they say

Teen-age boys are amazing. The same ones who are too tired to walk two blocks to school fight for the chance to run 100 yards on a football field.

—The Kodiak (Alaska) Mirror

Society has made great steps.

We spared the rod and got a beat generation anyway.

—The Onaway (Mich.) News



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.

MECHANICS SEMINAR: Dr. R. S. Hartenberg, professor of mechanical engineering at Northwestern. "On the Synthesis of Linkages." 3:30 p.m. Thursday in 109 Engineering Building.

DR. SJOERD L. BONTING of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness will present a special seminar in the Department of Physiology at 11 a.m., Friday, Dec. 6, in room 179 in the Medical Laboratories.

VETERANS. Each student under PL 550 or PL 634 must sign a form to cover his attendance during the month of November. The form will be available in B-6, University Hall beginning Dec. 2. Hours

SUI's Water Plant Rapidly Taking Shape

By TOM ASSENS
Staff Writer

Water for the University should be much cleaner and better tasting next spring, but this will be no accident.

There will be two sources of "improved" water — a deep well and an intake structure in the river.

The deep well, 1,550 feet deep, will take water from the ground at the rate of 1,000 gallons per minute. The intake structure in the river is a more complicated method of obtaining clear water.

This structure has several openings below water level. Gates on these openings select the depth at which the water enters the structure. The reason for several openings is that the river may be muddy at one level and clear at another; also cooler water can be selected for summer use.

FROM THE BATTLESHIP-SHAPED intake structure, the water enters the screen and pump house. All large particles in the water, more than a quarter-inch in diameter, are removed by a 5-foot revolving screen. The screen, by revolving, carries the grit out of the path of the incoming water.

When the water has passed through the screen, it goes into a wet well. A wet well is a large room where the water is stored temporarily, so that the pumps which move the water have enough suction to operate. After the water leaves the wet well, the first treatment of chlorine is added to the water.

Water then enters the mixing chamber of the primary settling basin. Lime and alum are added to the water here, and the mixture is agitated vigorously. The agitation insures that the lime and alum mix quickly with the water.

FROM THE MIXING chamber, your future glass of water will go into the flocculation tanks. A series of large paddles on shafts mix the water and chemicals slowly. This slow mixing creates flocs, which are small masses of fine particles.

These masses are formed because of the action of the lime and alum on some organic impurities in the water. The mixing helps the small masses to precipitate, become larger and clump together for easier removal.

From the flocculation tank, the water enters the sedimentation part of the primary settling basin. Here the water is slowed down so that the flocs or small clumps of precipitated impurities, can settle to the bottom of the sedimentation tank.

At the same time, air is added to the water. It combines with some other impurities in the water, and removes them from the water solution. The taste of the water is also improved by adding air.

NOW THAT MANY impurities have been taken from the water, the water enters the softener tank in the main building. Lime and alum are again added to the water. With a slow mixing action, the chemicals combine with bicarbonates and sulfates in the water and remove these from the water.

Some organic carbonates are still left in the water, so the water then enters the recarbonation tanks. Carbon dioxide is pumped into the water, and removes the carbonates by combining with them.

This recarbonation helps stop hard deposits that may form in pipes and water tanks throughout the city. The addition of carbon dioxide also cuts down unpleasant odors in the water.

There is one final step to purify the water. The water enters large filters, which are composed of sand and gravel. The sand particles, varying in size, remove small particles that may have escaped other processes.

WATER IS MOVING quite slowly at this point. It gradually seeps through all the layers of sand; the small particles adhere to the sand, and the water drips down into a collecting tank below the filter.

The water is then taken to the clear well, which is actually a 135,000 gallon storage tank. Water is removed from the tank as it is needed and pumped into the main system of pipes for distribution.

Chlorine is added to the water at various places in the purification and filtration system. The chlorine is used as a disinfectant and also makes the water better tasting.

A GOOD DEAL OF waste material is removed from the water. Each purification and filtration unit has its own removal system. The collected sludge, much like mud, is taken back to the river.

So, when you draw a glass of cleaner, tastier water next spring, drink a toast to the Water Plant that makes it possible.

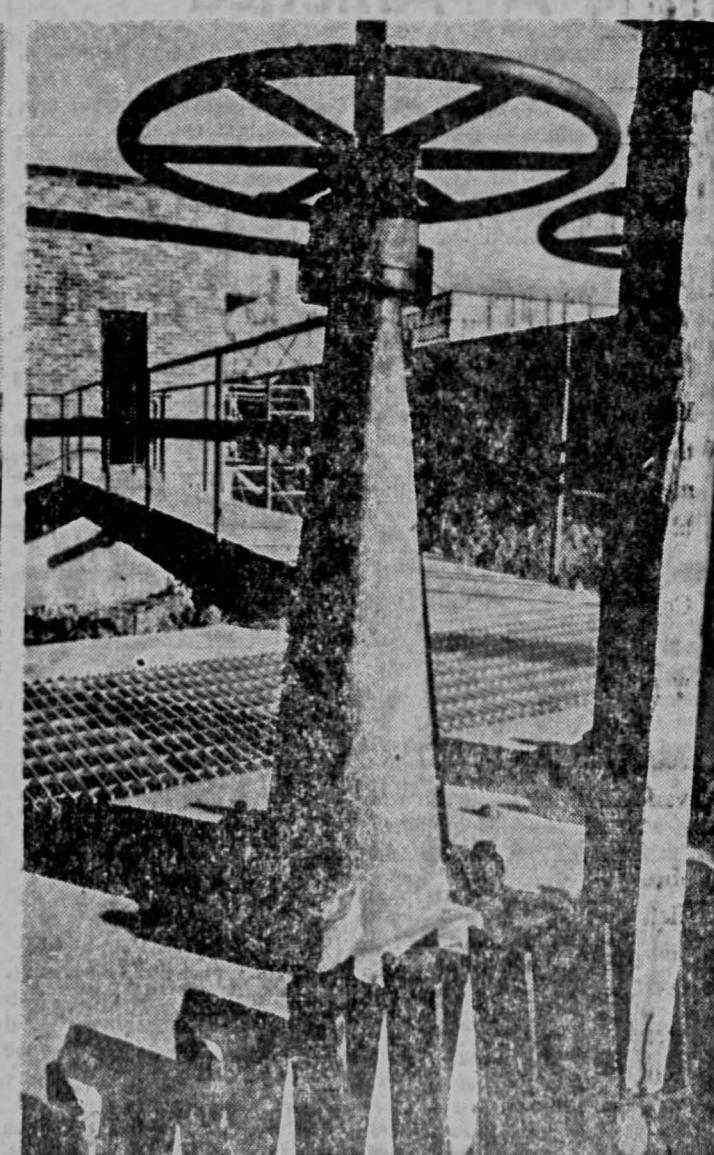


Nearing Completion

The main building of the Water Plant complex is scheduled for exterior completion before heavy winter weather. The building includes storage rooms, offices, control equipment, research labs, and class-

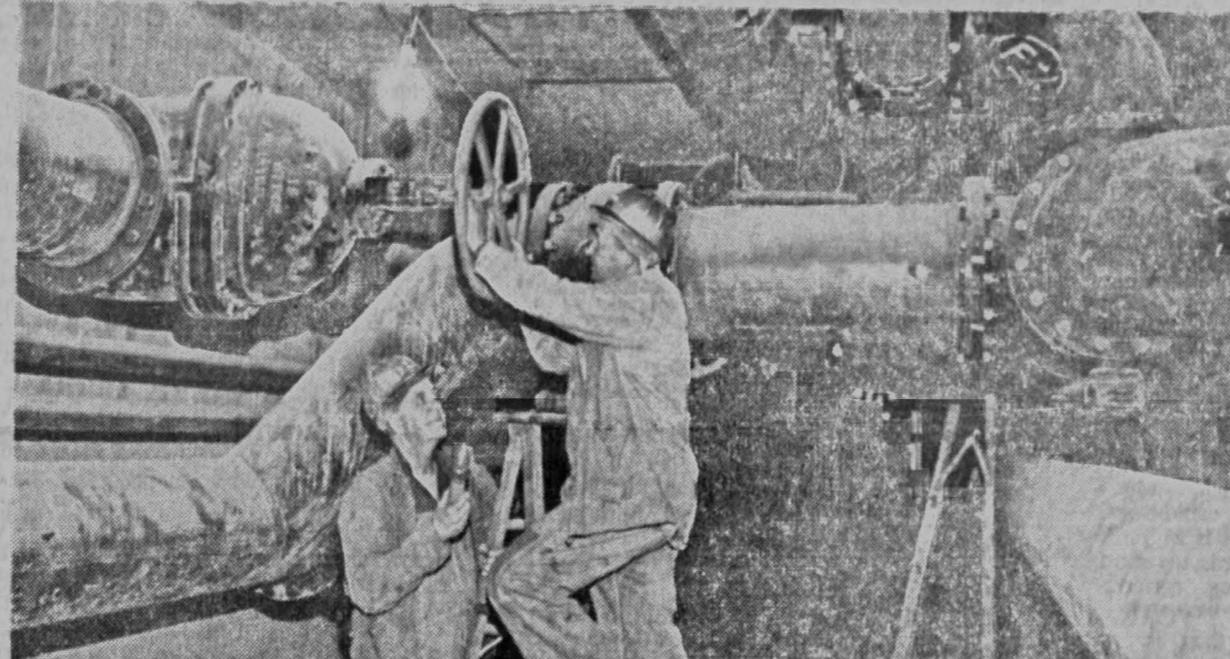
rooms in addition to processing equipment. The exterior finish is made up of red brick and aluminum panels.

—Photos by Bob Nandell



Main Gates

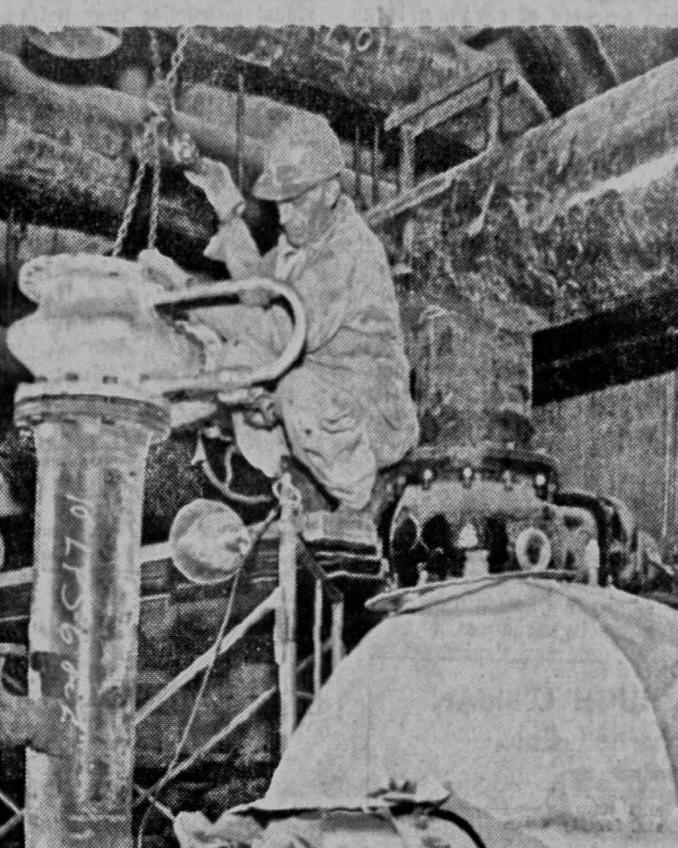
One of the three valves controlling intake gates through which river water enters the plant looms in the foreground. At left is the screen and pump house where grit is separated from the water. The main buildings are in the background, top right.



Mammoth Maze of Pipes

Mains connecting the plant to SUI buildings are located in a 200-foot tunnel under the main building. Workmen complete installation of valves controlling mains bringing water into the building, and those controlling flow to the

outside. Pipe sizes range from 12 to 18 inches in the tunnel, and the pipes are suspended from walls and ceilings with steel rods.



Hot Steel

A welder works out a seam on a segment of piping in the new Water Plant. Pipe sizes range from electrical conduit to 24-inch steel mains.



Tons of Soft Water

Two 30-foot-high water softeners such as the one pictured remove bicarbonates and sulfates from the water by slow mixing. Softening the water aids in preventing hard deposits that may form in pipes and water tanks throughout the water system.

—Major Obstacles Overcome—

Facility Is 70 Per Cent Complete

The \$1½ million University Water Plant is nearly 70 per cent completed. The plant, to be finished by March, will more than double the present water capacity.

The plant will be nearly all automatic, and one man might be able to run it by himself under normal conditions. Automatic controls will be provided for regulating the flow of water and for testing the quality of the water periodically.

Originally, the Water Plant was to have more facilities, costing a total of \$2½ million. Preliminary plans for these additional facilities have been completed, although money has not been allocated.

Henry Barbatti, the resident engineer for the builders of the plant, Stanley Engineering Co., Muscatine, said that another purification tank, an additional underground storage tank, and corresponding pumps could easily be added in the future.

THE MAIN ITEMS that remain to be completed on the plant are closing in the main building, installing control equipment and control pipes, completing the chemical handling equipment, decorating the interior, and site development such as landscaping.

Barbatti said that all of the outside work on the building, except the site development, should be completed well before heavy snows, so that construction work will not be hampered greatly by winter weather.

There were two main obstacles to be overcome in the design of the

plant. The first is that the main building is quite complicated, and has no uniformity of design.

BESIDES THE EQUIPMENT for processing the water, there are storage rooms for chemicals, rooms for control equipment, administrative offices, and there may be research labs and classrooms.

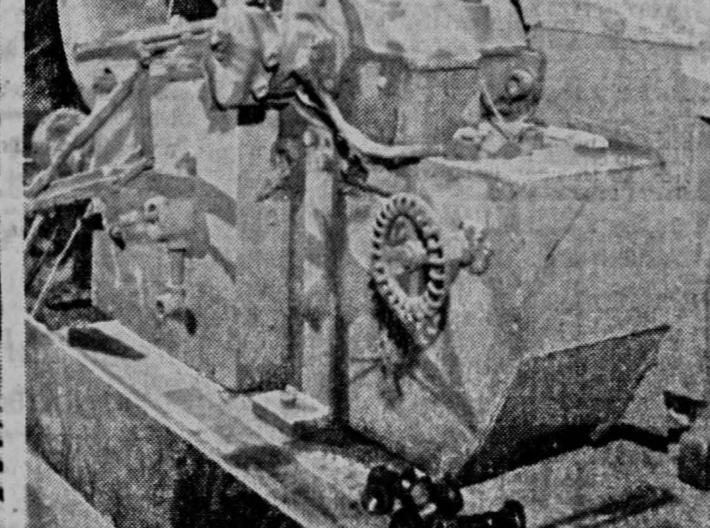
The second problem was that the site of the Water Plant is actually a river bottom that has been filled with many different types of soil and refuse over the years. For this reason, Barbatti said, over 650 piles had to be driven into the ground to support the structures.

The new plant should give the University an abundant water supply for the present, Barbatti said, and the water is expected to be much cleaner and better tasting.

Capacity will be greatly increased. The new plant will have a ½ million gallon capacity, while the present plant normally supplies only 1½ million gallons, according to George L. Horner, University architect.

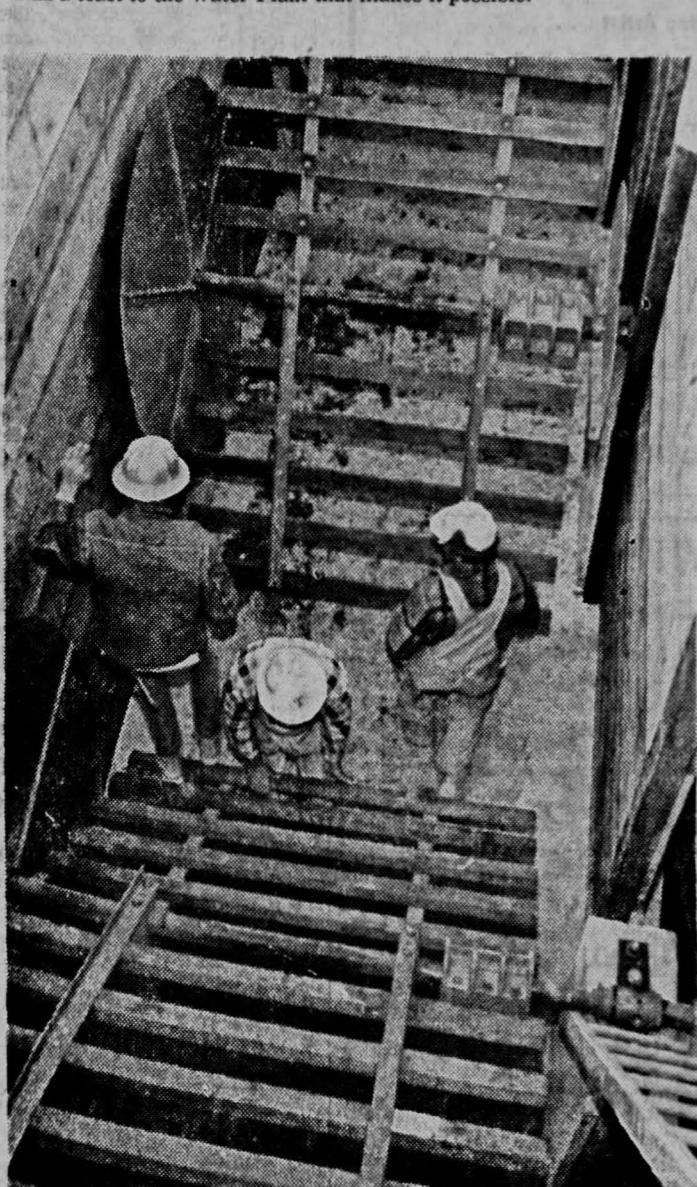
The present Water Plant, which is located on the river near the Power Plant, may be torn down to make room for an expansion of the Power Plant. Horner said that there has been no decision on the expansion so far.

THE ONE PROBLEM that the new Water Plant will improve but not solve is pollution from detergents. Barbatti said that both industrial and household detergents contaminate the water, but no method has been developed to remove all of the detergents from the water.



Pipes and Pumps

An intake line leading into one of the three main pumps in the basement of the Water Plant is assembled by a worker. The pumps, powered by electricity, can handle up to 1,000 gallons a minute, and control pressure in campus buildings.



Wooden Paddlewheels

Workmen adjust wooden paddles in the flocculation tank of the Water Plant. The paddles slowly mix purifying chemicals with the water forming particle masses called flocs. These, and the impurities in them, are removed by the process.

George Bork Heads Little All-America

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK — They're small, a little lighter — but they probably have more fun. Most will skip pro football. One will go into the ministry.

That's the Associated Press Little All-America football team for 1963.

All 11 are seniors. George Bork, the remarkable passer from Northern Illinois, is probably the man with the largest national reputation.

The other backs are Mike Brown of Delaware, Sid Blanks of Texas A&M and Martin Luther Agnew of Sewanee, who is headed for the ministry.

The team is selected from colleges whose competition is defined as minor by the NCAA. But it's the schedules that are minor, not the players.

The ends are Bob Cherry of Wittenberg and Jerry Cole of Southwest Texas, both incidentally selected in the National Football League draft.

The tackles are Paul Graham of Massachusetts and Neil Reuter of North Dakota.

Guards are Greg Van Orden of

North Tower Wins Intramural Grid Crown

Quadrangle's North Tower claimed its third consecutive intramural football championship Monday by defeating Wunder, 15-13, in the title game. The winning safety was scored on the last play of the game when Wunder's quarterback was caught in the end zone.

North Tower's two touchdowns were scored on passes from Rocky Zuendel to Terry Oswalt. Bob Piper caught two scoring passes for Wunder.

"My luscious dish of a daughter! Every delicious delinquent inch of her is designed to drive her father (that's me) nuts! She discovers 'causes'...and I land in the clink. She becomes a beatnik... and I become page one news."

She studies art in Paris, and who are the gendarmes after me! One of her is enough. But there are just too many boys in this world!"

In COLOR

James Stewart

Sandra Dee

Take Her, She's Mine

COLOR BY DELUXE

AUDREY ROBERT PHILIPPE JOHN MEADOWS MORLEY FORQUET MCGOVERN

STARTS

THURSDAY

ENGLERT

Appalachian and Ralph Bauman of Puget Sound.

Center is Dick Dean of Depauw, the best center in Indiana, where Notre Dame, Indiana and Purdue also operate.

As for size, the linemen average 161 and 200 pounds, a shade smaller than the average for the major schools. Cherry, 6-4 and 187, is both tallest and lightest.

The backs average 6-1 and 192 pounds. Among them, they played in 77 winning games and only 18 losing ones last season.

Bork collected a flock of season and career passing records. Brown averaged 6.3 yards every time he carried for undefeated Delaware and 104.8 yards a game. Blanks sparkled as a runner and a pass catcher on the flank. Agnew was Sewanee's team offensive leader for the third straight year.

Oklahoma's Jim Grisham Back of Week

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

In this era of flashy, sharp-shooting quarterbacks and flying footballs, little attention often is paid to the backfield workhorse — the man who hammers out the yardage on the ground.

There was a marked exception Tuesday, however, when Jim Grisham, 205-pound punter fullback of the Oklahoma Sooners was the overwhelming choice as The Associated Press' college Back of the Week.

The powerful 6-2 runner from Oley, Tex., gave the greatest ground-gaining performance ever by an Oklahoma player when he racked up 218 yards rushing and scored four touchdowns in the 34-10 victory over Oklahoma State.

"He's a fine back," said the Oklahoma State coach, Phil Cutchin. "We knew it all along."

Oklahoma was trailing 7-10 in the last half when Grisham collected his last legs and started ripping off the yardage.

He led a 63-yard drive for the go-ahead touchdown, scoring for the second time from the one. Then he scored two more times — on a 20-yard run and a one-yard plunge — and set up another touchdown on a 35-yard run.

According to an International Swimming Federation ruling, only records set in 50-meter (55-yard) pools can be accepted as world marks. And since the Indiana-Iowa meet will not be held over a 25-yard course where American records can be set, the University pool is 25 yards too long and 5 yards too short for record-breaking performances.

Of what value, then, is this "intermediate" pool that holds 500,000 gallons of water and was erroneously called by the press "the largest indoor pool in the United States" at its dedication in January, 1927? (A 50-yard pool was built at the U.S. Naval Academy in 1923.)

IN 1927, Dr. David A. Armbruster, who was then the SUI swimming coach and today is an associate professor emeritus of physical education, said that the 50-yard pool at SUI was 50 years ahead of the time when its length would be recognized as the standard size for competitive swimming at American colleges.

His prediction still has 14 years to be verified, but Dr. Armbruster believes that by 1975 the 25-yard pool will be obsolete for swimming competition just as the 20-yard pool was rejected in the 1940's. As of this fall, Yale University, the University of North Carolina, the Naval Academy and SUI are the only schools that have constructed indoor long-course pools.

THE USES of the long-course pool at Iowa can be viewed in many different ways, including the original uses that Dr. Armbruster proposed while trying to convince persons of the need for a 50-yard pool in 1926.

Dr. Armbruster conceived the

IOWA
STARTS
SATURDAY!

ENGLERT
LAST BIG DAY!

Shows — 1:30 - 4:00 - 6:30 -
8:45 "Last Feature 9:05"

TOWN TALK!

NEVER SUCH A TENDER LOVE STORY!
JOHN WAYNE + MAUREEN O'HARA
"McLINTOCK!"

IN COLOR

Plus — Color Cartoon "Hobo's Holiday"
Special — In Color "Atomic Lady"

It's Paris... It's Irwin Shaw... It's...

IN THE FRENCH STYLE

Scenes by Gualtiero Jacopetti
Screenplay by Gualtiero Jacopetti
Produced by Gualtiero Jacopetti

Directed by Gualtiero Jacopetti
Produced by Gualtiero Jacopetti

• THURSDAY •

ENGLERT

Expansion Clubs Get Break; Can Option Four Rookies

SAN DIEGO — For the first time since they acquired major league franchises, the four extension clubs — Washington, Houston, New York Mets and Los Angeles Angels — will be given a break today.

The minors voted at a behind closed door meeting Tuesday to permit each of the four to farm out four first year men in 1964 in addition to their one "designated" player.

The vote will be made into legislation at the closing session meetings today and is certain to be ratified by the majors at their meeting in Los Angeles later this week.

Under existing rules, a club may option only one first year man as the "designated" player and he counts against the 25-player limit throughout the season. Last season, for example, the Colts were forced to keep five first year men for fear of losing them at the

special \$8,000 waiver price.

Next year only the four new clubs will be permitted to option four first year players to the minors without such fears and without having them count on their big league roster.

The decision was accepted with enthusiasm by the clubs.

"This will be a great help to us," said Johnny Murphy, administrative assistant to Mets President George Weiss. "Judge Hofheinz (president of the Houston club) made an eloquent plea for the passage of this amendment which swung the others."

After 22-Hour Draft Session—

NFL Officials: 'Never Again'

CHICAGO — Like a gang of New Year's Eve revelers with a big headache at the dawn's early light, National Football League officials vowed "never again" Tuesday after a turtle-pace player draft lasting almost 22 hours.

At 6:47 a.m. (CST), exactly 21 hours and 43 minutes after the 20-round draft of 280 collegians began, the Chicago Bears were weary made the final selection — halfback Dick Niglio of Yale.

Such criticisms as: "It's a disgrace . . . it's deplorable . . . it's a farce . . . it's a completely unnecessary waste of time" were heard.

Commissioner Pete Rozelle, who has to keep all 14 club owners reasonably happy, cautiously hinted at possible legislation to avert any such future pick-and-wait marathon.

The biggest monkey wrench was tossed into the clock in the very

first round when the Dallas Cowboys, fourth in picking order, deliberated 2 hours and 39 minutes before coming up with Scott Appleton, 235-pound tackle from top-rated Texas.

Actually, the AFL draft set no records. It lasted only 10 hours, during which 160 players were named in 20 rounds — five rounds less than had been scheduled.

NFL OFFICIALS weren't wasting valuable early picks on players who might be locked up by the AFL. The Western Division-leading Bears, for instance, signed their first pick, 240-pound tackle Dick

tion with the rival American Football League which held its draft last Saturday.

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valuable early picks on players who might be locked up by the AFL. The Western Division-leading Bears, for instance, signed their first pick, 240-pound tackle Dick

Flanker Paul Krause was the first of six Iowa players picked Monday in the NFL grid draft. Krause was chosen by the Washington Redskins in the second round.

Three Hawkeyes, guard Mike

Reilly, end Glynn Webb and

tackle Gus Kasapis were picked

by the Chicago Bears. Guard

Wally Hilgenberg was drafted by the Detroit Lions and halfback

Bob Sherman by the Pittsburgh

Steelers.

Eve of Tennessee, within minutes after naming him.

AND THE BEARS had to make a quick change of signals, because halfback Marv Woodson, whom the Bears had wanted as first choice, was grabbed shortly before by Baltimore.

Then, too, the Minnesota Vikings who last year lost their first three picks to the AFL — quickly signed their first two selections, tackle Carl Eller of Minnesota and end Hal Bedsole of Southern California.

Also signed while the clock almost stood still were Woodson by the Colts; quarterback Bill Munson of Utah State, No. 1 choice of the Los Angeles Rams; and tackle Hershell Turner of Kentucky, No. 2 pick by the St. Louis Cardinals.

The Freshmen crest Dorn Buna B Ram Freshmen in 1963 p. 8 in. on crest. Interclassmen of a pre-Freshman acts, and the Scott Clark

The Freshmen crest Dorn Buna B Ram Freshmen in 1963 p. 8 in. on crest. The

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Studio Matinee Presentations Set This Afternoon

Bridge Tournament
One play and the second act of another will be produced at today's Studio Matinee, Old Armory, at 3 p.m.

The first is a symbolic drama by poet William Butler Yeats. It is allegorical and lyrical in nature, using Irish characters. Electra Twymann, G. Atlanta, Ga., will direct it.

The other production will be the second act of a play by Arthur Miller, author of "Death of a Salesman." This play deals with the suspicion of witchcraft during the Puritan period of the 17th century. It will be directed by Hazel Hall, G. Dothan, Ala.

Both productions will be staged "in-the-round" with the audience seated on all sides of the acting area. It will be the first time this year that the Studio Theatre has used this arrangement — which has proved quite successful in past years.

'Miracle Worker' In Cedar Rapids

"The Miracle Worker," a play about Helen Keller as a child, and her teacher, Annie Sullivan, will be produced at the Cedar Rapids Community Theater beginning tonight.

The play, by William Gibson, will open at the Community Theatre, 124 Third St. SE, Cedar Rapids, at 8 tonight and run through Saturday.

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JFK Fund To Support Scholarships

A "John F. Kennedy Memorial Fund" to support scholarships and loans to University students was formally established at the second meeting of the John F. Kennedy Memorial Committee Tuesday afternoon in the Union.

A permanent dedication to the late president to be placed some where on campus was also discussed at the meeting attended by representatives of the town, faculty and the student body.

Committee members heard a report by Chuck Pelton, L2, Clinton, and Tom Stone, A3, Keokuk, on the distribution of letters and envelopes stating the purpose of the campaign and asking for donations.

The envelopes and letters were distributed to most housing units and dormitories where, according to Pelton, a "favorable reaction" was received. Material on the campaign is available at the Alumni House or at the Senate Office in the Union.

The Committee was formed Sunday, Nov. 24, following the assassination of President Kennedy. John Niemeyer, L3, Elkader, has been acting as the group's temporary chairman.

The Committee's next meeting is scheduled for Monday at 4:30 p.m. Appointments to the board of trustees and plans on how funds are to be solicited will be made at that time.

The Coffee Mill
Breakfasts
Full Menu
Open daily 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.
112 S. Dubuque

Former SUlowan—

'Peace Corps Was Rewarding'

By BEV BECKER
Staff Writer

"It's the most rewarding experience thus far in my life. I definitely gained more than I gave. The thing that's so wonderful about it is that it can happen to anybody, not just diplomats."

These were comments made by former SUlowan Kathleen Schoening of Council Bluffs, who recently returned from two years of duty in Chile with the Peace Corps.

Kathleen and 44 other Peace Corpsmen were the first group to serve in the Corps.

FOLLOWING AN eight-week training session at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind., Kathleen and her fellow corpsmen traveled to Lo Vasquez, Chile, which is located in the central valley near Valparaiso.

There the corpsmen spent six weeks learning about the language, customs, and about the people with whom they would work. The corpsmen received their training from members of the Chilean Institute of Rural Education, a nonsectarian organization that works with the Peace Corps to improve living facilities in Chile.

In her capacity as school nurse, Kathleen was responsible for seeing that all the girls received vaccinations as well as instruction in health education and mother and child care.

WHEN SHE WAS NOT working at the school, Kathleen helped with community development in the surrounding area.

Her work involved trying to raise the standard of living through consumer cooperatives and sewing projects. The Chilean girls learned to make men's work shirts and earned money

by selling them through the local cooperatives. The sewing machines had been supplied by CARE.

Kathleen says she was graciously received wherever she went. Some of her ideas were not welcomed so graciously, however. Kathleen recalls that Chilean mothers usually swaddled their babies by tying them tightly in a piece of cloth because they believed the baby's legs would grow straighter if they were swaddled.

Kathleen explained that in the United States mothers believed it is better to let babies kick freely. Kathleen isn't sure how many women changed their minds because of her talk, but she did convince her two Chilean co-workers to change their baby care habits.

The Chilean people are inquisitive about the United States, Kathleen says. "They asked about the President, farming, cities, movie stars,

and the race problem. People

from all levels of life asked, 'Why do you kill these people because they're black?'" Kathleen says. "I tried to explain the complexity of the problem, but no one can rationally justify it."

ALTHOUGH THERE ARE Negroes in the Chilean villages, the Negroes with the Peace Corps experienced what they called "favorable prejudice." The villagers were openly affectionate. A native who worked with Kathleen explained this reaction by saying, "The Chileans take pride that they are friendlier toward foreigners than are people of other nations."

Kathleen recalls that when she had finished her instructions in family care in one area, all her students hugged and kissed her and tried to block the doorway of the jeep so she couldn't leave. "I cried," she admits.

KATHLEEN LEARNED as well as taught. "At first I didn't put much faith in tico, a local

herb which the villagers used for colds. Later I found out it was a high source of vitamin C, and that certainly doesn't harm a person who has a cold," she says.

Kathleen received \$45 a month plus \$75 a month severance pay while she served in the Peace Corps. She received 30 days of vacation for each year she served.

Following her return to this country in August, Kathleen attended a training session for a Peace Corps group that went to Chile this fall. She was impressed by the progress which has been made in training recruits in the past two years.

"They are preparing people much more completely now in language and realistic living. About 50 per cent of the time is devoted to the study of Spanish," she says.

There now are 30 former SUlowans who are either in or have at one time been a part of the Peace Corps.

Pope Relaxes Controls Over His 3,000 Bishops

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope Paul Dec. 8.

VI relaxed Vatican controls over the Roman Catholic Church's 3,000 bishops Tuesday by making permanent many of their transitory rights and privileges.

In a personal decree entitled "The Pastoral Task," the Pope freed his bishops from the necessity of seeking Vatican authorization in the exercise of certain functions.

The Pope's action was considered a first step in decentralizing the concentrated power of the Roman Curia.

Pope Paul's decree appeared to support progressive bishops who favored the concept. Conservatives had opposed it.

The Roman Catholic ruler specifically granted the bishops 40 faculties or powers and seven privileges that previously had been given only on application to the Vatican.

The provisions go into effect

OVERWEIGHT?

LOSE POUNDS — GAIN PEP
Trimudex with Vitalon
EASY TO TAKE TABLETS
Lubin's Self-Service Drug
118 EAST WASHINGTON

Convenient One-Day Service

On Your Laundry

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IN BY 9 A.M.

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Dec. 6 10 A.M. - 4 P.M.

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Textiles - Carvings - Jewelry - Dolls

HAWKS ABROAD

L'ITINERAIRE

Seven Exciting Days Aboard The Liner
Hanseatic Sailing from New York June 9

61 DAYS IN EUROPE. HERE ARE JUST A FEW OF THE HIGHLIGHTS:

5 Days in London — besides the usual sightseeing there will be a meeting with the Secy. of the Conservative Party, and a visit to the House of Commons with a Member of Parliament.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON where you will attend an evening performance and visit the private members club, frequented by the cast.

4 Days in Scotland, including a day tour of the Trossachs.

Drive through Belgium and Holland to Amsterdam where you'll take a canal ride and have opportunity to visit the Rijksmuseum.

Journey down the Rhine valley to Cologne, Coblenz, Wiesbaden, Frankfurt and Heidelberg.

Travel the Romantic Road to Nurnberg and through Bavaria to Munich.

6 Interesting days in Austria. Dine at the Rathauskeller and visit the Grinzing Wine Gardens while in Vienna.

After visiting eastern Switzerland for two days you'll drive to magnificent Como in northern Italy.

Spend 13 wonderful days in Italy with time for bathing on the Italian Riviera. See Milan, Venice, Florence, Rome, Naples, Siena, Genoa.

Visit the French Riviera and Monaco, and then travel via Grenoble to Geneva and 3 more days in scenic Switzerland.

Across France to Paris for 4½ days in France. Enjoy an evening with French students either at a Son of Lumiere, or a cruise on the Seine.

Fly to Dublin for a 4 day visit to Ireland. Morning reception by the Lord Mayor of Dublin. Meet with students of Trinity College for an evening of Irish Folk Dancing and Music.

Board your jet liner for the return flight to New York or extend your visit if you wish.

Price including 2 or more meals per day; accommodations, based on two sharing a room; all sightseeing as per Itinerary; minimum accommodations on the HANSEATIC, tourist class on all air portions; land transportation; all for only

\$118900

Price based on a minimum of 25 members. Tour limited to no more than 35 members.

Stop in soon and get your brochure describing this tour in detail.

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Science and Health is available at all Christian Science Reading Rooms and at many college bookstores. Paperback Edition \$1.50.

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