

the Daily Iowan

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Iowa City, Iowa — Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1964

City Seeks Revamp Aid

For the story on the 'Injun Explorer,' a scientific earth satellite, see page six.

In the Congo —

Missionary Alive; Talks Under Way

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP) — Congo rebels indicated Tuesday that U.S. missionary Dr. Paul Carlson, who had been sentenced to die at noon Monday as an alleged spy, was still alive and negotiations were under way over his fate.

Efforts to save Carlson — if he is alive — were made by Prime Minister Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya at the request of the United States. Kenyatta urged the rebels to spare Carlson on humanitarian grounds.

A BROADCAST from the rebel capital at Stanleyville — heard in Kenya — said that a mass demonstration took place during the day outside the home of rebel President Christophe Gbenye, with the crowd shouting for Carlson's immediate execution.

This was the first word suggesting that Carlson was still alive since the rebels said they planned to execute him Monday and then fell silent on his fate.

Tuesday's broadcast said Gbenye told the demonstrators that everyone wanted peace and that this was a continuation of the policy of Patrice Lumumba, leftist former premier of the Congo killed in the early days of independence.

The broadcast said Gbenye met Monday with the U.S. consul — presumably Michael Hoyt — and discussed the question of prisoners of war. The radio said that present at the meeting were two unidentified officials who defended Carlson at his trial on espionage charges.

This was presumably done by radio because the United States does not have direct contact with the rebel headquarters at Stanleyville in the eastern Congo.

Wright said he had no information to confirm a Stanleyville radio broadcast that the rebel president, Christophe Gbenye, had been negotiating with the U.S. consul on Carlson.

He said the U.S. consular staff is the "prisoner" of the insurgents and has been unable to communicate with the State Department.

The rebel government contends that Carlson, 36, is a spy and a major in the U.S. armed forces. American officials deny this, saying he is a medical missionary.

The new U.S. appeal followed a plea by Secretary of State Dean Rusk asking Kenya's Prime Minister Jomo Kenyatta to help save Carlson. Kenya is chairman of an African committee to end the Congo civil war.

Insurgents Asked To Spare Captives

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States Government appealed directly to Congo insurgents Tuesday night for the safety of Dr. Paul Carlson and other Americans in rebel hands.

The U.S. appeal said America stands ready to cooperate in proposed international arrangements "to protect and evacuate innocent civilians."

The U.S. Government, it said, holds the rebel leadership "directly and personally responsible" for the welfare of Carlson, a missionary under rebel death sentence, and for all the 60 American citizens in the insurgents' area.

State Department Press Officer Marshall Wright said the U.S. appeal was issued by the American ambassador to Leopoldville, G. McMurtrie Godley.

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Schmidhauser: 'Press Will Affect Congress'

By SUE OWENS
Staff Writer

Congressman-elect John Schmidhauser, former U of I political science professor, believes the temper of the national press will determine to a large extent the success of the incoming Congress.

Speaking to the U of I Young Democrats last night, Schmidhauser said some people in the Washington press corps think the recent Democratic sweep was a "quirk of fate."

"At a party in Washington the other evening, members of the press asked me how I dared get elected and upset the two-party system," Schmidhauser said.

SCHMIDHAUSER explained that he fears congressmen will eventually believe that passage of Democratic legislation by the overwhelming Democratic majority is "immoral and unfair."

Commenting on straight ticket voting Schmidhauser said, "The election was a clear mandate for Democrats and not a case of state and local level candidates riding in on Johnson's coattails."

Schmidhauser also said he would vote to discipline Congressman John Bell Williams of Mississippi and Albert W. Watson, both Democrats who supported Barry Goldwater in the recent election.

Schmidhauser explained that the Democratic party has a major obligation to discipline itself and that disciplining wayward congressmen such as Williams and Watson would be a pointed lesson for Southern Democrats who vote Republican during congressional sessions but gain reelection as Democrats.

THE CONGRESSMAN-ELECT mentioned several pieces of legislation being discussed by the men and women who will compose the 90th Congress. Schmidhauser said he expects medicare to be passed during the session and workmen's compensation and social security to be strengthened.

He speculated that a bill might be presented calling for renunciation of reapportionment and the "one man, one vote" decision of the Supreme Court. "I would vote against such a bill," Schmidhauser said.

Schmidhauser was questioned about changes in the method of selection of congressional committeemen. He replied that one plan being considered involved giving the speaker of the house much more power in making the selections. "This would diminish the strength of seniority," Schmidhauser noted.

"THIS CHANGE would lead, however, to committee members with a more national outlook," Schmidhauser explained, "because committee members would come from other than one-party dominated areas."

"Previously the South was the one-party dominated area," Schmidhauser said. "Now, New England and the Midwest are in that category."



Project Discussed

Dr. Ernest Smith, president of Rust College in Holly Springs, Miss., discusses the Mississippi Support Project organized here with Robert Michaelson, administrative director of the School of Religion, and the Rev. Fred Penny, pastor of the

African Methodist Episcopal Church. Smith spoke on "Negro Education and the Freedom Movement" Tuesday night in the Senate Chamber of Old Capitol.

—Photo by Jim Wessels

Smith Gives Role to Educators

By LINDA WEINER
Staff Writer

After the sit-ins, then what?

Ernest Smith, president of predominantly Negro Rust College in Holly Springs, Miss., gave his answer to this question to an audience of about 100 Tuesday evening in the Senate Chamber of Old Capitol.

Smith, who was a pastor of a Methodist church in Texas before his appointment at Rust in 1957, presented his answer in terms of the role of Negro education in the freedom movement.

"THE ROAD to where we are in 1964 is lined with sit-ins, lie-ins and at Rust, study-ins — organized by the administration," said Smith.

"But now that the protest has been made, it is up to the educators to carry the movement along toward its new goals," he said.

In Smith's opinion, there is no question as to what the Negro wants.

"THE GOALS, which used to be fragmentary, have changed," he said. "The goals of the Negro freedom movement are the goals of America. The aim of the Negro is to be as indistinguishable as possible."

"This is hard for even the moderate to understand," Smith added.

Smith believes that the freedom movement will turn to the educators because the previous leaders have all been educated men and women.

"The next big step will be, with all education steps, a cautious one," Smith said. "Not cautious because of repressed desires or thwarted dreams, but because this is the way education moves — slowly."

SMITH OUTLINED three major jobs of the Negro educator. The first is to interpret the varying moods of the Negro people.

"It comes as a great surprise to some people to learn that all Negroes don't think alike," said Smith.

The second major job of the educators is to supplant the latent enthusiasm students have for civil rights with practical activities that "will make them truly effective civil rights workers."

According to Smith, the unrehearsed, unrestrained demonstration is almost gone.

HE ILLUSTRATED his point

GRAPHIC ARTS TALK

The implications of technology to society will be discussed by the head of the Department of Design of the Royal Ontario Museum of Toronto, Canada, at 8 p.m. Friday in the House Chamber of Old Capitol.

with his own experience of going to the Post Office and being overlooked by the postmaster.

"Instead of either leaving or saying that I was next, I just stand there and leave the burden of the situation on the postmaster," explained Smith. "He has to be the one to say something."

"We must prepare students to protest on this new level," he said.

The third job of the Negro educator is to make the students aware of the new opportunities that are available.

"We don't like to think of it in this manner, but it has become almost fashionable to hire Negroes."

SAROYAN'S COMEDY BEGINS 4-DAY RUN

Four down-and-out characters share their home — the stage of an abandoned theater — with a family even worse off than they are in William Saroyan's "The Cave Dwellers," which will open a four-day run at 8 p.m. today in the Montgomery Hall at the Four-H

Smith. The cast of the play includes Ron Van Lieu as King; Josephine Gillette, Queen; Paul Pancotto, Duke; Nan Withers, Girl; Jim Spigener, Father; Kate Vachon, Mother and Young Queen; John Fink, Gorky (the bear); Don Foster, Silent Boy and Young Man; Walter Burnett, Wrecking Crew Boss; Danny Cheeks, Jamie; Jack Lynch, Opponent; and Sally Wilson, Woman with Dog.

Tickets for the play may be purchased at the door.

The play is being presented by the Iowa City Community Theater. David Hundhausen, G. Milwaukee, is directing the play as a thesis project under the supervision of Dr. Jean Scharfenberg, assistant professor of speech.

According to Hundhausen the play takes an optimistic view of life and illustrates that the "wonderful thing about man is that he is able to endure."

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He told of his experiences as a part-time preacher and his "slipping back into the evil ways of corn liquor."

Hughes said he decided once to "quit riding the fence."

"Now on one side of the fence was preaching," he said, "and on the other side was blues." He had so much trouble making up his mind which way to go that he wrote "Preachin' Blues" as a compromise.

The Folklore Club is the newest University organization, being for-

Grant Would Finance Urban Renewal Study

By MIKE TONER
Staff Writer

Iowa City moved a step closer to a remodeled central business district Tuesday night when the City Council passed a resolution asking the Federal Government for \$171,000 to begin a study of urban renewal.

If the tentative plan is carried to completion, 20 blocks in the downtown area will be cleared of undesirable buildings and rehabilitated within five years, according to City Planner Earl Stewart.

IF THE federal grant is approved by the Housing and Finance Agency, Iowa City will receive the funds to conduct a 12-month study of urban renewal potential. Provisions have been made for a possible six-month extension of the study, which would begin Feb. 1, 1965.

If after the study has been completed, the city decides not to proceed with an urban renewal program, none of the federal money would need to be repaid.

IF IOWA CITY proceeds with urban renewal, the federal grant would be added to the total cost of rehabilitation. Tentative plans call for a total net cost of \$10 million, three-fourths of which would come from federal funds.

The tentative program assumes city purchase and resale of 80 percent of the buildings in the area bordered by Iowa Avenue on the north, Gilbert Street on the east, Court Street on the south, and the Iowa River on the west.

This program would call for the following:

- Removal of substandard housing and realization of a new supply of housing in the downtown area.
- Elimination of the fire and safety hazards in present frame buildings.

Although he believes that this is against the general aim of "inclusiveness," Smith stated that the new generation of Negroes must be challenged and made responsive to these new opportunities and responsibilities.

UNDER SMITH'S direction, Rust College has adopted several programs aimed at teaching students to recognize responsibilities.

"When we send students out to practice teach, they are told that they will be partially graded on the involvement they have in organizations in the community," Smith said. "And if there are no organizations, they must try to start such things as a PTA, community groups and even voter registration drives.

"If a student is to teach in a predominantly Negro area, he must be able to educate the community about these organizations," he said.

Smith said that Rust directs the students to take "a good honest look at the political and economic systems, so they will understand what is happening."

During the question period after his speech, Smith was asked to assess the value of the COFO summer volunteer program.

"The most valuable part of this project, in my opinion, was that Negro children were exposed to thousands of decent white people," Smith answered. "These children were growing up with a hatred, which was curtailed when these college students shared with them on an equal basis."

Smith did not feel that Negro colleagues would die out with integration.

"When the Negro goes into a new life, he should take something with him," Smith said. "Rust College has almost a 100 years of history that should not go down the drain."

Smith's appearance was sponsored by the Mississippi Support project, organized by several faculty members on campus.

Councilman William Maas again objected to the Iowa City City

RELGION LECTURE —

Dr. Gertrud Luckner, a member of the German Caritas Charity Organization, will lecture on "A Catholic Discovers Israel" at 8 p.m. Thursday, in the House Chambers of Old Capitol.

The lecture is sponsored by the School of Religion, the Graduate Chapter of Newman Club and the Hillel Foundation.

For Folksinger House —

Blues Win Over Preachin'

Eddie (Son) House, a rediscovered Mississippi Delta blues singer, presented the first concert of the newly formed University of Iowa Folklore Club Tuesday night in the New Chemistry Auditorium.

Son House, who performed before about 200 people, sang songs from his memories of 30 years ago as well as songs of his own composition. Many of his songs concern his long hours of work for meager pay during the depression.

The Folklore Club is the newest University organization, being for-

mally recognized by the Student Senate just a week ago. The purpose of the club according to its president, Lee

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENT



PAGE 2 WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, 1964 Iowa City, Iowa

The 'do-nothings'

WE WERE AMUSED by the tone of discussion of Tuesday's Soapbox Sound-off in the lobby of the Union's Goldfeather Room.

Since the elections are finished it appears the primary object of "sound-off" attack is the Student Senate. We are, of course, the first to agree that the Senate (or any other campus organization) should be criticized. Constructive criticism can be a great impetus to accomplishment.

Much criticism directed at the Senate, however, was not particularly constructive. Speakers complained "the Senate doesn't do anything."

No one was specific about what that "something" should be. There were remarks about the "parking problem" and the "housing problem," but there were no suggestions for specific action.

We agree that everyone should have a parking space and a decent place to live. We also agree that this is often not the case now. But is this the blame of Senate inaction?

The University administration, the Board of Regents, the City of Iowa City — all of these entities are concerned with these problems. There is just no simple "something" to be done.

A planner is being hired by the University to bring order to the campus. Iowa City is making plans for urban renewal. The Board of Regents is studying new means of raising funds for needed construction projects.

As an organ of the student body the Senate is also concerned with these problems, and it is doing "something." A Senate parking committee has been studying the parking problem and should make a report before the first of the year.

A Senate housing investigation — including both University and private housing — is scheduled within the next two months.

These studies will hopefully bring some first-hand information from students regarding student problems, and they should also make the problems more clearly understood by students.

When information on housing and parking is presented to the Senate, that body will be in a position to do "something" — depending upon the nature of its findings.

If some changes in the Code of Student Life would help the parking problem, a resolution should be sent to the Committee on Student Life. If parking ramps or apartment houses are needed, this information should be made available to the University, the City and the Board of Regents to aid them in their work.

The Senate is not an end-all, know-all body as some might think. It is — or at least should be — a voice of the students.

If it appears that the Senate is not doing anything, it may be because it is deaf to the demands of the student body — or may also be they have nothing to say.

—Jon Van

OFFICIAL DAILY BULLETIN



University Calendar

Wednesday, November 18
8 p.m. — SUI Symphony Concert — Union.

Thursday, November 19
3:30 p.m. — Colloquium: James Joyce, Irish Poet — 210 U. Hall.
8 p.m. — Lecture, "Shakespearean Music and Our Times," Prof. Robert Donington — Old Capitol.

8 p.m. — Lecture, "A Catholic Discovers Israel," Dr. Gertrude Luckner — Old Capitol.
8 p.m. — Movie, "Strange Deception," Cinema 16 — 223 Chemistry Bldg.

Friday, November 20
Magazine Day in Iowa City, seminar — Old Capitol.

United Auto Workers Foreign Affairs Seminar — Union.

2:30 p.m. — Fortran, seminar — 225 Chemistry Bldg.
8 p.m. — Faculty Wind Ensemble — Music Bldg.

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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AUDIT BUREAU
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CIRCULATIONS

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Editorial Prof. Arthur M. Johnson

America grew from many ethnic roots

By JOHN F. KENNEDY
(This was the book on which President Kennedy was working at the time of his assassination.)

The name "America" was given to this continent by a German mapmaker, Martin Waldseemüller, to honor an Italian explorer, Amerigo Vespucci. The three ships which discovered America sailed under a Spanish flag, were commanded by an Italian sea captain, and included in their crews an Englishman, an Irishman, a Jew and a Negro.

Long before the colonies were settled, the Spanish and French explorers left evidences of their visits on great expanses of the American wilderness: the Spanish in a wide area across the southern part of the country, from Florida, where they founded St. Augustine, our oldest city, in 1535, through Texas and New Mexico, to California; the French up and down the Mississippi and Ohio River valleys.

Spanish influence can be seen today in our architecture, in the old missions, in family names and place names such as Los Angeles, San Francisco and Sacramento; the French influence is apparent in many towns and cities still bearing the names of the original settlements, such as Detroit, Champlain and La Salle.

The FIRST wave of settlement came with the colonists at Jamestown in 1607 and at Plymouth in 1620. It was predominantly English in origin. The urge for greater economic opportunity, together with the desire for religious freedom, impelled these people to leave their homes. Of all the groups that have come to America, these settlers had the most difficult physical environment to master, but the easiest social adjustment to make. They fought a rugged land, and that was hard. But they built a society in their own image, and never knew the hostility of the old toward the new that succeeding groups would meet.

The English, the numerical majority of the first settlers, gave America the basic foundation of its institutions: our form of government, our common law, our language, our tradition of freedom of religious worship. Some of these concepts have been modified as the nation has grown, but the basic elements remain. Those who came later built upon these foundations. But America was settled by immigrants from many countries, with diverse national

French colonial immigration had two main sources. The Protestant Huguenots came here in considerable numbers after persecution resumed as the result of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. The Catholic "Acadians" came here after their exile from Nova Scotia in 1755 when that land fell under British rule.

The pre-Revolutionary Irish immigration is usually referred to as Scotch-Irish, since it consisted largely of Scots who had settled in Ireland during the seventeenth century.

THESE WERE the frontiersmen, ideally suited by their previous environment and experience to spearhead the drive against the colonial frontiers. They pushed out almost at once to the edge of the wilderness in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Maine, and down the Great Valley to the Carolina Piedmont. Through them, Presbyterianism became a powerful force on the frontier. The Scotch Presbyterians founded many institutions of higher learning, beginning with Princeton in 1746.

In 1683, thirteen German families arrived in Philadelphia. They were the forerunners of a substantial migration from Germany. With them there also came Swiss, Alsatians, Dutch and

ethnic and social backgrounds.

The Dutch settled near Amsterdam and explored the Hudson River. The Swedes came to Delaware. Polish, German and Italian craftsmen were eagerly solicited to join the struggling Virginia colonists in Jamestown. The Germans and Swiss opened up the back country in Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia and the Carolinas. The Scots and the Irish were in the vanguard that advanced the frontier beyond the Alleghenies.

At one time it seemed the continent might ultimately divide into three language sections: English, Spanish and French. But the English victories over the Spanish resulted in the creation of an indivisible country, with the same language, customs and government. Yet each ethnic group left its own imprint on the new land.

Over 2,000 Jews came to this country in pre-Revolutionary days. Most of them were from Spain and Portugal. Some established themselves in the Dutch colony of Nieuw Amsterdam. Others settled in Newport, Rhode Island, then a thriving center of the maritime trade. Many prospected as merchants in the West Indies trade, which included sugar, rum and molasses.

Among the earliest settlers in Pennsylvania were Welsh farmers who came here for economic reasons. In the years 1683-99, they were augmented by Welsh Quakers who came to escape religious persecution. Their presence is reflected by such place names as Bryn Mawr and Radnor, and in the sturdy farmhouses of the area, still standing after almost three hundred years.

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Italians prominent in American life. As early as 1610, craftsmen were brought from Italy by the colony of Virginia to start a glass trade. Later, in all the large cities there were Italian doctors, merchants, innkeepers and teachers.

Poles, too, were present in pre-Revolutionary America. Most of them were farmers, but some settled in what is now New York City, where one of them, Dr. Alexander Kurucz (Curtius), a prominent physician, founded the first Latin school. Pre-Revolutionary America also included Greeks, Russians and other Slavs, immigrants from Southeastern and Eastern Europe.

BETWEEN a third and a half of the fighting men of the Revolutionary Army were of Scottish or Scotch-Irish descent. Many of those at Valley Forge were German.

A Pole of Portuguese-Jewish origin, Haym Salomon, risked his life to gain vital intelligence for the American cause. A Scotch-Irish immigrant, Robert Morris, helped finance the war.

A gravestone in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia reads: "Here lies the remains of John Lewis, who slew the Irish lord, settled in Augusta County, located the town of Staunton and furnished five sons to fight the battles of the American revolution." Statements like this not only speak eloquently of the contribution of one Irish family, but represent the sacrifices of many immigrants to this country even before it had won its independence.

DURING THE Revolutionary War itself, men came from many other lands to help the new nation. Two Poles helped turn the tide toward victory. Thaddeus Kosciuszko became an aide to General Washington and a major general in the engineers. Count Casimir Pulaski rose to the rank of general, fought heroically at Brandywine, Trenton and in other decisive engagements.

They still wear their traditional clothing and follow traditional customs, providing, like the Caucasians, a picturesque addition to the American scene.

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cruits into a disciplined army. A Frenchman, Marquis de Lafayette, has become something of an American folk hero in the part in the Revolution.

BETWEEN a third and a half of the fighting men of the Revolutionary Army were of Scottish or Scotch-Irish descent. Many of those at Valley Forge were German.

A Pole of Portuguese-Jewish origin, Haym Salomon, risked his life to gain vital intelligence for the American cause. A Scotch-Irish immigrant, Robert Morris, helped finance the war.

A gravestone in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia reads: "Here lies the remains of John Lewis, who slew the Irish lord, settled in Augusta County, located the town of Staunton and furnished five sons to fight the battles of the American revolution." Statements like this not only speak eloquently of the contribution of one Irish family, but represent the sacrifices of many immigrants to this country even before it had won its independence.

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Dixon Leads Symphony In 2nd Concert Tonight

The University Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Prof. James Dixon, will present its second concert of the season at 8 tonight in the Main Lounge of the Union.

The first number of the program will be "Masonic Funeral Music" by Mozart. Mozart composed this piece in 1784 for the double funeral of two brother masons, and it is one of six of his compositions having Masonic connections.

Bass horns are used in this piece. Because they are so rare, two of these horns were lent to the orchestra by a musical instrument company.

"Three Places in New England" by Charles Ives will be the orchestra's second presentation.

The first of the "Three Places" is Boston Common where a St. Gaudens statue of Col. Shaw and his Colored Regiment stands, a memorial to a Revolutionary War hero.

The second movement is "Putnam's Camp," named after another Revolutionary War memorial, this one to Gen. Israel Putnam. In this piece "two bands" playing different marches approach and pass each other, as they did in Ives' boyhood home of Danbury, Connecticut.

According to the composer, "Putnam's Camp" is a musical fantasy dreamed by a child who falls asleep on a hill overlooking the old camp. The child once again sees the place filled with soldiers and bands as it was during the war.

The third movement of "Three Places" is "The Housatonic at Stockbridge," named after a poem by Robert Underwood Johnson.

Following intermission the orchestra will present "Piano Concerto No. 2 in B-Flat, Op. 83" by



PROFESSOR JAMES DIXON
Conducts Symphony Orchestra

Brahms with William Doppmann, associate professor of music as soloist.

The concerto is in four movements: "Allegro non Troppo," "Allegro Appassionato (Scherzo)," "Andante," and "Allegretto Grazioso."

Computers Record Grades, Won't Replace Teachers

Computers are now recording the grades of many pupils in Iowa City schools.

This is not a step toward replacing teachers, but it may cut down on much of their tedious work.

Prof: More Use Of 'Safe' Roads May Up Death Toll

A warning that new highway construction designed to save lives may actually be making the system more deadly has come from John J. O'Mara, associate professor of civil engineering.

He expressed this opinion in the October issue of "Civil Engineering" magazine.

O'Mara recommended a reduction in the amount of travel by motor vehicles, use of other forms of passenger transportation and diversion of truck traffic to railroads and airlines.

"It is ironic," he said, "that present public policy is increasing the highway slaughter by encouraging more and more highway travel while at the same time it is throwing away a railroad transportation system which is at least 10 times safer."

Bell Builds Facility For Direct Dialing

The day when Iowa City persons can dial any of 80 million telephones in the United States and Canada within 30 seconds is not far off, according to Roy Williams,

manager of Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. here.

Modernization and remodeling of the present building at 302 S. Lime St. is scheduled for mid-1965. The building will then house equipment for direct distance dialing and local switching to accommodate future telephone growth in Iowa City.

HISTORY OF AFRICA

PARIS — A general history of Africa is to be published by the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization within 10 years, the UNESCO general conference has decided.

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Bane Lists Goals In Foreign Policy

David Bane, senior foreign service officer and guest lecturer in political science, told the Kiwanis Club Tuesday noon, "The central theme of American foreign policy is to make the world safe for the human species."

He explained that the United States is trying to achieve this goal through four objectives. First, the United States will maintain a military deterrence. Second, the nation will join with the free world in partnership in the interest of security and through foreign aid will attempt to help weak nations.

Third, the United States will support the United Nations as a peace-keeping instrument. Last, in its search for peace, the United States will seek to narrow differences with nations with which it does not agree.

Lt. Arthur Crowell and four men of his detachment of 13, who are the honor guard over President Hoover's grave in West Branch, were guests at the luncheon.

Transportation will be provided.

Course Open To Teachers Of Science

Applications are now being accepted for the second semester of courses in the 1965-66 In-Service Institute for Secondary Science Teachers to be held each Saturday during spring semester at the University of Iowa.

Instruction will be offered at stellar astronomy and field botany by Iowa faculty members.

The institute is supported by a \$17,000 National Science Foundation grant and is designed to supplement the teacher's knowledge of science and provide information on the use of new science teaching materials. This fall, 60 teachers are enrolled in physics, geology and astronomy classes.

Teachers selected for the program will be exempt from tuition and will receive a \$10 book allowance plus travel expenses. Most classes will meet from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. each Saturday.

Applications and further information may be obtained from Prof. Robert E. Yager, director of science education.

Bowen Inauguration Dec. 5

The first University of Iowa presidential inauguration in nearly 24 years will be held Saturday, Dec. 5 for President Howard R. Bowen.

The ceremony will be held at 3:30 p.m. in the Field House. It will be open to the public. Invited guests from colleges and universities across the country, academic and learned societies, government, the University faculty and student body and alumni groups will also attend.

The most recent inauguration held on this campus was that of Dr. Virgil M. Hancher on May 24, 1941. He

BOWEN
retired July 1, and was succeeded by Dr. Bowen, former president of Grinnell College.

GREETINGS will be brought to President Bowen at the ceremony by Professor J. Richard Wilmet, chairman of the Faculty Council; Wallace Snyder, Lt. Belle Plaine,

leges and public schools will bring greetings to the University at the luncheon.

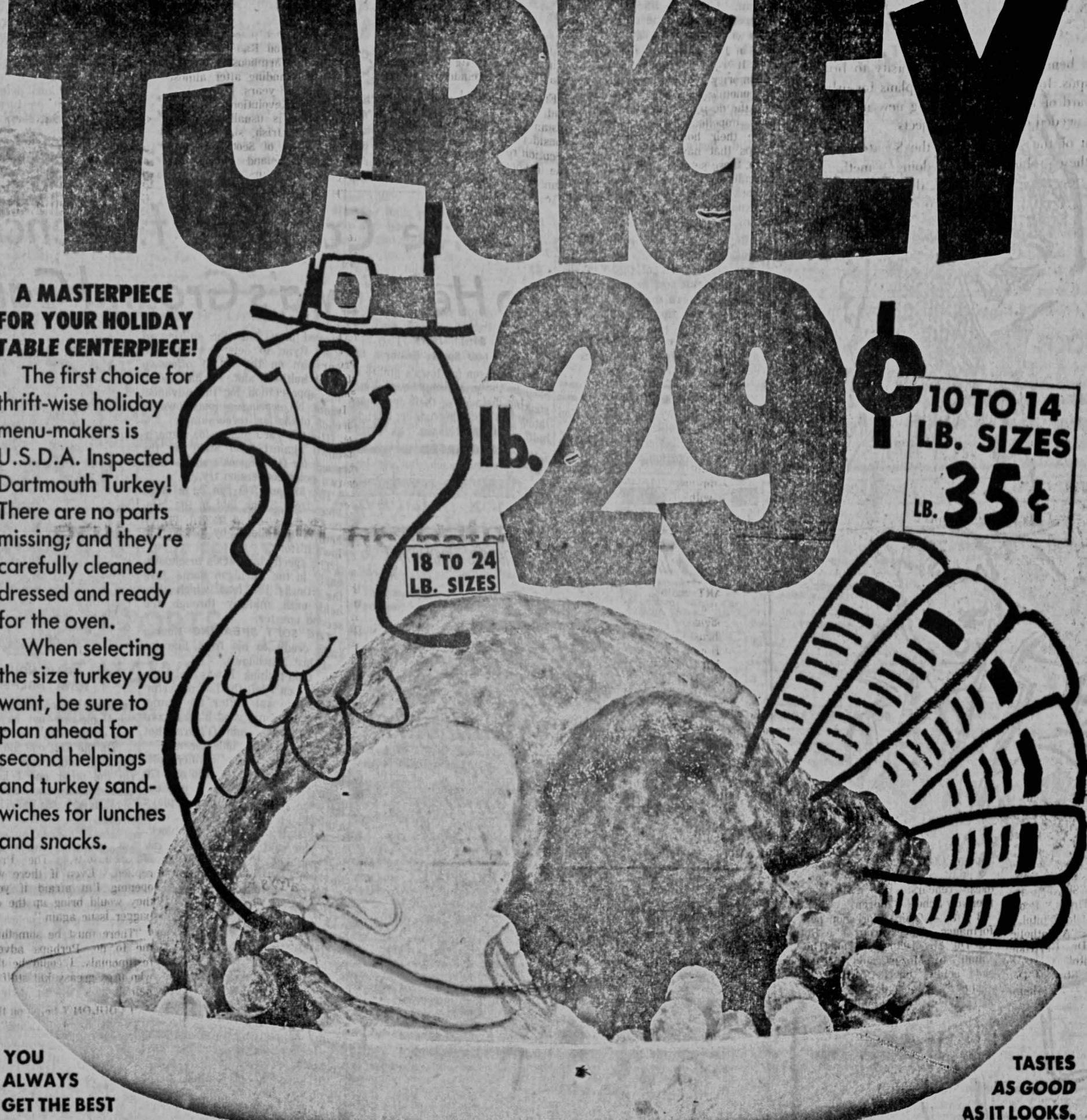
AFTER the ceremony and the investiture of the new president by A. W. Nochren, Spencer, president of the State Board of Regents, a reception will be held in the Field House.

Other events in the three days prior to the inauguration will include two concerts, a University Theatre play, an exhibition of Impressionist art, and a Commonwealth Conference on legislative research.

An inaugural luncheon will be held in the Union. Representatives of Iowa's public and private colleges, universities, junior colleges, Soviet Union English or Russian reviews & Marxist analysis; theoretical articles and analysis of Soviet foreign policy. One year subscription . . . \$3.50

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Leave bird in original wrap and place on shelf in refrigerator for 2 to 4 days depending on size. Or, place bird under running water, allow 2 to 6 hours.

To be on the safe side, plan 1 to 1½ pounds of turkey per person.

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Rub ½ to 1½ teaspoon salt into the wishbone and body cavities 6 to 8 hours before stuffing. Allowing ¾ cup dressing per pound of turkey, stuff lightly into turkey.

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Irish Poll 34 of 45 First Place Votes

By WILL GRIMSLY

Associated Press Sports Writer

Notre Dame was an overwhelming choice Tuesday as the nation's No. 1 college football team, and opinions varied widely on what makes the Fighting Irish great.

The Fighting Irish moved closer to a perfect season and national championship — their first since 1949 — by smothering Michigan State last weekend 34-7.

In the weekly Associated Press poll, Notre Dame drew 34 of the 45 first-place votes from a panel of sports writers and broadcasters and moved farther ahead of sec-

ond-place Alabama, 24-7 winner over Georgia Tech.

Arkansas and Nebraska, also unbeaten and slated to clash in Dallas' Cotton Bowl, held the Nos. 3 and 4 positions, followed by Texas, No. 5; Michigan, No. 6; Ohio State, No. 7; Louisiana State, No. 8; Syracuse No. 9, and Oregon, No. 10.

The Irish have two opponents left on their 10-game schedule — Iowa Saturday and then Southern California.

The Top Ten with first place votes, records and points:

1. Notre Dame (34)	8-0	428
2. Alabama (9)	9-0	400
3. Arkansas (2)	9-0	361
4. Nebraska	9-0	307
5. Texas	8-1	246
6. Michigan	7-3	235
7. Ohio State	7-2	232
8. Louisiana State	6-1-1	132
9. Syracuse	7-2	95
10. Oregon	7-1-1	95

Mets Sign Yogi Berra As a Coach

NEW YORK (AP) — Yogi Berra, a Yankee for 18 years, joined his old boss Casey Stengel Tuesday as a coach for the New York Mets. If the 39-year-old ex-catcher can get in shape during spring training he will be a player-coach and pinch hitter.

FIRED AS Yankee manager the day after he lost the World Series to the St. Louis Cardinals, Berra will benefit by a rare salary arrangement. In addition to the reported \$40,000 a year salary from the Mets he will get an additional \$25,000 from the Yankees.

Berra said when the Yanks signed him a special field consultant after firing him as manager that the contract contained an escape clause that gave him permission to take any other offer and still get the \$25,000.

"I'm not bitter," said Berra in answer to a question at a mammoth news conference at Shea Stadium. "I had 18 fine years over there. They took me off the sandlots in St. Louis when the Cardinals and Browns didn't want to sign me."

"THEY SAID they wanted to make a change. I had no idea they weren't going to hire me as manager again." He left no bones of Did Berra want to manage again?

"I don't know," he said. "I worked for Casey for 12 years and I know I can learn a lot more from him. I might."

Both Berra and George Weiss, president of the Mets and former general manager of the Yankees, emphasized there was no agreement for Berra eventually to succeed Stengel. However, Weiss and Berra have a man-to-man agreement that Yogi will be free to take a manager's job if one turns up elsewhere.

WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL

The U. of I Women's Recreation Association will start intramural volleyball activities tonight at 7 in the large portion of the Women's gym.



Casey Has Got Yogi Back

Manager Casey Stengel of the New York Mets wears a Stengel grin as he looks at a wirephoto of Yogi Berra, who was signed Tuesday to join Casey as a coach. Stengel was at his Glendale, Calif., home. He told Berra by phone: "Very, very glad to have you back again, Yogi." Stengel and Berra were together on the New York Yankees for 12 years.

—AP Wirephoto

Nourse Comes Off Bench To Help Iowa's Ground Game

By BILL PIERROT
Assistant Sports Editor

A big reason for Iowa's ability to stay in the game and keep within striking distance of their opponents lately has been the running of right halfback Craig Nourse.

NOURSE STARTED the season sitting on the bench, but his im-

proved play, plus the shifting of Karl Ryan to defensive halfback put him on the No. 1 offensive right halfback slot. He has shown his appreciation for the advancement by scoring a touchdown in each of the last three games.

His one-yard plunge for a touchdown against Ohio State set the stage for Gary Snook's now famous two point conversion try.

His 87-yard TD run on a short pass from Snook late in the Minnesota game set a record for the longest touchdown by passing in Iowa history.

The speedy halfback's touchdown early in the Michigan game gave the Hawks the lead which they held until midway through the second quarter.

THE SOFT SPEAKING Nourse gave credit to his front line for that last touchdown.

"I didn't think I was going to score when I left the line of scrimmage," he said after the game. "But I got some good blocks from Niland, Budzik and O'Hara that really opened the hole for me."

Nourse, one of the smaller halfbacks in the Big 10 at 5'10 and 170 pounds, said he doesn't particularly fear the big linemen he plays against.

"I just try to follow my blocking," he said. "When you're my size you can't use a lot of power and you can't bowl them over. You just have to run through the holes."

NOURSE REPORTS he has been clocked in 9.8 for the 100 yards.

When asked if he could beat teammate Dalton Kimble, he said, "He might beat me by a step or two, but it would be close."

This season, Nourse has 18 points, 246 yards rushing, and 10 pass receptions for 173 yards. Saturday he had 37 yards on seven carries and 30 yards on one pass reception.

"I have no preference as to catching passes or rushing," Nourse said. "My only preference is to win."

Coch Jerry Burns has praise for Craig, saying "He's a smart heads up ballplayer who has been doing an excellent job for us." Burns said, "We certainly hope he continues to improve."

NOURSE'S PLAY wasn't flawless though Saturday, as Iowa's old nemesis, the fumble, bothered him.

"On those two fumbles it was a

combination of them hitting me hard and my not having a good grip on the ball," he said.

"On the first one the guy tackled the ball, and it was a good tackle. On the other one I had the ball tucked away too high under my arm, as if I was carrying a loaf of bread."

Nourse prepped at the same high school in Flint, Mich., as his Hawkeye teammates, Kimble and guard Carl Harris. The influence of the Hawkeyes' Michigan-dominated coaching staff played a big part in bringing these gridiron heroes.

Nourse exemplified the fighting spirit the Hawks have shown all year by stating that Iowa will give undefeated and top rated Notre Dame a run for their money this Saturday.

Kimble Back In Shape For Irish

Coach Burns called Iowa's Tuesday workout a good practice with lots of spirit shown by the players.

HE SAID DALTON KIMBLE, who has been hampered by a leg injury for the past two weeks, was running the best since the Purdue game.

"Kimble's problem of cutting properly, which was evident in last Saturday's game with Michigan, seems to be eliminated," he said.

Two injury problems to note are defensive halfback Terry Ferry, who has some bruised stomach

muscles, and offensive halfback Tom Knutson, who has a knee injury. Both are expected to make the Notre Dame trip.

Five other injuries are less serious.

Tackle Bill Briggs has a shoulder injury, linebacker Del Gehrke has a sprained ankle, defensive halfback Ivory McDowell has a minor leg injury, guard John Niland has a leg laceration while guard Bernie Budzik has a minor knee injury.

BURNS DESCRIBED Notre Dame as having a well-balanced team with an exceptional defense.

"They use a somewhat complicated and unorthodox defense but always can rely on its effectiveness. If it has any vulnerability, it might be defense against a passing attack. Our main problems are to set up a defense against their complicated offense patterns and to move the ball against him."

"Also a problem is the fact that the game is at Notre Dame before a spirited crowd that makes it tough on visiting teams."

Renewal of Coach Burns' 3-Year Contract Doubtful

Jerry Burns has another year to go his three-year contract, but it seems doubtful that he will get a renewal on it this year.

However, if the Iowa Athletic Board doesn't renew Burns' contract this year, it doesn't necessarily mean 1965 will be his last year.

IN FACT, the Athletic Board may do away with more than one-year contracts for all coaches.

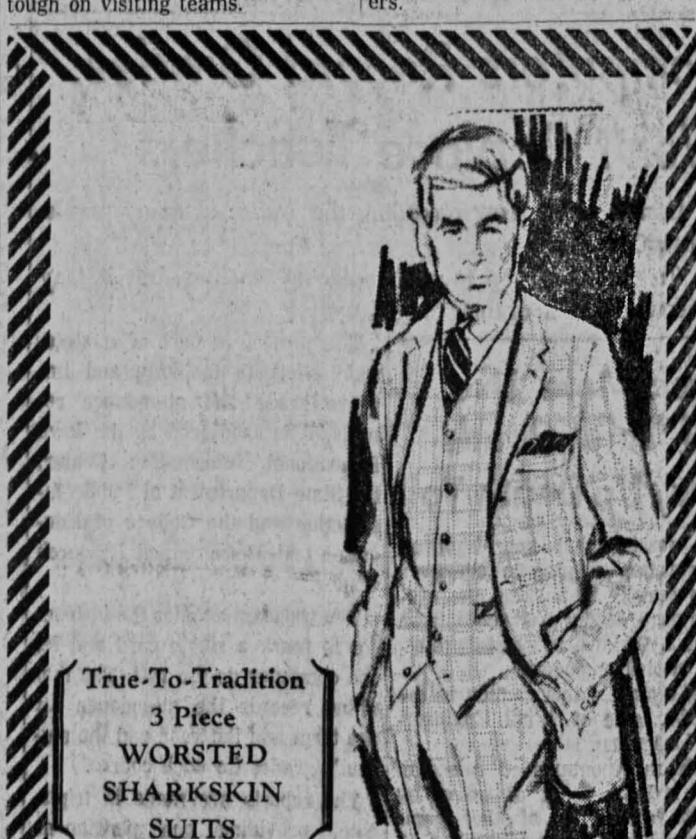
"The board is considering the advisability or the inadvisability of doing away with long-term contract arrangements," said Athletic Director Forest Evashevski. "We have a no term contract with Ralph Miller, our new basketball coach. He's just hired on a year-to-year basis."

"Many schools are hiring their football coaches without contracts calling for a definite number of years. In the Big Ten most of the coaches are hired without contracts now, although most have the assurance they could continue as a teacher in the physical education program if replaced as a coach."

"THERE IS A lot of sentiment — and rightly so — for not firing a coach because of his won-lost record and retaining him as head coach so long as he continues to be a good teacher, sells the school athletic program, etc."

No coach likes to go into the final year of his contract without a renewal, even if his final season would be a bad one, then he would have no security for the future.

When asked about this, Coach Burns said, "I'm sure I can depend on the fairness of the Athletic Board to do the right thing. Frankly, I don't care to comment on it beyond that, because right now we're busy trying to make a strong finish in the present season and we don't want anything to distract the coaching staff or players."



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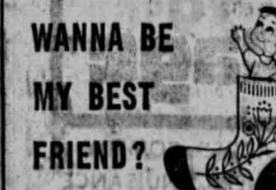
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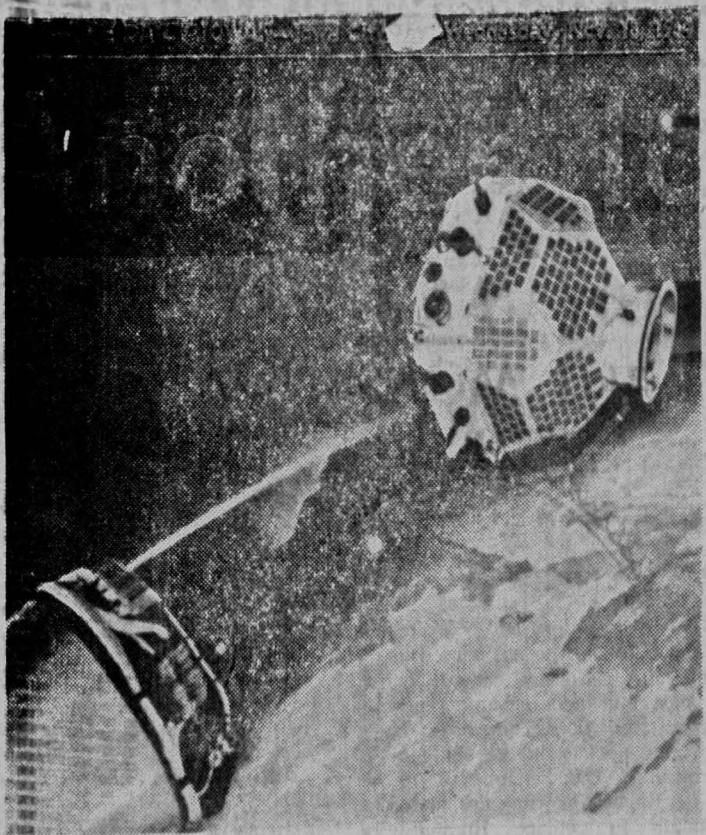
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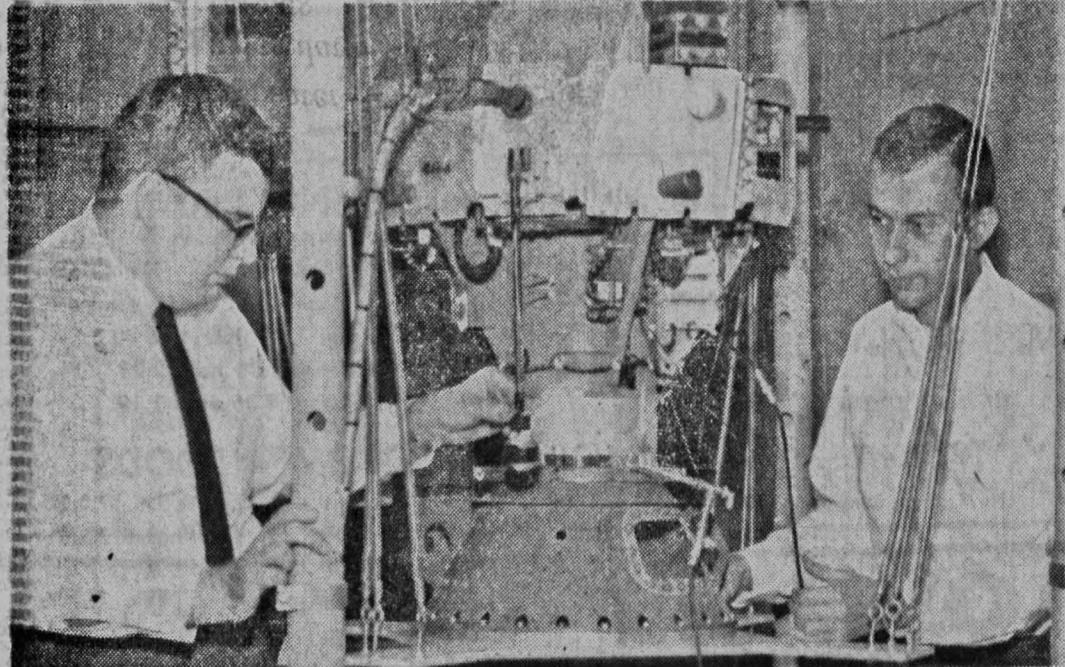
Another Iowa Injun To Go Exploring

Satellite Launch Set This Week



Injun in Space

Artist's sketch shows separation of the Injun Explorer satellite from the Scout launch vehicle soon after orbit is achieved. Scheduled this week, the launch will be NASA's first attempt to put two satellites in orbit with one rocket. The Injun Explorer package built by the U of I will make radiation measurements.



Shakedown Test

'Innards' of the Injun Explorer satellite get a final test on a "shake table" designed to simulate the rigors of high-speed rocket launching. Check-

ing the spacecraft assembly are William Whelpley (left), research physicist, and Prof. Louis A. Frank of the Physics Department.

Another Iowa Injun is about to go exploring on the space frontier.

The fourth in the unique series of artificial earth satellites from the U of I space radiation research laboratory is scheduled to be lofted into a close-to-earth polar orbit this week no sooner than Thursday in a two-in-one space shot managed by the Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va., a National Aeronautics and Space Administration facility.

Known as the Air Density/Injun Explorer satellites, the package is scheduled to be pushed up from the Pacific Missile Range, Vandenberg Air Force Base, Point Arguello, Calif.

Once in orbit, the 135-pound payload will separate into a 12-foot polka-dotted sphere for air density and atmospheric heating measurements (the Air Density Explorer) and the two-foot dia-

meter, 90-pound Injun Explorer to measure the bombardment of the atmosphere by energetic particles from space.

NASA has picked a four-stage Scout rocket for the heavy work in the space agency's first attempt to orbit more than one satellite with a single rocket. If successful, the dual experiments will provide a rare simultaneous investigation of density and radiation characteristics in the upper atmosphere.

Of the four Injuns designed and put together under the direction of Iowa's James Van Allen, two — Injun I and III — were highly successful, the second Injun was lost through rocket trouble, and the fourth now waits on the launch pad.

Twenty-one U.S. scientific satellites and space probes have carried Iowa radiation experiments, dating from the first successful American satellite, Explorer I, in 1958.

THE MOST recent U of I instrument package to go into space is on Orbiting Geophysical Observatory I, launched from Cape Kennedy, Fla., Sept. 4.

The air density experiment is encased in a tube through the center of the spherical Injun Explorer. Roughly half an hour after launch a series of mechanical events will push the uninflated balloon out of the tube, inflate it with nitrogen gas, and separate it from the Injun.

The satellites are intended to go into similar orbits with high points (apogee) near 1,500 miles and low points (perigee) near 330 miles above the Earth. With a launch angle of 82 degrees to the equator, the orbit will take the satellites over the polar regions where the earth's magnetic field lines curve down toward the upper atmosphere.

COLLISIONS between the charged particles and air also heat the upper atmosphere and contribute to the formation of the upper ionosphere, the region of ionized air which serves as an electronic reflector to carry radio waves around the curvature of the globe.

To investigate the number of charged particles, their energy, and the directions in which they move, Injun Explorer carries 16 detectors, of which 14 are U of I instruments. The other two, which "see" particles from any direction, represent an experiment

in progress.

Prof. Van Allen, head of the Department of Physics and Astronomy, is the principal scientific investigator for the Injun Explorer. Co-investigator is Prof. Louis A. Frank, of Fort Madison. William A. Whelpley, research physicist from Cedar Rapids, managed the development of the spacecraft, and George Froehwein, research engineer from Iowa City, is the Injun systems engineer.

The mechanical engineer is Steve Robinson, G, Cedar Rapids. Donald Enemark, instructor in

from the Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories.

Three Iowa detectors are also omnidirectional in nature. The others are designed to count low energy particles from specific directions only.

Injun Explorer carries a permanent magnet which will align the satellite with the magnetic lines of force in much the same way that a compass needle aligns itself. Magnetic damping rods are provided to stop any spinning or tumbling motions the satellite may have when separated from the rocket.

IF THE alignment is off, a magnetometer will signal an internal electromagnet which will reduce the misalignment. Correct alignment gives the experimenter on Earth the important advantage of knowing the direction in which the detectors "look."

The system of gathering radiation data and transmitting it to Earth is highly complex, but no more so than the computerized data reduction equipment on the ground. The principal command and receiving station is at Iowa City.

Eleven miles south of the city stands a 28-foot aluminum "dish" antenna for receiving radio signals from the satellite. The electronic slips will be relayed initially to a receiving antenna on the Physics Building, which is equipped with a computer for receiving the data.

THIS COMPUTER, in conjunction with the University's powerful IBM 7040 computer, will transform the signals into printed data to be interpreted by the experimenters.

The Cedar Rapids division of Collins Radio Company assisted with the design, construction and testing of the satellite antenna system. The firm also built the command receiver in the space craft and built a portion of the ground-based system which converts raw radio data to a form acceptable by the University's computer.

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Kan.; John D. Craven, Gratiot; H. Kent Hills, Mount Pleasant; S. M. Krimigis, Iowa City, and Richard L. Swisher, New Sharon.

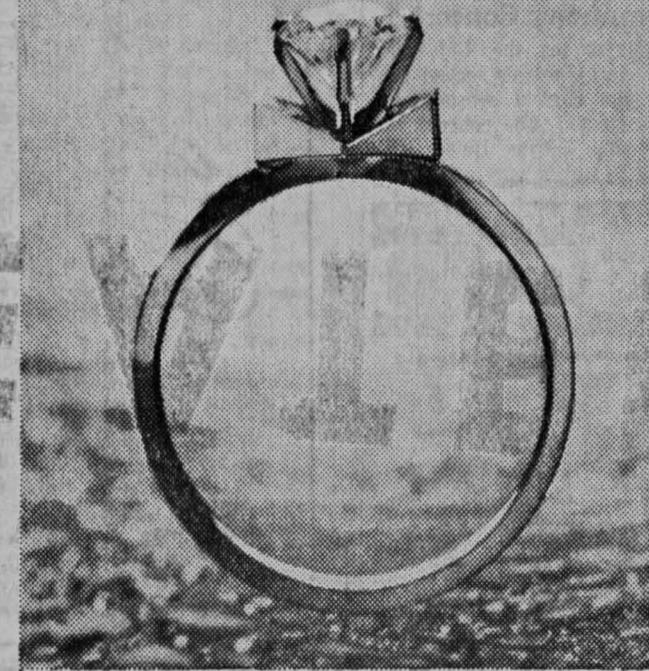
Ben Milander, E3, Fort Madison, and Roger F. Randall, E3, Toledo, assisted with the work on electrical subassemblies. Harry D. Owens, A4, Cedar Rapids, and Eugene Stein, E4, Cedar Falls, also helped with the detectors.

Graduate students in physics who had roles in the preparation of the particle detector system as part of their thesis research include Kent Ackerson, Red Oak; Thomas Armstrong, Atchison,

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- Grecian Olive
- Ivory
- White

This Sweater

Regularly
12.98 . . . Now
\$8.88

This Sweater

Regularly
17.98 . . . Now
\$14.88



SALE! — \$8.88

XXXXXXX's classic full fashioned ribbon front cardigan of 100% virgin wool with saddle shoulder construction and ocean pearl buttons.

REGULARLY \$12.98

SALE! — \$11.00

XXXXXXX's bulky "shaker" crew neck pullover with raglan sleeve construction.

REGULARLY \$14.98

SALE! — \$8.88

XXXXXXX's classic V-neck pullover. Full fashioned with saddle shoulder construction. 100% virgin wool . . . Shetland.

REGULARLY \$12.98

SALE! — \$14.88

XXXXXXX's bulky "shaker" V-neck cardigan. Full fashioned with set-in sleeve. Crocheted work on border and pockets.

REGULARLY \$17.98

SALE! — \$8.88

XXXXXXX's classic V-neck cardigan, but with crocheted borders and ocean pearl buttons. Full fashioned and set-in sleeves.

REGULARLY \$12.98

SALE! — \$16.88

XXXXXXX's hand loomed and hand fashioned authentic cable in a classic crew neck cardigan with ocean pearl buttons.

REGULARLY \$19.98

MORE THAN WE CAN LIST! . . . CABLES . . . CASHMERMES . . . SHETLANDS