

# The Daily Iowan

Serving the University of Iowa

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Iowa City, Iowa—Friday, April 8, 1966

# Viet Mob Attacks U.S. Civilian

## Congressmen Here Laud Space Effort For World Benefit

U.S. participation in the space race is to benefit the world, not to overshadow Russia, the chairman of the House Science and Astronautics Committee said Thursday in Iowa City.

"In space we're making a lot of progress, we will gain a lot of data, we will serve the world well," said Rep. George P. Miller (D-Calif.).

Miller and Rep. John R. Schmidhauser held a press conference in the Civic Center. Miller later attended a reception honoring Schmidhauser at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William O. Aydelotte, 330 Summit St. The conference was arranged by members of the Committee to Re-elect John Schmidhauser.

REGARDING U.S. progress in space, Miller said, "From a scientific standpoint I think we are well ahead of the Russians, who are our closest competitors. We are prepared to go to the moon."

The United States should land a man on the moon by 1970, Miller said, probably before the Russians do so. He said he would not consider the money spent on this program justified if the techniques developed could not be used to help place other men in space.

U.S. space efforts were authorized by Congress "for the benefit of mankind," the chairman said. Use of satellites for navigation, weather forecasting and communications are being developed, he continued.

"ANY ONE OF THESE three phases," he said, "would more than pay off the costs of these programs in a relatively short time."

Russian success in orbiting a satellite around the moon need not call for a stepped-up U.S. space program, Miller said, and continued U.S. progress is a matter of having confidence in the program, seeing things are done and keeping the money flowing.

Some space appropriations for next year have been cut for efficiency in the light of increasing costs for the Viet Nam war, Miller said. The government is trying to "shave back as closely as it can," he said, and yet keep the momentum and the teams that have been set up to operate the space system.

U.S. GAINS in space would not have been possible, he said, "were it not for the fine universities, the research institutes and American industries that can work together with the government to do this."

Government research contracts are awarded strictly on the basis of merit and are gradually being spread more throughout the country, especially through subcontracts, Miller said.

"These contracts have gone where there is generally a competence to have them taken care of and where they can be done cheapest in the interests of government," he said.

The House Committee on Science and Astronautics was established in 1958. It has jurisdiction over the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, the Bureau of Standards and other government scientific matters.



MILLER

## Tax-Sharing Suggested

WASHINGTON (AP) — Republican leaders said Thursday the federal government should turn over to the states 10 per cent of its income tax revenues.

And they said that would still leave enough money to permit periodic tax reductions.

The Republican Coordinating Committee envisioned a tax-sharing plan reaching the 10 per cent level eight years after it became effective.

THE GOP PANEL said the state cut of income taxes should start at 2 per cent and increase every two years to the 10 per cent ceiling.

"The Republican party has always advocated the strengthening of our state and local governments," the committee said in a paper approved 10 days ago and

made public Thursday night. "But clearly, these governments will be able to meet less and less of their responsibilities if additional sources of revenues are not found."

Federal aid earmarked for specific state projects is no solution, the Republicans said, adding: "At the worst, the states will continue to sink into a morass of financial inadequacy and eventual bankruptcy. At best, they will become mere administrative appendages of the national government."

Each state's share of national income tax collections would be determined on two bases under the GOP plan.

THE REPUBLICANS said half of a state's rebate would be designed to return the income taxes

its people had paid; the rest would be computed on the basis of population and income levels in a manner designed to help poorer states.

But those equalization payments should go only to states which contribute a fair share of their own income to the cost of their state and local services, the Republicans said.

In addition, the GOP panel said, the ban on racial discrimination in federally aided programs should be part of the revenue-sharing system.

At current rates, the Republicans said, income tax collections are expected to go up by about \$50 billion over the next 10 years.

THE GOP revenue-splitting plan would earmark \$11.5 billion for the states in that period, they said.

## Rioters Protest Ky Government

SAIGON (AP) — A crowd of teen-agers armed with knives and clubs dragged an American in civilian clothes from a taxi in front of Buddhist headquarters Friday and beat him severely, police sources reported.

The reported attack marked the beginning of the seventh straight day of violent agitation against Premier Nguyen Cao Ky's military government and South Viet Nam's American allies.

A U.S. MISSION spokesman said he had no information about the beating nor about the attack Thursday on U.S. electronics expert Larry Dewitt, 25, of Oakdale, Laog Island. He said, however, that Dewitt, an ex-Marine, had been led to safety. Some earlier reports said he had been kidnapped.

About 30 young people took part in the attack Friday morning. Street urchins and teenagers have had a wide share in the rock-hurling and vehicle smashing of this past week.

There were children as young as 8 or 9 in the crowds which defied the Buddhist hierarchy's call for quiet Thursday night and instead demonstrated carrying such banners as:

"End the war immediately."

POLICE, paratroopers and firemen finally broke up the demonstration shortly before midnight. They used tear gas, high-pressure hose trucks spouting purple-dyed water, and warning shots in the air to drive the demonstrators into the Buddhist Institute compound in the southwest section of the city.

Splashes of the purple water marked them for later identification. A gray-robed monk hurled a rock at the troops as the compound gates swung shut.

The rampage started with a march of about 500 demonstrators from the compound only a few hours after Buddhist leaders instructed their militant supporters to lay off for a while.

THE LEADERS said Ky promised privately to turn over power to a popularly elected constituent assembly within five or six months and that they had called on him to make this pledge publicly. They asked the demonstrators to remain quiet until Ky replied. There was no immediate response from government quarters.

The march of 500 quickly drew in hundreds of recruits. A battalion of paratroopers waded in and sent all scurrying down side streets, but they reformed and went on.

THE VIET CONG sees its arms and rice caches destroyed, much of the rice harvests now out of its reach behind allied lines, and its old bases penetrated by U.S. and Australian troops.

Reports from defectors and captives indicate North Vietnamese and Viet Cong main forces have been badly hurt by U.S. firepower and by the effects of malnutrition.

Despite this, the Viet Cong still control much of the countryside. The program of land reforms, education and medical programs Ky and President Johnson proclaimed at the Honolulu conference is still in a preliminary stage.

The Cedar Rapids airport reported that they had one object on the radar southeast of Iowa City, but police said the object on the radar and that reported by the officers were not the same one.

THURSDAY MORNING Mrs. Paul Sladek, Meadow Brook Trailer Court, reported she had seen from her residence an object in the sky which looked like a small kite with white lights on it. She said the object tilted slightly and then rose straight up.

Mrs. Paul Stikea, 412 E. Bloomington St., told police that about 8:30 a.m. Thursday she saw an object in the sky which gave off a bright yellow light. She said the object turned red and moved across the sky southeast with its red light flickering.

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Local Red Cross Seeks Layettees For Viet Nam

The local Red Cross office needs simple, lightweight layettes for newborn children in Viet Nam.

Anyone interested may call the local Red Cross office, 337-4181, for information on the layettes.

The layettes will be distributed in maternity and other hospitals in Saigon and the provinces according to the Red Cross.

The project was started to help the Vietnamese Red Cross, which now runs 10 dispensaries but plans to expand its aid.

Johnson To Sign Bill

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (AP) — President Johnson flew to his LBJ Ranch for the Easter holidays Thursday and announced he would come to San Antonio Friday to sign a law extending the deadline for elderly persons to register for Medicare.

He said Friday's ceremony would be held at Victoria Plaza, a new high-rise project for housing the elderly here under the San Antonio Public Housing Authority.



### News in Brief

#### NATIONAL

LESSONS IN DRAFT-DODGING will be given on the campus of Ohio State University. The project is being undertaken by three groups called the Student Religious Leaders, the Young Friends, and the Young Friends of Peace. Ohio Selective Service officials said they did not wish to comment until they could check into the project.

ABOUT 15,000 ENLISTED men will be brought back from Europe to shore up the combat strength of forces within the United States, officials said Thursday. The move will reduce the strength in Europe to 210,000 men in mid-year, but the current level of 225,300 men will be restored by the end of the year.

#### WORLD

THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS of the Soviet Communist Party met in secret session for about two hours Thursday night in the Kremlin. Foreign communists, who were barred from the meeting, said the secret session did not mean any dramatic surprises or any lengthy discussion of the bitter feud with Peking were in the offing.

A SMALL SUBMARINE Thursday plucked a United States H-bomb that had been lost for 80 days in the Mediterranean Sea off Palomares Beach, Spain. The bomb will be flown back to the United States for laboratory examination after Spanish and U.S. officials look it over today from the cruiser Albany.

## 10 Nations Stage UN Sit-In

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) — In an unprecedented action, 10 of the Security Council's 15 member nations staged a sit-in Thursday night in an effort to force the council president to call an urgent session on the Rhodesian question.

The session was requested by Britain in an effort to obtain powers from the United Nations for use of force if necessary to stop ships from delivering oil to the rebel regime in Rhodesia.

UNITED STATES Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, spokesman for the 10 sit-in nations, told

reporters that the 10 members "are prepared to meet in the council this evening and are holding themselves ready for this purpose."

He said the 10 are the United States, Britain, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Japan, China, Argentina, Uruguay, France and Jordan.

The other council members are the Soviet Union, Mali, Uganda, Nigeria and Bulgaria.

EIGHT OF THE 10 — excluding France and Jordan — joined in asking Secretary-General U Thant to convey their views formally and urgently to the council president, Ambassador Mousa Leo Keita of Mali.

Thant immediately sent their views to Keita by a special representative.

Asked if their sit-in was unusual, Goldberg replied, "It is a most unusual and unprecedented procedure."

AS THE DELEGATES waited, Britain put in a formal resolution requesting authority to use force if necessary to prevent ships from arriving in Portuguese Mozambique with oil destined for Rhodesia.

The House has passed bills giving government employees pay raises, financing new "Great Society" programs for rent subsidies and teaching aid for children of poor families, and appropriating \$10.9 billion in three bills for nondefense federal activities. All these await Senate action.

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When the legislators return they face some tough fights on bills dealing with increases in minimum wages, picketing on major construction projects, legislative reapportionment, urban development, civil rights, foreign aid, transportation, unemployment compensation, highway safety, aid to education, the antipower measures, and proposed curtailment of the school-lunch and school-milk programs.

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## Hughes Cites Iowa Progress

IDA GROVE (AP) — Gov. Harold E. Hughes reviewed developments in the last three years of his administration Thursday night and declared the state is moving in the right direction and now must chart a course for the future.

Hughes made an accounting of state government for young businessmen in a speech for a meeting of Northwest Iowa Jaycees in his home town.

HUGHES SAID that since 1962 Iowa had broken all records for new industrial and economic growth, the state was in a "sound and strong" fiscal position with an unencumbered balance in the treasury and now needed "a basic, comprehensive overhaul of our tax structure."

Hughes said of the treasury balance which he advocated using for new buildings at state institutions, "Measured against the vast financial needs that will face the state in the years ahead, this is a modest but sound step for the coming biennium toward building our future and assuring our continued progress."

"IT IS IMPORTANT now that we consolidate the gains that have been made and move on to new objectives in our state's development."

Hughes emphasized his appreciation for the part played by business, professional, educational and agricultural leaders in the recent "Sell Iowa" missions at home and abroad.

## Iowa Teacher Wins Award In Sciences

Donald A. Schaefer, a teacher at Bettendorf high school, was named winner of the 1966 Iowa Science Teacher Award Thursday.

The award will be presented April 16 at the annual meeting of the Iowa Academy of Science at Central College, Pella. Schaefer will receive a \$200 award presented by the Iowa Section of the American Chemical Society on behalf of Iowa industry, said Chemistry professor Wilmer G. Miller.

Schaefer, who has 16 years of teaching service, has taught chemistry, physics and advanced science at Bettendorf for nine years. He was selected from among nominees from Iowa secondary schools and was cited particularly for excellence in teaching, numerous related professional activities and the outstanding records made by his students as winners of science talent awards and in successful scientific careers.



SCHAEFER

## Congress Takes Breather, Marks Middle Of Session

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congress started a long Easter recess Thursday at what its leaders hope is the halfway mark in its 1966 congressional election-year session.

The House won't be back until April 18, with little to do that week. The Senate returns next Wednesday to start a lengthy discussion on a state legislature reapportionment proposal backed by GOP leader Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.).

While Democratic leaders gave the homeward-bound legislators a pat on the back for their accomplishments since the session started Jan. 10, some Republican chieftains took a different view.

THE GOP leaders said there was too much spending on the home front and asserted it is breeding inflation. Referring to the guns-vs.-butter theme, House GOP Leader Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.) said there has been too much emphasis "on butter."

"At times," Ford commented

what has been accomplished.

ASKED IF he thought cuts proposed by President Johnson in money for school-milk and impacted school programs should be restored, Albert replied, "Yes, personally I do. This is one instance where I am not rubber-stamping the administration."

Among other things, Congress has enacted a bill raising \$6 billion in taxes through restoration of levies on telephone calls and automobile tires and speeding collection of others. It has sent the President a bill providing education and other benefits for veterans with military service since 1955.

Congress sent to the President bills appropriating \$13.2 billion for emergency financing of the war in Viet Nam, providing for shipment of wheat and surplus food to India, ordering uniform Daylight Saving Time on a nationwide basis starting next year, and creating 45 new federal judgeships.

THE HOUSE has passed bills giving government employees pay raises, financing new "Great Society" programs for rent subsidies and teaching aid for children of poor families, and appropriating \$10.9 billion in three bills for nondefense federal activities. All these await Senate action.

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## Buyer, beware

LEGISLATION PROTECTING the consumer from unfair or ambiguous merchandising practices is one of the big issues being considered by Congress. Everything from soap suds to corn flakes has been under scrutiny in an attempt to free the housewife from the mathematical dilemma she faces every time she enters the grocery store. (Let's see . . . if this box costs 59 cents and holds 14 ounces and this box costs 89 cents and holds 25 ounces . . .)

The item most recently placed on the list of things the consumer should be protected from is the automobile. The American Automobile Association (AAA) and the Teamsters Union have begun to urge Congressmen to adopt mandatory federal safety standards for automobiles and trucks. The consumer, they argue, needs protection from shoddy construction and sly salesmanship nowhere more than in the vehicle he drives.

The auto industry has asked that it be allowed to regulate itself.

It seems, however, that nearly everyone has given up the tactic of denying that some form of regulation imposed from somewhere is necessary. The question now is, who should be the policeman?

The laissez-faire proposals of the auto industry sound nice, but the unknown in allowing auto manufacturers to enforce their own safety standards is what will happen when the heat is off. It won't be too many years and the big safety squabble of 1966 will be forgotten. When the manufacturers are out of the spotlight, how will they feel about sacrificing quick production to safety?

It would seem to be in the interests of all motorists that the Federal Government legislate safety standards that would carefully regulate both automobile manufacture and highway construction.

- Dallas Miller

## University Bulletin Board

University Bulletin Board notices must be received at The Daily Iowan office, Room 201 Communications Center, by noon of the day of publication. They must be typed and signed by an advisor or officer of the organization being publicized. Purely social functions are not eligible for this section.

**SPEED READING** Classes: For faculty, staff, and students or undergrads (except those recommended for special reading help). Classes begin April 12 for a six-week session, meet Monday through Thursday in 38 OAT. Sections offered at 1:30 a.m., 2:30 and 3:30 p.m. Enrollment is limited. Sign up outside 35A OAT until April 11.

**HAWKEYE POSITIONS** for editor and business manager will be filled by Student Publications, Inc., on April 22. Applicants for these positions on the 1967 yearbook may file appropriate papers in 201 Communications Center until 5 p.m. April 11. Applications must include a written summary of qualifications and experience, and the applicant's cumulative grade point average. Applicants need not be journalism majors nor have had previous experience on the Hawkeye.

**WALK-IN LIBRARY HOURS:** Monday-Friday 7:30 a.m. to 2 a.m.; Saturday 10 a.m. to 12:30 a.m.; Sunday - 1:30 p.m. to 2 a.m.

**WAR ORPHANS:** All students enrolled under F1.634 must sign a form to cover their enrollment from March 1 to 31. This form will be available in B-1 University Hall on or after March 31.

**PARENTS COOPERATIVE** Babysitting league. Those interested in membership call Mrs. Louis Hoffmann at 337-4548. Members desiring sitters call Mrs. Cathy Crenner, 351-2025.

**YWCA BABYSITTING SERVICE.** Call YWCA office, 333-3968 afternoons for babysitting service.

**THE SWIMMING POOL** in the Women's Gymnasium will be open for recreational swimming Monday through Friday, 4:15 to 5:15. This is open to women students, staff, faculty and faculty wives.

### MEMORIAL UNION OPERATING

**General Building - 8 a.m. to 11 p.m., Sunday-Thursday; 8 a.m. to 11 p.m., Friday and Saturday.**  
**Information Desk - 7 a.m. to 11 p.m., Monday-Thursday; 7 a.m. to 11 p.m., Friday and Saturday; 9 a.m. to 11 p.m., Sunday.**  
**Recreation Area - 8 a.m. to 11 p.m., Monday-Thursday; 8 a.m. to 11 p.m., Friday and Saturday; 2 p.m. to 11 p.m., Sunday.**  
**Criteria - New Silver Room Cafeteria open 7 days a week, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., Regular meal hours: 7 a.m. to 11 p.m., Monday-Thursday; 8 a.m. to 11 p.m., Friday and Saturday; 9 a.m. to 11 p.m., Sunday.**

**Monday-Thursday - 8 a.m.-10 p.m., Friday-Saturday - 8 a.m.-5 p.m., Sunday - 2 p.m.-5 p.m.; (Reserved Book Room - 4 p.m.-10 p.m.) 8:30 a.m., Breakfast; 11:30 a.m.-1 p.m., Luncheon; 6-7 p.m., Dinner, enjoy coffee breaks, snacks and short orders any time.**  
**Gold Feather - 7 a.m. to 10:45 p.m., Monday-Thursday; 7 a.m. to 11:45 p.m., Friday and Saturday; 1 p.m. to 10:45 p.m., Sunday.**

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE** Organization meets each Wednesday at 3 p.m. in Danforth Chapel. All are welcome to attend.

**EDUCATION - PSYCHOLOGY** Library Hours: Monday-Thursday 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Friday-Saturday 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sunday 2 p.m. to 10 p.m.

**A CHATTING SESSION** in French is held every Wednesday at 4:30 p.m. and every Thursday at 7 p.m. in the Carnival Room at Burge Hall.

**THE INTER-VARSITY** Christian Fellowship, an interdenominational group of students, meets every Friday at 7 p.m. in the Union Indiana Room. All interested persons are welcome.

# Bowen text on technology, education

(This is the text of a speech delivered March 16 by Pres. Bowen to the Association for Higher Education at a meeting in Chicago. —Ed.)

Historians like to apply labels to the great eras of major historical development. Phrases like "The Golden Age of Greece," "The Renaissance," and "the Age of Enlightenment" call to mind some of the critical periods in human history. If future historians should try to label our period, I suppose they will call it "The Age of Technology." If there is one theme underlying the motion of our time, it is surely change in technology, by which we mean introduction of new products, new models of old products, and new methods of production.

As we ponder the technological changes of our era, we are of two minds. On the one hand, we revel in the new gadgets and the new experiences; we are grateful for the amelioration of back-breaking toil, and we extol the virtues of what we are told is increasing leisure. Moreover, we take great pride and a kind of aesthetic pleasure in technological change in that it represents a visible triumph of human ingenuity. With every new breakthrough, we seem to say collectively, "Look at what we have done! Isn't it magnificent!"

On the other hand, we are increasingly worried about our galloping technology. We see that when applied widely, it defaces natural beauty, it pollutes the air and the water, it invades every sanctuary of peace and quiet, it creates the urban wasteland, and it mechanizes the human spirit. At the same time, in a society where livelihood and personality are both closely tied to work, we worry lest technology eliminate jobs and leave millions of our citizens stranded without work and its attendant income and status.

In the United States since the Korean War, unemployment has been a persistent problem. During the twelve-year period from 1962 to 1964, unemployment varied from 4.2 to 6.8 percent of the labor force, and time lost from unemployment ranged as high as 8 percent. The unemployment rates for some age and minority groups were much higher. For example, in 1961, the unemployment rate for Negro workers was 12.5 percent, for workers under 20 years of age, 15.2 percent, and for Negro workers under 20 years of age it was 25.4 percent. These figures say a great deal about discrimination in our society and also about the sources of some of our civil strife.

Because the period since the Korean War has been one of apparently rapid technological change, many have argued that technological change was the cause of unemployment. Some have ventured to predict that most work, and jobs, will soon vanish except for the few engineering, technical, and professional positions needed to operate a largely automated economy. These views have been at least plausible as one has observed the rapid disappearance of particular jobs in particular industries, e.g. telephone operators, machinists, railroad firemen, coal miners, bookkeepers, and many others.

It is with this background that Congress established the National Commission on Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress, which has just issued its report. The Commission consisted of the heads of four major corporations (IBM, Polaroid, Texas Instruments, and American Electric Power), three major labor unions (UAW, Communications, and Machinists), four representatives of other major groups, and four academic members. Though its report, which was adopted unanimously, the Commission tried to put technological change into perspective and to recommend specific ways of dealing with it in the future. In so doing, the subject of education received considerable attention. My remarks today are based primarily on the Commission report. I shall begin with a few general comments designed to put technological change into perspective.

In the past decade or two we have witnessed a parade of spectacular innovations including TV, jet transports, polio vaccine, guided missiles, manned satellites, nuclear energy as a source of power, computers, and many others. In such a period it is easy to suppose that a veritable revolution has occurred and that the pace of technological change has achieved a wholly new order of magnitude. There is, indeed, evidence of a speeding up of technological change. The time from discovery to practical

application of new techniques or products has been shortened; the amount of money and manpower devoted to research and development has been increased; output per man-hour has been rising more rapidly than before World War II. But the rate of change cannot be described as a sharp break with past experience. For example, in the several decades before the war, output per man-hour increased at the rate of about 2 percent a year; since the war, it has increased at the rate of about 3 percent a year. Highly significant but not earth-shaking. Ours is not the first generation to experience rapid technological change, as our ancestors who threw their wooden shoes into the gears, and thereby coined the word "sabotage," could have testified.

Full employment for everyone able and willing to work, is clearly attainable in the years ahead. In view of the rapid rate of technological change and of the unprecedented number of young people entering the labor force, the goal of full employment will not be easy to attain. It will require growth at the rate of more than 4 percent a year as compared with a past average growth rate of 3 percent a year. But the goal of full employment is unquestionably attainable given the will and suitable public policies. There is more than enough work to be done. Millions of our poor people need more goods; our cities need to be rebuilt; our streams and our air cleaned up; our transportation system refurbished; our schools, colleges, and hospitals expanded and strengthened; etc. And if we should run out of work at home, there is plenty to do abroad.

That there is plenty of work to do is attested by a recent report of the National Planning Association, which attempted to analyze the implications of the goals that were set forth by the distinguished Commission on National Goals appointed by President Eisenhower. The conclusion of the study was that with our limited resources and expected rate of technological progress, we could not attain these fairly modest goals by 1975. Indeed, we are short of manpower to do what needs to be done, and under these conditions there is no underlying reason, except mismanagement, for any unemployment. By the same token, with plenty of work for everyone to do, and with a rapidly growing material product, there is no excuse for poverty, either.

It is often argued that technological change will cause unemployment, which can be corrected only by shortening working hours, and as a result we can look forward to greatly increased amounts of so-called leisure. Historically, we have taken part of the gains of technical progress in the form of more goods, part in better working conditions, and part in shorter hours. Doubtless, we will continue to take some of the gain in shorter hours. In the future, I expect shorter hours to take the form, not of a drastically shorter work week, but of later entry into the labor force, earlier retirement, longer vacations, and perhaps sabbatical leaves for workers. These forms of leisure (or non-work) are, of course, highly relevant for education. I expect education - formal and informal - to occupy a much larger portion of the total lifetime than it has in the past. But the progressive shortening of hours of work will not be necessary in the foreseeable future to achieve employment for all members of the labor force. Shorter working hours may be chosen in preference to a surfeit of goods, but they will not be an essential condition of full employment.

In the past, our resources for research and development have been used primarily to discover and produce physical products such as automobiles, TV sets, nylon hosiery, light bulbs, frozen foods, ball point pens, and the myriad of other objects that go to make up what we call strangely, our standard of living. We associate technology with physical things, forgetting that it refers to any art or skill or way of doing something, whether or not it results in a physical product. There is technique in surgery, or music, or historiography, or city planning, or business management, or education, or hospital care, or recreation, or community organization, or political decision-making, as well as techniques in the production of physical things. In the future, our research and development might, and in my opinion should, be applied to the attainment of some of our non-material needs and ends as well as to the multiplication of gadgets. Why not a NASA for the compensatory education of disadvantaged children or for the elimination of our urban slums, or for the cleaning up of our streams and air as well as for a moon shot? The point is that our technology can be used for many purposes other than producing increasing amounts of conventional goods for private consumption or more military weapons, and it should be so used. Not only need there be no fear that technological change will cause unemployment, one wonders how the work that needs so desperately to be done in this country and abroad can be accomplished with our limited manpower and knowledge and with our narrow vision.

With this background, let me now turn to several aspects of technological change that affect directly to education.

It is often said that the recent unemployment

in our society, which has been concentrated among the minority groups and among young people, can be explained by the fact that under modern technology there is no longer any work for the unskilled to do. It is then argued that the only cure for unemployment is education and training of those of limited background. This conclusion is a very pessimistic one because education is a notoriously slow process. If one hoped to solve the unemployment problem through education, the solution would take generations. Fortunately, this view of the matter is wrong. There is no evidence that technological advancement, at least at our stage of industrial and educational development, demands progressively higher levels of skill. In some industries and jobs technological change probably raises the level of skill demanded; in others it probably lowers the level of skill demanded. The net effect may be in either direction, and it is by no means certain that on balance it raises skill requirements or eliminates unskilled jobs. The fact is that skill is a very elusive quality to identify and measure, and popular intuitive judgments on this matter are not always correct. For example, a Negro sharecropper in the South may require much more skill than a factory worker in Detroit, and the technological change which moves him from Mississippi to Detroit may well result in his using less rather than more skill. The same could be said of the coal miner who moves from Kentucky to Chicago. Similarly, the college graduate who goes into an office job may need much less skill than his father who had only a grade-school education and worked as a carpenter. To compare the range of skill requirements at one level of technology with that at another requires much study and judgment, and the answers are not easy and obvious.

There is a more decisive answer to the question of whether lack of education is a cause of unemployment. The allegation that it is such a cause is based on the assumption that the technology extent at any time is a given and that the labor force must adjust to it. On the contrary, it is much more reasonable to say that the characteristics of the labor force are given, and that technology must adjust to them. For example, if the labor force contains many educated and highly skilled people, one technology may be appropriate to their employment. If the labor force contains a different set of abilities and skills, another technology will be needed. Any technology which is not suited to the available labor force will simply not be operable. That technology does not impose rigid educational requirements is clearly indicated by the fact that various countries of West Europe, Russia, and Japan operate modern sophisticated technologies with educational profiles quite different from that of the United States. In fact, several northern European countries, notably Switzerland and West Germany, are importing thousands of South European and North African unskilled laborers to overcome a shortage of unskilled labor in their highly advanced economies. The truth is, that if there is a sufficient demand for the products, businessmen will find those methods of production necessary to employ the available labor force. It has often been demonstrated that unskilled and uneducated la-

bor can be trained quickly for a variety of tasks in a modern, technically sophisticated economy. Our experience at the beginning of World War II, and again today, shows how quickly the unskilled and the uneducated can be assimilated into the productive system if the demand is there.

The concentration of unemployment among the uneducated and the unskilled can be explained in another way. In a labor market where there is not sufficient demand for full employment, employers will tend to hire the most attractive workers first, most attractive meaning best educated, most experienced, most highly skilled, and I am sorry to say, most white. As demand increases, they will go down the line to take progressively the most attractive workers still available, always leaving the least attractive ones unemployed. Well, the least attractive ones in terms of education, experience, skill, and color turn out to be young Negroes, and it is among them that unemployment rates have in recent years been shockingly great. The way to provide jobs for these people is to provide enough aggregate demand so that industry will employ them because it will need them. If you say, yes, but if those at the end of the line were educated, they would be employed, I would have to agree, but in that case they would move up the line in attractiveness, and others would be demoted to the end of the line - unless, that is, there were enough demand to employ everybody.

The key to employment in our society, which is also the key to the easing of social tensions and to the long-run improvement of the condition of our minority citizens, is aggregate demand. This in turn means a federal tax and expenditure policy that will generate enough demand to achieve substantially full employment. The validity of this has been demonstrated by the tax cut in 1964 and the increased spending associated with the Viet Nam war. Since November, 1963, the unemployment rate has been cut from 5.9 percent to less than 4 percent at present. It is to be hoped, however, that the nation will never again present the spectacle of leaving millions unemployed in peacetime and achieving full employment only in time of war. Also let us become too complacent about the recent drop in unemployment, it should be remembered that 4 percent of the labor force, or nearly 3,000,000 people, are still out of work.

Having said that education is not the key to the unemployment problem, I do not mean to disparage the economic importance of education. It has two vital economic functions.

First, education helps people to become versatile and, therefore adaptable to changing conditions. The amount of time lost between jobs and by the shelving of older workers whose skills and experience are no longer needed, will be less in a population of high educational attainment than in one of lower educational levels. I am referring now to broad, general education, and not necessarily to narrowly specialized training which may actually have the effect of immobilizing people. On the assumption that technological change is to continue, or even accelerate, a strong case can be made for raising the general level of education in order to promote versatility and adaptability.

(To be continued)

## OFFICIAL DAILY BULLETIN University Calendar

Sunday, April 10  
2:30 p.m. - Iowa Mountaineers Traveled: "In the Footsteps of Moses," Charles Sharp - Macbride Aud.

Monday, April 11  
7:30 a.m. - Resumption of Classes.

CONFERENCES  
April 12 - Labor Advisory Council Meeting - Union.

April 13-14 - Utilization of the Licensed Practical Nurse - Union.

April 16 - Iowa Conference of Political Scientists - Union.

April 16 - Management Series - Union.

April 16 - Art Conference - Art Bldg.

April 16-17 - Meeting of the North Central Region of Eye Banks - Union.

EXHIBITS  
April 1-16 - School of Art Faculty Exhibition - Gallery, Art Bldg.

April 1-30 - University Library Exhibit: "Ronald Firbank: Manuscripts and First Editions."

### Letters Policy

Letters to the editor are welcomed. All letters must be signed, should be typed and double spaced. Letters should not be over 500 words; shorter letters are appreciated. The editor reserves the right to edit and shorten letters; letters should be written on regular paper; onion skin will not be accepted or considered.

## 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 University administration policy or opinion, in any particular.

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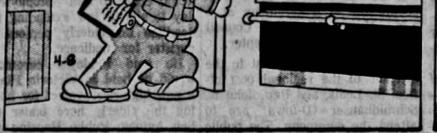
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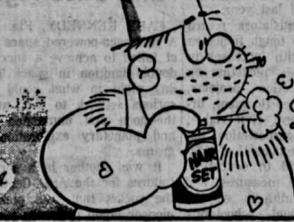
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**BEETLE BAILEY**



By Mort Walker



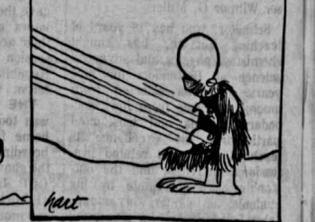
B.C.



By Johnny Hart



By Johnny Hart



## Nicklaus In Master

By WILL GRIMSLEY  
Associated Press Sports Writer

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP) - Defending champion Jack Nicklaus, shaken by the death of four close friends in a plane crash, steered himself for a four-under-par 68 Thursday and a three-shot lead in the first round of the Masters Golf Tournament.

While his two chief rivals, Arnold Palmer and Gary Player, skied over par each with double bogeys, the 210-pound strong boy from Columbus, Ohio, ripped out four birdies from the wind-swept Augusta National Course and never had a bogey.

PALMER, SEEKING his fifth Masters title in his favorite event, took a double bogey on the treacherous par 3 12th hole and scrambled to a 74, a score matched by Player.

Player, the little South African in black who dominated international golf in 1965, got a double bogey 6 on the 11th hole where he hit his second in the water, and had to pull off what he called "the miracle shot of my career" to finish with his two-over-par round.

Sharing the place with him, six shots off the pace, were dandy Doug Sanders, winner of the last two tournaments; former British Open champion Tony Lema, and more than half a dozen others.

Among the large group at 74 was 53-year-old Ben Hogan, golf king of another era, who was one under par with five holes to go but who tired to take three finishing bogeys.

THE COURSE was so tough that only five men beat par and four others matched it. Tied at 72 were long-hitting Ray Floyd, former PGA champion Lionel Hertz, young Randy Glover and one of the British Ryder Cuppers, Peter Butler of England.

Nicklaus had a three-stroke

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# Nicklaus Grabs Early Lead In Masters Golf With A 68

By WILL GRIMSLEY  
Associated Press Sports Writer  
AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP) — Defending champion Jack Nicklaus, shaken by the death of four close friends in a plane crash, steered himself for a four-under-par 68 Thursday and a three-shot lead in the first round of the Masters Golf Tournament.

While his two chief rivals, Arnold Palmer and Gary Player, played even par each with double bogeys, the 20-year-old strong boy from Columbus, Ohio, ripped out four birdies from the wind-swept Augusta National course and never had a bogey.

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**THE COURSE** was so tough that only five men beat par and four others matched it. Tied at 72 were long-hitting Ray Floyd, former PGA champion Lionel Hebert, young Randy Glover and one of the British Ryder Cuppers, Peter Butler of England.

Nicklaus had a three-stroke

lead over a trio of four veterans 30 years old and over, and a veteran amateur, all tied at 71. They were Bill Casper, 35, the slimmed-down putting wizard from Peacock Gap, Calif.; Don January, 36, of Dallas, Texas; burly Mike Souchak, 38, former football player from Duke University, and Charley Coe, 42, a two-time National Amateur Champion from Oklahoma City, Okla.

**NO ONE ELSE** in the field of 103 managed to crack the tenacious 36-72 par of the 6,900-yard Augusta National course. Play started under overcast skies and finished in bright sunshine, but the wind shipped up gusts of 35 miles an hour.

"The wind would change before you could get a club out of your bag," said Player.

The 68 round was an amazing one under the conditions for Nicklaus, the 26-year-old heavyweight who tore this famed layout to

## Minnesota Whips Wartburg Twice

**WAVERLY (AP) —** Minnesota combined a big hitting barrage with eight Wartburg errors to win a college baseball doubleheader, 15-2 and 9-1, here Thursday.

The Gophers rapped out 13 hits, while Wartburg committed five miscues in the opener. Ron Roalstad led Minnesota with two hits, including a triple, driving in four runs. He also scored twice himself.

Pitcher Mike McNair, who scattered five hits in going the distance in the nightcap, also collected three hits in four trips, driving in a pair of runs. He also struck out 11.

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# Hawks Suffer Third Loss Of Year, 6-1

**TUSCON, Ariz. (AP) —** The Iowa Hawkeyes suffered their third baseball loss of the season here Wednesday when they were defeated 6-1 by the Arizona Wildcats.

Arizona pitcher Gale Kennedy fanned 12 Iowa batters and held the Hawks to six hits in the game. Mike Linden was credited with the loss for Iowa. Linden and reliever Frank Renner were pounded for 12 hits by the Wildcats, who were also helped by six Hawkeye errors.

The Wildcats now hold a 2-1 edge in the series. Iowa now has a 3-3 record and is scheduled to play games with Arizona Thursday, Friday and Saturday before returning to Iowa City with the other Iowa spring sports squads Sunday.

Iowa . . . 010 000 000 — 1 6 6  
Arizona . . . 020 010 30X — 6 12 2  
Linden, Renner (6) and Wallenstein; Kennedy and Gershon.

## Exhibition Baseball

New York, A. 7, Pittsburgh 3  
Chicago, A. 10, Cincinnati 4  
Kansas City 7, Philadelphia 6  
Atlanta 3, Washington 2, (16 inn.)  
San Francisco 7, California 3.

# Clay Escapes Jail Sentence As Friends Pay Alimony Fee

**MIAMI, Fla. (AP) —** Heavyweight champion Cassius Clay escaped a 30-day jail sentence by a couple of hours Thursday when his friends raised \$26,250 in cash to pay alimony and lawyers' fees for his pretty ex-wife Sonji.

A cashier's check was handed to Sonji's lawyers, and she signed a joint income tax return that Clay's lawyers had made up.

That was part of the agreement worked out Tuesday afternoon when two deputy sheriffs were looking for Clay with an arrest

warrant for contempt of court. Milton E. Grusmark, lawyer for Clay, said the money had been sent to a Miami bank from Chicago and New York. He said he didn't know who furnished it.

Apparently Clay didn't have the money because his share of the last two title fights is tied up in litigation. He boasted recently that he made enough money to buy six jet planes. Although that may be a bit high, the record at his divorce trial showed he made \$450,000 in 1965.

# Iowa Loses To Arizona, 6-4

**TUSCON, Ariz. (AP) —** Arizona's Wildcats used a four-run third inning to propel themselves to a 6-4 baseball victory over Iowa Thursday.

The Wildcats combined four hits and a walk for their four runs in the third. Iowa's Bob Schneider had given the Hawkeyes a 1-0 with a solo homer in the second inning.

The loss was Iowa's fourth of the season, against three victories. Iowa now stands 1-3 in the series with Arizona.

Iowa . . . 010 001 020 — 4 9 4  
Ariz. . . . 014 000 01X — 6 11 1  
Staack, Wright (3), Renner (7), Haugen (8) and Schneider; Hansen, Phillips (8), and Gershon. W-Hansen, L-Staack. HR-Iowa, Schneider. HR-Iowa, Schneider.

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FRESH **CHERRY TOMATOES** Cup **39¢**

FRESH TENDER **BROCCOLI** Bunch **29¢**

FRESH CUT **DAFFODILS** Dozen **29¢**

KRAFT'S **Miracle Whip** Quart Jar **39¢**

RED or YELLOW **HAWAIIAN PUNCH** 3 46 Oz. Cans **\$1.00**

GEISHA **SLICED PINEAPPLE** 4 Tall Cans **\$1.00**

GEISHA **HALVE PEARS** 3 Tall Cans **89¢**

VAN CAMP **PORK & BEANS** 6 Tall Cans **89¢**

HY-VEE **GOLDEN CORN** 5 Tall Cans **\$1.00**

HY-VEE ASSORTED FLAVORS **ICE CREAM** 1/2 Gallon **59¢**

Cand.H **BROWN OR POWDERED SUGAR** 1 LB. BOX

**2** 1 Lb. Boxes **25¢**

HY-VEE **ANGEL FOOD MIX** Pkg. **39¢**  
 HY-VEE **SALAD OIL** Quart Bottle **59¢**  
 DESSERT TOPPING **LUCKY WHIP** 4 Oz. Pkg. **39¢**  
 DURKEE'S **COCONUT** 14 Oz. Pkg. **59¢**

**WE WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY EASTER SUNDAY**

HY-VEE FRESH CREAMERY **BUTTER** Lb. **49¢**



Here's How to Play!  
 Pick up your Free "Make Money" envelope at your Hy-Vee store—only one envelope per store visit. No purchase necessary. Get your FREE "Make Money" envelope at the end of the check lane. Adults only eligible to play. In each sealed "Make Money" envelope is a half of a "Make Money" bill—either \$100, \$20, \$10, \$5 or \$1. Save your half bills. When you collect both the left and right matching halves of any of these bills, you will get that amount in cash.

NO PURCHASE NECESSARY TO PLAY THIS EXCITING GAME  
**WIN \$100.00 CASH** **WIN \$20.00 CASH** **WIN \$5.00-\$1.00 CASH** **WIN EXTRA PRIZES THOUSANDS OF COUPONS FOR 100 FREE STAMPS**

- BOND'S SWEET MIDGET PICKLES 12 Oz. Jar **39¢**
- GRANDEE STUFFED OLIVES Ref. Jar **49¢**
- RICHELIEU TINY WHOLE PICKLED BEETS Jar **39¢**
- HY-VEE PRUNE JUICE Quart Bottle **39¢**
- MUSSELMAN'S FLAVORED CHUNKY SAUCES 2 Jars **49¢**
- RICHELIEU YUM YUM CROSSCUT PICKLES 15 Oz. Jar **29¢**
- KRAFT SALAD or HORSERADISH MUSTARD 6 Oz. Jar **10¢**
- RICHELIEU WESTERN DRESSING 16 Oz. Bottle **49¢**
- MUSSELMAN'S SPICED APPLE RINGS Jar **29¢**
- MAJESTIC MARASCHINO CHERRIES 10 Oz. Jar **39¢**

HY-VEE ENRICHED **FLOUR** 5 Lb. Bag **39¢**

Make the Heart of Your Easter Dinner a Tender Sweet Smoked Ham From Hy-Vee



- SHANK PORTION Lb. **45¢**
- BUTT PORTION Lb. **55¢**
- CENTER CUT HAM ROAST Lb. **79¢**
- U. S. D. A. CHOICE LEG O' LAMB Lb. **79¢**
- MAPLECREST GRADE A HEN TURKEYS 10 to 12 Lb. Avg. Lb. **45¢**
- ARMOUR'S STAR WIENERS Lb. Pkg. **59¢**
- ROCK CORNISH HENS Each **79¢**
- BONELESS TURKEY ROLLS 4 Lb. Roll **\$3.89**
- MORRELL PRIDE CANNED HAM 5 Lb. Can **\$4.98**
- SHOPPER'S BACON Lb. Pkg. **69¢**

Kirkwood Hy-Vee's In-Store Bakery  
 CINNAMON STREUSEL **COFFEE CAKE** Each **49¢**  
 HOT CROSS BUNS Pkg. of 6 **25¢**  
 ALL VARIETIES **RYE BREAD** Loaf **19¢**  
 CLOVER LEAF or **BUTTERFLAKE ROLLS** Doz. **36¢**

HY-VEE ALL FLAVORS **GELATIN DESSERT** BOX **5¢**

Old Homestead Fully Cooked **HAM**  
 SHANK HALF Lb. **49¢**  
 BUTT HALF Lb. **59¢**

Old Homestead Fully Cooked **HAM ROAST** Lb. **79¢**

**50 FREE STAMPS WITH EACH BEEF ROAST**

Hey Kids, See The **Funny EASTER BUNNY** at both Hy-Vee Stores **IN PERSON FRIDAY and SATURDAY**  
 ROCHESTER STORE Fri. - 9 a.m. to 12 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.  
 KIRKWOOD STORE Sat. - 9 a.m. to 12 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.  
 Free Easter Eggs for the Kids

Towan Delivery Home delivery of The Iowan will resume with day's paper. Established in 1868

## Renewa Student

Almost 400 University are living in buildings that are first urban renewal project. A relocation survey taken Urban Renewal shows that that are members of student be affected. Many other students live be affected, the surveyors s downtown Iowa City and the to Court Street. **THE STUDENT GROUP** Undergraduates number 228 students reported a monthly most pay rents between \$30 sharing tenancy, so total rent. The students own 149 cars. The occupant survey of t pleted. The area has been c some persons could not be re been contacted may call the Renewal in the Civic Center. Occupants of the building their income and employment housing characteristics and H to relocate. Complete statisti ready within a month. A relocation questionnaire newal area showed that most in their current area, if rel cent of the businesses in dow expand. Almost 400 business area, responded to the quest

## Fire Hits Leaves 3 D

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — was swept by fire Friday n cruise, but a tragedy at se of the nearly 500 persons al The blaze raged unco

## U.S. Protests UN Lethargy On Rhodesia

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) The United States on Friday r ped the African president of U.N. Security Council for del in calling an urgent council me ing on Rhodesia requested Britain. But Ambassador Moussa I Kelta of Mali, 38, former hea master, stood firm under cons erable pressure and set the me ing for 10:30 a.m. today. Brita had asked for a meeting at p.m. Thursday, seeking autho to use force if necessary to p vent oil shipments from reachi the rebel-ruled Central Afric country. Kelta, the council president f April, announced the meeti after a talk of more than an ho with Secretary-General U Thar His decision came after morning meeting of eight of th 15 council members, includi U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Gol berg. All eight took part in a unprecedented "sit-in" in the council chambers Thursday aim at forcing Kelta to call a mee ing. They did not go into the council chamber itself Frida but conferred in rooms adjace to the chamber. Britain asked for the meeti to consider a resolution whi would give British forces au thority to use force to preven the Greek Tanker Joanna V fro unloading 18,000 tons of oil i Beira, Portuguese Mozambique for pumping into land-locked Rh desia.

## Easte

Iowa City churches are p ing for Easter services, will include a youth sunrise ice, cantata and music se Other churches will hold services at the regular ti Special services will be he First Baptist Church, N. C and Fairchild Streets, Inter national youth sunrise se 6 a.m. regular services, 8: 11 a.m.; Church of the Naza 1035 Wade St., combin dren's program and Easter sage, 10 a.m., regular junio young people's service, 6:45 and evangelistic service, p.m. Free Methodist Church, G St., sunrise service and b fast, 7 a.m., Easter cantata a.m. and evening service, p.m.; Gloria Dei Luthe Church, Dubuque and M Streets, special Easter ser 6:30 a.m., regular service and 11 a.m., 8 a.m. service celed. REORGANIZED Church o sus Christ of Latter Day S 221 Melrose Ave., music ser 10:30 a.m.; St. Wences Church, 618 E. Davenport