

Storm Shock Gives Way to Rebuilding Towns, Lives

CHARLES CITY, Iowa (AP) — The vastness of tornado destruction wrought on three northeast Iowa cities is matched only by the determination of their citizens to rebuild.

around here, I'll start next week." "This city will come back," said Mayor Samuel Mazziotti of Oelwein. "We're going to rebuild. This city has a great deal of faith in itself."

The Red Cross listed 15 dead — 12 at Charles City, one at Oelwein and two at Maynard just north of Oelwein — and three missing.

46 minor damage, 172 homes were demolished, 188 sustained major damage and 356 minor damage. "It looks like we've been bombed," commented one businessman.

"I don't know where we'll put the rubbish," said Sheriff L. L. Lane of Charles City. "We don't have room at the dump."

City Thursday. "Hell, all you've got to do is look down the street to see that."

had part of its residential area virtually leveled. "It's difficult for a small town to recover from something like this," said Hughes.



Clearing a Path in Charles City

Bulldozers, end-loaders and trucks are being used in Charles City today as the cleanup of rubble left by Wednesday's tornado gets underway.

Workers, many of them volunteers, also were clearing wreckage in hard-hit Oelwein. (AP Wirephoto)

Government Preparing To Send Aid

WASHINGTON (AP) — Several branches of the federal government have moved disaster assistance into storm-struck areas of the Midwest in the wake of Wednesday's tornadoes.

The President's Office of Emergency Planning, charged with marshalling the government's efforts in disaster relief, reports it sent disaster specialists into several areas hit in the rampage.

George Hastings, the OEP regional director in Denton, Tex., flew to Jonesboro, Ark., while a disaster specialist from OEP Region 6 in Denver, Kent Hutton, flew to Des Moines, assisting state officials in damage assessment.

The Small Business Administration has sent representatives to check damage at Charles City and Oelwein, Iowa, Freeburg, Ill., and the Arkansas towns of Jonesboro, Oil Trough and Mountain Home.

Fifteen emergency shelters have been set up in Charles City, Iowa. The shelters are manned by Red Cross staff and volunteers from Mason City and Des Moines, Iowa, and Minneapolis.

Hectic Weekend Ahead For 'Resurrection City'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Poor People's Campaigners by the hundreds are pouring into the nation's capital once again, setting the stage for a hectic weekend that promises to give campaign officials enormous housing headaches before Monday.

The caravans that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference field staff organized around the country weeks ago are converging on "Resurrection City, U.S.A.," which at this

stage of construction hasn't room for them all.

Officials estimate they have housing ready for 700 persons in the plywood and plastic shantytown in sight of the Lincoln Memorial.

Five hundred campaigners, mostly from Mississippi and Alabama, are living there now, and SCLC temporarily placed 340 more who arrived Thursday from Chicago in Washington churches.

Another 700 due to arrive today from a caravan that began in Boston will be housed in suburban Maryland churches, officials said. They aren't yet sure where to send the 1,000 persons set to arrive Saturday from a Midwestern caravan that was halted for two days in Pittsburgh to gain construction time.

And there is a group due in Sunday from the South. There are enough churches to house everyone temporarily, top staff members say. The problem will be getting them moved as rapidly as possible into the camp.

On top of all that, no one knows just how many sympathetic or curious visitors, attracted by this week's news sto-

ries of the growing city, will flood into the area.

Harried campaign officials, visibly tired from a series of unpredictable small crises like Thursday's visit of Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and several mayors, are hard at work on a fund-raising drive they feel will speed construction.

Construction has been slowed, organizers said, by rain and a shortage of money and volunteers.

Despite the problems, the first completed section of the projected 3,000-man camp is beginning to sprout symbols of the spirit and individuality of the people who have now called it home four days.

Humphrey's visit put Resurrection City's security system through a real workout. Accompanied by New York Mayor John V. Lindsay, Atlanta Mayor Ivan Allen and Washington Mayor Walter E. Washington, the vice president was guided through a showing, pushing crowd by a ring of marshals who locked arms against the press of people.

As rain pelted the visitors, Humphrey termed the Poor People's Campaign "the American way" of seeking change

Residents Want 'Dips' Barricaded

Residents along Lexington Avenue in northwest Iowa City want their street closed, stating they feel the "drastic" measure is necessary to eliminate joy riding on the street's "double dips."

That's the agreement among residents along the street who met Thursday night with City Manager Frank R. Smiley.

Smiley said he would relay the feeling of residents to the City Council, but said he would not make a recommendation on the matter. The Council several weeks ago had directed Smiley to poll residents along the street for their suggestions on measures to end the problem.

The north-south street joins Park Road and River Street in the Manville Heights section of Iowa City. Residents have repeatedly asked the city to "do something" to end use of the street's "double dips," a name given because of the street's steep ravines.

Smiley said the street could be closed at a point at the bottom of a ravine, without cutting access to any piece of property. He said "proper" signs would have to be erected to warn of a dead-end street, whether vehicles approached from the north or the south.

Positions Listed In Peace Talks

Statements Of Each Side Summarized

PARIS (AP) — Here in digest form are the positions the United States and North Vietnam have taken at two negotiating sessions, May 13 and 15.

—Responsibility for the war

The United States: The introduction of forces and weapons from the North into South Vietnam, the armed attacks upon the government and people of South Vietnam, the violation of the borders of South Vietnam and interference in the lives of its people—all these constitute a violation of the Geneva accords of 1954 ... the introduction of regular units of the North Vietnamese army preceded the introduction of U.S. combat forces into South Vietnam and the sustained bombing of the North ... This is why we are in South Vietnam ... clearly North Vietnam is the aggressor and the people of South Vietnam the victim. (U.S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, May 15).

North Vietnam: The U.S. government has sabotaged the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam, unleashed war and perpetrated ruthless prosecution in South Vietnam. In face of this situation, the South Vietnamese people have no other choice but to rise up and struggle for their



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XUAN THUY

right to life ... (Minister of State Xuan Thuy, May 13).

—U.S. bombing of North Vietnam

The United States: President Johnson stopped all bombing in and around principal populated areas, and in the food producing areas of the North. The President said that even this limited bombing could come to an early end—if our restraint is matched by restraint on the other side. (Harriman, May 13).

North Vietnam: Since the U.S. government has unleashed a war of destruction against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the United States has to cease unconditionally its bombing raids and all other acts of

war on the whole territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. (Thuy, May 13).

—Proposals for action

The United States: We believe the demilitarized zone should function as a genuine buffer. Let us begin by pulling apart the contending forces as a step toward broader measures of de-escalation." (Harriman, May 13).

We propose that we agree now that all parties should comply meticulously with the 1962 agreements on Laos. (Harriman, May 15).

We propose that all armed elements from outside Cambodia should fully respect the ter-

U.S. Has Attitude of Hope For Next Session of Talks

PARIS (AP) — A spokesman said today the United States will go into Saturday's session of the Vietnam peace talks with hope that it will "move us closer" to ending the war in Southeast Asia.

William J. Jordan, member of the U.S. delegation, told a news conference: "I would say our attitude is one of hope that tomorrow's meeting and successive meetings will move us closer to a solution of the basic problem we face—to reach a just and lasting peace for Vietnam."

The Saturday meeting will be the third full-scale session since the talks started Monday. North Vietnam is concentrat-

ing its efforts at this time on trying to force the United States to stop all bombing of the North without any matching Communist scale-down of military action. Another spokesman of the Hanoi group indicated to newsmen today that one way being used is to appeal to U.S. public opinion.

"More and more Americans," said Phan Hien "ask themselves why the United States of America is involved in this atrocious war—the war of aggression in Vietnam."

He declared that to speak of a mutual de-escalation "is to put on an equal footing the aggressor and the victim of aggression."

Informed French and American diplomats expect a compromise deal between the two parties here to end bombing of the North despite an appearance of stalemate.

The North Vietnamese appear at present to be trying to rally world opinion against the United States to pressure it into ending military action against North Vietnam without any compensating cutback by the Communists.

To counter this maneuver, U.S. spokesmen cite what they consider the unacceptable high military price the United States would have to pay to end the bombing under present conditions.

—Children Seen Beginning School at Age 3—

Education in Year 2000: Blend of Old-Fashioned, Wildly New

By JACK MILLER

WASHINGTON (AP) — A group of educators peering toward the year 2000 predict radical changes in the American way of living and learning in the generation ahead.

The, foresee a greatly expanded system of education that would blend the wildly new with the distinctly old-fashioned to produce a higher level of learning and culture.

The thinkers, headed by Louis L. Brunt, research director of the U.S. Office of Educa-

tion, laid the groundwork for two federally financed "future centers" recently announced. One is to be run by the Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, Calif., the other by Syracuse University in New York.

In a series of interviews, the educators emphasized that their goal—and that of the centers—is to determine possibilities rather than plans. But they generally envision a society 30 years from now in which

—Children will start school around age 3 and continue

studying regularly throughout their lives.

—Adults in nearly all work classifications, including professionals and top executives, will have to be retrained about every 10 years because of the outpouring of new knowledge and because machines and computers will be taking over their jobs.

—Most students will attend the equivalent of two years of college.

—Youngsters and adults alike will use new techniques and

materials which permit them to learn on their own, in or out of school.

—Traditional boundaries between school and work will be erased, work-study programs will be common.

—Subject matter will emphasize general principles and methods of thinking and learning rather than specialized information that quickly becomes outdated.

—Students will be taught more about how to express themselves, how to get along

with others and how to live full-lives.

Starting youngsters in school at age 3 is expected, Bright says, because research has shown that the learning experience of children prior to normal school age has a tremendous and permanent impact on their abilities to learn.

He said the change should raise the learning capacity of most children and greatly improve the performance of youngsters from poor backgrounds.

increase in the amount and efficiency of learning from use of a technique, now in developmental stages, called Individually Prescribed Instruction—IPI.

The approach which many educators believe will have a revolutionary impact on education is to provide materials specially suited for each individual at his stage of learning. This requires great quantities of materials and the means of pulling out the right ones quickly. It utilizes so-called programmed materials, which present the student a small

amount of subject matter, test him immediately and let him know if he has mastered it.

Bright and his aides say the technique will break down the main barrier to adult education—the problem of getting a class of people together with a teacher to study the same subject at fixed times.

With IPI adults could study when they had free time at a school or at home. IPI materials vary from printed sheets, pamphlets and books to a variety of visual and electronic devices to computers.