



FOR A BETTER PENN STATE

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UNIVERSITY PARK, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1964

FIVE CENTS

Panama Charges Aggression; 20 Dead

FCC Terms ETV Action 'Imminent'

Committee To Vote on Hat Society

By JOHN THOMPSON

Final action on the charter application of Prometheus, proposed University hat society, is expected within two weeks.

George L. Donovan, chairman of the Committee on Student Organizations, said yesterday that he hopes the 5-member committee can take a final vote on the issue by Jan. 21.

The committee will meet Tuesday to review final information concerning the application. On Jan. 21, the following Tuesday, the committee will meet with Sall Campbell, Prometheus president, and Paul M. Althouse, the group's advisor, to discuss final details.

Vote Expected
The vote should come after this meeting, Donovan said. If approval is granted, Donovan will recommend to the Administrative Committee on Student Affairs that the group be chartered as a student organization.

Delphi Most Recent
No new hat societies have been chartered on the University Park campus since Delphi, sophomore men's hat society, was approved in 1956.

Donovan, who cannot vote with his committee, said he has no idea how the committee members will decide the issue. Approval of the Prometheus application has been opposed by the Hat Society Council and by numerous hat society presi-

The Federal Communications Commission said yesterday that favorable final action on the University's application to operate educational Channel 3 TV is "very imminent."

John Kushman, administrative assistant to FCC Chairman William Henry, said a decision on whether to grant the University a construction permit for the station will be made early next week. He added he "assumed it would be favorable."

After lengthy bargaining with commercial interests in Johnstown, the FCC gave final approval for operation of Channel 3 VHF to the University two weeks ago.

Expects Permit
Next week the FCC is expected to grant the University a permit to construct and operate a transmitter from Clearfield County.

The station, which will service 22 Pennsylvania counties, is a part of the Commonwealth Educational Network which will eventually span the state with extensive educational coverage.

After the FCC issues the permit, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is expected to approve a \$200,000 grant to the University for the station's construction, according to Nelson McGeary, special assistant to President Eric A. Walker.

More Promised
McGeary said if the HEW grant is secured the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction "promised" another \$100,000.

Total cost of the operation will be over \$600,000, McGeary added, and the University will have to pay the rest.

However, McGeary said, "We hope to get more (money) eventually from Harrisburg." Gov. William W. Scranton has reportedly shown enthusiasm for the program.

Speculation from informed sources named Marlowe Froke, assistant professor of broadcasting, as the probable station manager of Channel 3.

However, Froke declined to officially comment on these reports.

Channel 3, if it is approved, will broadcast on an open circuit and will be available to private homes in central Pennsylvania.



SENATOR GOLDWATER ... demands action

Call Probe Of ICBM's - Goldwater

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Barry Goldwater asked yesterday for a full-scale Senate probe of what he called a dependability gap in America's long-range missiles.

Refusing to back down on his statement that "our intercontinental missiles are not dependable," the Arizona Republican pressed a controversy that could develop the bitterness the missile gap controversy created in the 1960 election campaign.

"If I am proven wrong I will be very pleased and happy to admit it," he said "but if there is a lack of dependability I do not believe the American people should be lulled into a false feeling of security by numbers and statistics."

Goldwater, asserting he probably would "catch hell" for doing so, raised the issue at a news conference in Portsmouth, N.H., Thursday while campaigning for the GOP presidential nomination.

McNamara Accuses
Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara promptly issued a statement accusing the senator of damaging the national security with what McNamara called a completely misleading and politically irresponsible reference to the nation's intercontinental ballistic missiles.

"It seems strange to me," Goldwater said in his statement yesterday, "that the secretary of defense would call a dependability gap a political issue when the missile gap, so profusely used in the 1960 campaign, wasn't so considered by his present associates."

"And it was a gap, by the (Continued on page three)

La. Demo Hopefuls Vie Today

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — A campaign for governor that was intently scarred by the assassination of President Kennedy will be decided today.

Louisiana Democrats choose between deLeesses S. Morrison, 51, former New Orleans mayor, and John J. McKeithen, 45, a state Public Service commissioner.

Winner of this primary runoff will be the Democratic nominee. The general election race against a Republican has been a mere formality in Louisiana since Reconstruction days.

Many Issues
Issues range from an alleged toupee from Morrison's thinning that to implications that McKeithen—who hammered on the race issue—was a "hater."

Politicians fear that the label "hater" packs political dynamite since Kennedy was shot by a sniper in Dallas.

The assassination happened just as Louisiana's 10-man first Democratic primary was reaching full cry.

The campaign was stopped dead in its tracks for days and lost its dominant "anti-Kennedy" character.

Morrison, making his third straight bid for governor, topped the field of 10 with a 142,000-vote margin over McKeithen, the No. 2 man.

All of the candidates were segregationists, of one degree or another.

In the runoff campaign, McKeithen took a page from each of two preceding campaigns in which Morrison was beaten.

Charges Deals
He wooed the segregation vote with charges that Morrison was secretly dealing with Negro leaders in order to get the Negro "bloc vote."

Jimmie H. Davis beat Morrison with the same strategy in 1960. Morrison calls it a "phony issue."

McKeithen also attacked Morrison, with comic exaggeration, as a citizen dude, possibly not above putting perfume in his bath water or wearing a toupee.

This, too, Morrison denied. Otherwise, the candidates were roughly similar in approach to various problems raised in the campaign.

McKeithen is a Protestant who lives on a farm in northeast Louisiana, near Columbia. He was a leader of a faction of the politically potent Long family.

Morrison is a Roman Catholic, was a big city mayor for over 15 years, resigned as ambassador to the Organization of American States to make the race and was once named one of America's best-dressed men.



PRESIDENT JOHNSON ... first major crisis

LBJ Calls For Peace In Panama

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Johnson grappled his first grave international crisis yesterday. He phoned Panama's president and hurried a special mission to Panama City in an effort to halt killing of Americans and Panamanians in the Canal Zone.

But deadly gunfire erupted anew despite these efforts.

And late yesterday Panama broke relations with the United States, charging aggression by U.S. forces in lethal mob outbreaks triggered by what started as a schoolboys' dispute over flying of American and Panamanian flags in the zone.

Castroites Implicated
U.S. officials said there is evidence that Castroites and other Communists had stepped into the rioting to some degree. Although not charging the outbreak was planned by Reds, Undersecretary of State George Ball told congressmen he has no doubt Communist elements took advantage of the situation to spread violence.

Johnson telephoned directly to Panamanian President Roberto Chiari yesterday morning and ordered a peace-making mission to Panama City by jet. But fighting continued and deaths rose through the day.

The threat of even more violence forced evacuation of offices of the U.S. Embassy in Panama City and Panamanian authorities said they could not guarantee the safety of the building's occupants.

Strong Position
Reports last night indicated the U.S. forces were in a strong holding position in the zone, which is flanked on both sides by Panama. Officials reiterated that there is no current plan to reinforce the more than 10,000 U.S. soldiers and Marines now in the zone.

The Organization of American States announced late yesterday that the United States and Panama have agreed to let the Inter-American Peace Commission mediate their dispute.

The commission stepped in to avoid a confrontation between the two countries in an OAS Council meeting which was scheduled for yesterday afternoon to hear a Panamanian charge of aggression against the United States. After the commission action, Panama withdrew its request for a meeting.

Chile Takes Seat
Since the United States is a party to this dispute, the OAS Council designated Chile as a temporary replacement for the U.S. seat.

The commission flew to Panama late last night. Yesterday, Johnson dispatched his troubleshooting team, headed by Thomas C. Mann, assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, to consult with Panamanian officials.

Mann and his companions left for Panama after a 90-minute White House conference in which Johnson summoned his chief advisers from the State and Defense departments.

First Crisis
Rioting over the flying of the Stars and Stripes and the Panamanian flags in the Canal Zone with shooting, deaths and wounding, brought Johnson suddenly face to face with the first, grave international crisis of his seven weeks in the presidency.

A White House statement said the President had given the earnest instructions to the U.S. military commander in the southern area Gen. Andrew P. O'Meara, "to do all that is within his power to restore and to maintain peace and safety within the Canal Zone."

The statement was on the calm, conciliatory side and said: "The President has noted President Chiari's appeal to the citizens of Panama to join in the restoration of peace and the President is making a similar appeal to the residents of (Continued on page four)

American Army Accused of 'Merciless,' Inhuman Tactics

BULLETIN
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (AP)—Panama declared last night that the Panama Canal must be taken out of U.S. hands and either nationalized or placed under international control. The present treaties were described as intolerable.

Panama's demands were voiced in the U.N. Security Council by the Panamanian delegate, Aquilino Boyd, who charged the United States with aggression in connection with the continuing disorders and their mounting toll of casualties.

Adlai Stevenson denied any U.S. aggression. He asserted, that the United States was simply acting to protect lives and property inside the Canal Zone and was taking only the minimum measures necessary to ensure the safety of the zone and its inhabitants.

Stevenson stated that the United States is "ready through direct negotiations with the Panamanian government to try to resolve such differences as may exist."

The U.S. delegate suggested that the council should withhold any action on the Panamanian problem pending the outcome of the mission being undertaken by the Inter-American Commission to Panama.

Background
Brazil stepped into the crisis by proposing that the president of the Security Council appeal to both Panama and the United States to end the disorders.

The urgent meeting was called at the request of Boyd.

PANAMA (AP) — Charging "unmerciful aggression," Panama broke diplomatic relations with the United States yesterday and denounced the 61-year-old canal treaty after violent clashes that left 20 dead in Panama and the Canal Zone.

The Panamanian government claimed U.S. soldiers guarding the Canal Zone's borders opened fire again last night, wounding six more Panamanians.

The diplomatic rupture grew out of long-standing bitterness over sovereignty of the Canal Zone and the rights of Americans and Panamanians to fly their respective flags.

Embassy Evacuated
The U.S. Embassy was evacuated, President Johnson decided that secret documents and other sensitive information should be destroyed and the building evacuated.

The Organization of American States said in Washington both Panama and the United States had agreed to let its Inter-American Peace Commission mediate the dispute.

The canal continued to work normally although Panama denounced the treaty under which the United States operates it.

Solis cabled Secretary of State Dean Rusk that his country considers its relations with Washington broken.

20 Dead
He put the number of Panamanian dead at 17 and said there were 20 wounded. The United States had announced that three of its soldiers were killed and 49 wounded.

President Johnson telephoned President Roberto Chiari in an effort to settle the strife. It was Johnson's first major foreign crisis since he took office.

Chiari, in a radio broadcast, said he had asked Johnson to dispatch a personal representative immediately.

Carl Davis, embassy public affairs officer, said reports that mobs were about to storm the embassy prompted the move to burn the secret records.

All U.S. personnel were evacuated with the exception of two employees who remained behind in the chancery. But the last two were under orders to leave if mobs appeared.

Good Protection
Davis said a Panama National Guard detail posted to guard the embassy "did a fantastic job" in protecting the embassy office building from a threatening throng Thursday night.

Davis said, however, that in case of a determined armed attack the building could not be defended.

Moscow Radio
Moscow Radio told its listeners that American troops had opened fire on peaceful student demonstrations. It asserted "public indignation has been aroused through all Latin-American countries."

The OAS council was summoned into emergency session at the United Nations in Washington.

At the United Nations in New York consultations were under way looking toward a meeting of the 11-nation Security Council.

The fighting yesterday morning flared along the border separating the Canal Zone from the city of Panama.

Panamanians, some armed with pistols, had gathered at the Legislative Palace, which is just 50 yards from the border.

Sniper Activity
At the request of President Chiari, relayed through the U.S. Embassy, instructions were given to the soldiers to cease counter sniper activity. Chiari had given assurance that the Panama National Guard "would contain this threat."

At 1:45 p.m. President Chiari reiterated Panama's claim to sovereignty over the Canal Zone territory. He said his country's policy has been "to have right prevail over might."

Rockefeller said Johnson had omitted mention of what action the administration plans to take in Southeast Asia, Cuba, Berlin, or Red China and in patching up the NATO alliance.

State of Union
"After listening to or reading the address, have we really been told what the state of the union is today?" he asked.

Rockefeller aimed his fire almost exclusively at the President, who is all but certain to head the Democratic ticket.

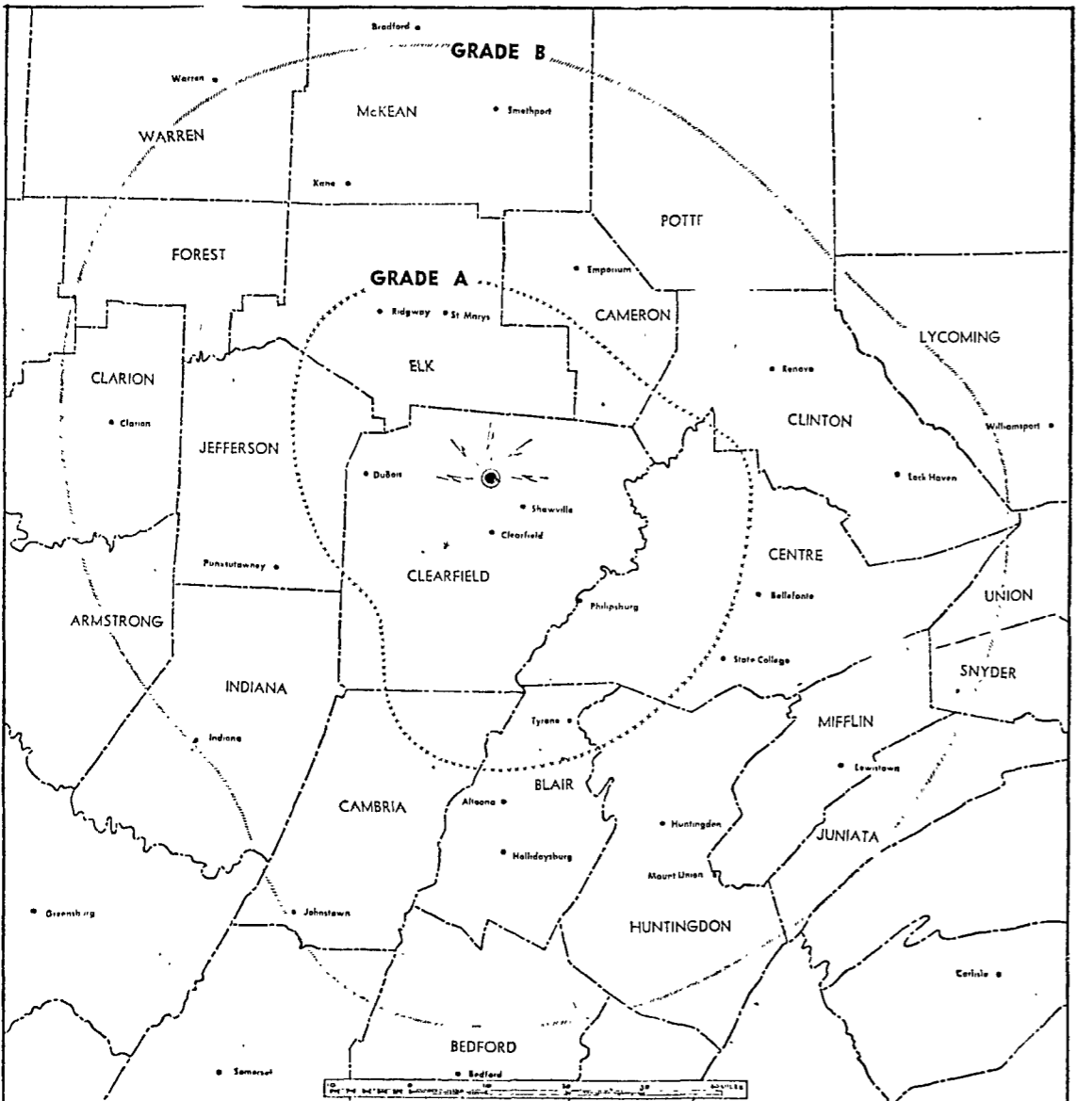
But in response to questions, he teed off on a rival for the GOP nomination, Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz.

Rockefeller replied with a "No" when asked if his faith is the American intercontinental missile system had been shaken by Goldwater's contention that such missiles are undependable.

More Promises
"The Johnson message of two days ago wrapped up between its first and final paragraphs more promises than have ever before been dangled in front of the people of this republic—10 months in advance of a national election," he said.

"I predict, without hesitation, that there has been held out to the people a package of promises that simply will not be delivered at the quoted price."

He said it would be an empty hope to suppose the Democratic-controlled Congress will improve on "the dreary legisla-



BROADCAST AREA to be covered by the Educational Television Channel 3 which the University has requested from the Federal Communications Commission is shown on the map. The station, if approved by the FCC for University, will broadcast from Clearfield county. The circular area enclosed as "Grade A" will receive the best reception, while "Grade B" is expected to be able to receive adequate reception from the station. Final action by the FCC on the University's request is expected within two weeks.