

Children of the War

Two Vietnamese teenagers, victims of the war raging through their homeland, are at University Hospitals being treated for their injuries. For a complete wrap-up on the children and their stories, turn to Page 6.

The Daily Iowan

Serving the University of Iowa

and the People of Iowa City

FORECAST

Variable cloudiness with occasional showers and thunder storms through Wednesday. Warm and humid conditions today, with cooler weather expected Wednesday. Highs today 85 to 90.

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Iowa City, Iowa 52240—Tuesday, July 16, 1968

Tuitions Are Up But Education Is Still a Bargain

By CONNIE HUGHES

Education is the best bargain for the average liberal arts Iowa resident student here.

He pays approximately 21 per cent of his own educational expenses as compared with 98 per cent of dormitory costs, according to figures from the proposed 1968-69 University and dormitory budgets.

The educational and dormitory systems of the University are financed separately. General education funds are supplemented by state appropriations and reimbursed overhead paid by the federal government on research grants.

State appropriations account for 73.8 per cent and reimbursed overhead for 5.5 per cent of next year's \$41,355,000 general educational operations budget. Student fees contribute 20.7 per cent.

On an individual basis, \$43 of the average resident's \$370 tuition goes to the building fund for the Union and the proposed auditorium and sports recreation building.

Another \$13 is marked for the student activity fund that pays for student publications, associations, government, and admission to University Theatre and Studio Theatre.

The remaining \$310 goes to general educational operations.

If each student's money were then split proportionately among the agencies that draw from the fund, the largest expenditure would be \$201.19 for instruction and research funds, which primarily pays instructors' salaries.

The second largest classification is general institutional or student services and administrative costs, for which the student theoretically pays \$35.34 a year.

The student also contributes \$27.59 for physical plant operation and maintenance; \$11.47 for library expenses and salaries; \$11.47 for student aid in the form of graduate scholarships, fellowships and research assistantships and undergraduate scholarships and matching funds for National Defense Education Act loans.

Another \$9.92 goes for equipment and library books, \$8.68 for extension and public services, and \$4.34 for repairs, replacements, and alterations.

The out-of-state student with a \$1,000 tuition pays \$940 into the general educational fund with the amounts taken out for the building fund and student activities remaining the same.

Unlike the educational system, student money must pay for 98 per cent of dormitory costs because, according to state law, dormitories must be self-supporting.

Income from public cafeterias, self-service washers and dryers, and vending machines accounts for the other 2 per cent.

The cost of a double or single room without an air conditioner or a private bath and full board is \$990 a year.

The room alone is \$450 a year or \$56.25 a month and board is \$540 a year or \$67.50 a month.

Broken down on a more specific yearly basis, \$306.90 of the \$990 goes for payroll; \$198 for food costs; \$59.40 for utilities; \$49.50 for depreciation and major repair reserves; \$29.70 for room telephones; \$29.70 for other food and housekeeping expenses; \$19.80 for minor repairs; and \$24.50 for debt service, which is interest on the money used to build the dormitories. Other expenses account for \$9.50 a year.



SOME LEAVE, BUT SOME STAY — Soviet troops cross the border into Poland from northeastern Czechoslovakia Saturday. A top defense official said in Prague Monday that the Soviet

Union will delay departure of other troops by five more days. About 5,000 Soviet troops were part of Warsaw pact maneuvers in Czechoslovakia last month. See related story on Page 3. — AP Wirephoto

Saigon Noose Seen Loosening

SAIGON (AP) — A senior U.S. military source said Tuesday regimental and larger size enemy units have pulled back from Saigon toward the west, lessening for the moment the Communist threat to the capital.

The main punch from a third enemy offensive against Saigon was expected out of the west, where the Viet Cong Ninth Division and other large units had reportedly taken up positions.

The source emphasized however, that the pullback did not mean the enemy command was cancelling its attack plans. The source said latest developments indicate that no attack is likely until late July or early August.

Meanwhile, U.S. and Vietnamese infantrymen, backed by artillery and U.S. warplanes, reported killing 104 enemy troops in Vinh Binh Province 59 miles southwest of Saigon. U.S. casualties were not reported while government troops reported losing two wounded.

The new U.S. assessment contradicted South Vietnamese reports of an enemy buildup along the Cambodian border west of Saigon, from where the enemy is expected to launch its main thrust against the capital.

South Vietnamese sources said two North Vietnamese regiments evaded B52 bombers and reached the Cambodian border after a 250-mile march from the central highlands. There were also reports that the Viet Cong would increase terrorist activities in the capital and security forces were placed on 100 per cent alert.

U.S. and South Vietnamese intelligence assessments frequently differ. American officials claim the South Vietnamese often give a high credibility rating to what U.S. intelligence considers low-level sources.

The security alert in Saigon was 100 per cent Monday as Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford got briefings on the military and political situation in Vietnam. He arrived Sunday for his first visit to the country since succeeding Robert S. McNamara and was described as displaying a keen interest in the progress of the South Vietnamese government and its armed forces.

Clifford met with Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and the U.S. military commander in Vietnam, Gen. Creighton W. Abrams. He was scheduled to spend two days in Saigon and two days in the prov-

inces before reporting to President Johnson at a Honolulu meeting with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu next weekend.

Council to Take Action to Ban Plant's Bad Odor

The City Council agreed Monday to bring legal action against National By-Products, a local rendering firm, for being a public nuisance, at tonight's regular meeting.

The action stemmed from a petition to be presented at the meeting containing 323 signatures of residents in southern Iowa City.

The residents have complained about the uncontrolled odor, worse in summer months, which comes from the plant. Rendering plants reduce animal carcasses to fats for commercial purposes.

City Atty. Jan Honohan said that the rendering plant had been a continuing problem, and called it a "public nuisance."

"We have no redress except drastic action," Honohan said.

In other business at the council's informal session, a request by the High School Swimming Team to use the City Recreation Center Pool for practice sessions on a regular basis next fall was referred back to the Park and Recreation Commission for further study.

Richard W. Buxton, a member of the Parks and Recreation Commission, appeared before the council to recommend that the team be allowed to use the pool.

A problem exists in the times suggested by the board for the practices since they conflict with regular instruction periods at the Center.

The council agreed that the Park and Recreation Commission should confer with the School Board to discuss compromise solutions. The commission will then make a reassessed report to the council.

The council meets at 7:30 tonight in the Civic Center.

4-County School Board Approves '69 Budget

The joint school board of Cedar, Johnson, Linn and Washington counties approved a budget of \$2,015,255 for the 1969 fiscal year Monday evening in the Court House. It is the first budget of the newly formed joint board.

A levy of 2.007 mills in the four counties will pay \$1,071,737 of the budget.

The board also approved the hiring of Harvey Henry, 1225 S. Linn St., as the architect for the remodeling of the board's rented Johnson County office at the former site of the Purple Peanut Ballroom on Highway 6 in Coralville. Henry submitted remodeling plans totaling approximately \$45,000.

The board directed him to cut the costs, especially by reducing the amount of air conditioning and number of removable partitions. It is planned that the architect will ask for bids on the remodeling next week.

Murder Suspect To Be Returned Here This Week

A local murder suspect, arrested last week by the FBI in Texas, has waived extradition proceedings and will be returned to Iowa City this week, County Atty. Robert Jansen said Monday.

Laurence P. Holderness, 27, currently being held in Tarrant County, Tex., Jail in lieu of \$50,000 bond, is charged with the July 5 murder of Mrs. Mary Stanfield, 81, at her home at 444 Second Ave.

Holderness was arrested in Granbury, Tex., about 40 miles southwest of Fort Worth, last Thursday on a federal fugitive warrant, Friday Jansen and City Detective Lt. C. H. Snider flew to Texas to interview Holderness.

After returning, Jansen said that, for all practical purposes, the federal charges will be dropped. Johnson County Sheriff Maynard E. Schneider and a deputy will drive to Texas for Holderness sometime this week.

As soon as Holderness is returned to Iowa City, he will be arraigned in Iowa City Police Court, Jansen said.

Illinois Bell Mulls Offer By Union For Arbitration

CHICAGO (AP) — The Illinois Bell Telephone Co. was deliberating late Monday night a proposal by its striking electrical workers for binding arbitration of a wage dispute that threatens to move the Democratic National Convention from Chicago.

A spokesman for the striking International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Systems Council T-4, said a reply from Illinois Bell was expected by Monday "at the latest."

A company spokesman asked the union at midday to clarify a point in its proposal. Clyde C. Boylls, assistant vice president in charge of labor relations, asked Robert A. Nickey, council chairman, whether the union had the legal right to commit the membership to binding arbitration by a third party in the absence of a referendum.

Boylls said the IBEW bargaining committee repeatedly has told the company any agreement must be approved by the members before it is binding.

Boylls made the request for clarification through the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

At an evening news conference Nickey said that Gordon Freeman, international

president, had sent a telegram to federal mediators, saying the local bargaining committee was guaranteed authority under the IBEW constitution to submit the dispute to binding arbitration.

The union made its binding arbitration proposal Saturday night after a daylong session between federal mediators and company and union representatives ended in stalemate.

Nickey said the employees, who have been on strike for 69 days, could return to work during arbitration. Such a step, however, would have to be settled as a separate back-to-work agreement he added.

The walkout of 11,800 electrical workers started on May 8. It has delayed installation of equipment needed for radio and television coverage of the convention scheduled to begin Aug. 26.

The union wants pay increases of \$19.50 weekly immediately and \$10 for the final 18 months of the existing contract. It is negotiating under a wage reopener clause in a three-year general contract that terminates in 1969.

Illinois Bell has offered \$12 a week over the life of the 18-month contract, or \$26 a week for a new three-year package.

Bigger Tax Bite Under Way Now

WASHINGTON (AP) — The government began collecting the 10 per cent income tax surcharge Monday amid speculation that the levy might be extended beyond its scheduled expiration date next June 30.

But Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler told a news conference a v decision to extend the tax should be held off for at least six months when next year's budget could be assessed in a better light.

At least one administration official, Undersecretary of Commerce Howard J. Samuels, has suggested extending the tax to help meet the nation's social needs. The administration itself has taken no official view.

News In Brief

TAMPA, Fla. — Tampa sanitation workers walked off their jobs and declared they would not resume collecting this city's waste until given a 25-cent-an-hour pay increase. Mayor Dick Greco said there would be no pay hike until Oct. 1.

WASHINGTON — The Republicans finished naming their 1968 convention during the past week and the Democrats left themselves only 162 more votes to allot for their own presidential nominating session. The biggest change in the standing of candidates, in terms of first-ballot votes committed on the record one way or another, was a pick-up of 33 1/2 votes for Democratic Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey to an estimated 7-11. His opponent, Minnesota Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, made a gain of 1 1/2 to an estimated 415 1/2.

—By The Associated Press

U.S., North Vietnamese See Serious Matters Discussed

PARIS (AP) — A North Vietnamese spokesman agreed Monday that representatives of the United States and North Vietnam sometimes discussed "serious questions" at private coffee breaks in the formal sessions of the Paris peace talks.

His comment, though carefully hedged, constituted a rare show of accord with a U.S. account of the private, informal discussions which have come to be an important part of the weekly meeting here.

U.S. officials hope that through these informal talks something may be accomplished to get the deadlocked talks moving.

U.S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman said in a television interview released Saturday that "serious matters" were touched on during the breaks.

The North Vietnamese spokesman, Nguyen Thanh Le said at a news conference Monday that the private talks between Harriman and North Vietnamese Ambassador Xuan Thuy were usually concerned with "the weather and the health of one or another of the participants" but "sometimes the problems already mentioned in the formal statements of the chiefs of delegation have been taken up again."

City's Don Quixote - Sometimes the Windmills Fall

By CHERYL TURK

Jerry Sies came here to write and ended up spending his time fighting city hall.

"I thought I could do both, but I was wrong," Sies said Wednesday, speaking in a quiet, rapid way that never changed, no matter what heated words poured out.

He would have been elated — the District Court had ruled earlier in the day, after several months of court proceedings, that Sies should be allowed to see city housing records. But he wasn't elated, just agitated.

The city, which had sought an injunction against him, contended in the case that Sies wanted to see the records so that he could tell tenants living in substandard buildings that they did not have to pay rent and that this action would cause "irreparable damage."

Court scenes seem to be a part of Sies' life this year. Sies, a sort of modern day Don Quixote tilting at governmental windmills, was the student who made a citizen's arrest against State Sen. Tom Riley (R-Cedar Rapids), accusing him of disturbing the peace during the Nov. antiwar demonstration here.

The charge against Riley, who said he was at the University to try to prevent a riot, was later dropped by Police Court Judge Marion R. Neely.

Sies, who said his interest in housing was probably the result of being born and raised in a slum, also spearheaded the drive to change the city's voting rules to allow University students to register to vote here. The City Council changed these rules in May and students can now register in Iowa City.

Sies said his interest in voter registration began when he tried to register to vote and was refused.

"I figured if they could be that hot-

handed with me," he said, "they could be that hot-handed with other people."

Wednesday evening, however, Sies was concerned with a different problem.

He went to a meeting of the Martin Luther King Scholarship Fund that night because he wanted to find out what was being done about recruiting black students. He was concerned that the foundation would bring in only those blacks who were "Uncle Toms" — those who would not challenge middle-class values.

Although he was there for only the last few minutes of the meeting, Sies' presence seemed to be noticed by the well-dressed group.

He stood on the edge of the group with his shirttail hanging over his jeans, a cigaret in one hand and a punch glass in the other. He had picked the glass up from a nearby table and was using it for an ashtray.

When one man made the comment that the University should share the opportunity of recruiting black students with other Iowa colleges, Sies made a loudly whispered comment about passing the buck.

A woman standing next to him tried to placate him.

"We must be patient with those who are less liberal than we are," she told him.

As he left, Sies stopped at the refreshment table and bolted down a glass of punch and grabbed a cookie.

During the evening several people came up and congratulated him on his court victory.

One man asked him if he felt elated.

"No, I'm not particularly elated," he said. "I'm pleased, but this is only the beginning."

Someone needs to keep an eye on the city and make sure they carry out their

promises, he said. But he wishes it didn't have to be him. I'd much rather it were The Daily Iowan than me," he said.

Sies, who views himself primarily as a fiction writer, said it had been 14 months since he finished his last short story.

"When you're dry for so long," he said, "you lose your confidence. My confidence is shot."

Sies said that when he came to the University some people thought he was the most promising young writer in the country.

"I was a hot-shot — 'The Young Torpedo,'" he said.

Sies said that when he first got here he was treated as well as a promising football player.

He said that students he had known then who hadn't done much writing were finishing their novels now.

"I guess 'The Young Torpedo' got his powder wet," he said and chuckled, putting out another one of the cigarettes that he chain smokes down to the filter.

"A lot of writing is based on instincts," Sies said.

"A month and a half ago someone showed me some antiwar poetry," he said "and I thought a couple of things in it were really groovy."

Sies said he looked the poetry over a few weeks ago and didn't think it was any good.

"I wasn't raving about the poetry," he said. "But about someone agreeing with me politically. If any instincts were what they were a year and a half ago, I would have known how good it was the minute I saw it."

It's hard to write about something when you're in the middle of it, he said. Sies said that therefore he was reluctant to



JERRY SIES
He Fights City Hall

write because "I might turn out some crap and not even know it."

When you're at a party, you don't start writing about it then, he said. You wait until it's over.

The same thing applies to when you're politically involved, Sies said. You shouldn't write about it then, he said, because you wouldn't do a good artistic

One of the story's Sies plans to write is

called "There are Smiles that Make You Blue."

The story is about a man who goes along with the system and smiles, Sies said. Then he finds out that he can't smile at someone for more than 10 seconds before it starts to drive him crazy, he said.

"And there's an awful lot of hostility behind that smile because it's dishonest — and it's destructive," he said.

The title of almost every story Sies writes is also the title of an old tune.

The title represents "fantasy in relation to the reality of the story," he said.

He said that the fantasy-versus-reality theme was analogous to the American dream versus America. "The dream is groovy — you can be anything, do anything," he said.

You might even think it's true, he said, but in reality the dream is a fantasy.

Sies said he is a political anarchist because he thinks all systems repress the people they govern. Although he concedes that an anarchistic world might be a bloody free-for-all, he says that it would be more humanistic, and therefore more humane.

"If someone tries to rob and kill me and I try to kill him in self-defense, that is a far more humanistic exchange than when I try to kill a man because I have been told by my commander that he is the enemy and he tries to kill me because he has been told that I am the enemy," he said.

However, Sies, who is 27 and says he's been knocking about the country for years, supporting himself by writing, said that he is not for emotional anarchy.

Sies said that he is not opposed to working within the system for certain changes, but that this method is only one tactic.

But working within the system should not be the over-all method of trying to

reform things, he said.

"If you work through the rotten system," he said, "you become polluted."

Sies said that violence should not be used to achieve political or social goals unless it is the only channel left open. When violence is the only possible tactic, he said, it should be used.

The Jews in Nazi Germany had only the course of violence left open to them, Sies said. Their mistake was that they didn't get violent, he said. There might be 2 million more Jews alive today if they had, he said.

Sies, who was born and raised in a slum area of New York City, where "you survive by your wits," said he started stealing when he was ten.

"Often the money went to a friend's old lady whose old man had split," Sies said, "and stealing made a lot of sense."

"What's more important — to avoid breaking a law set down by people who have, or to starve?" Sies asked. "Law is a thing and people are people."

Sies says he starts a lot of days thinking he'll begin writing again.

"And then I go into the coffee lounge and pick up a paper and read and start asking, 'Hey, how could Congress do that?' . . . or 'How does the city think it can get by doing that?' . . . and there goes a day when I should have been writing."

"It's hard to stop," he said and smiled, "if nobody's doing something about a situation, I take it."

Sies, who said he once had a television series idea stolen that was later used to create the series, "The Wild, Wild West," may have to leave Iowa City, often thought of as a haven for writers, if he wants to devote himself to his writing again.



MSU officials considering disarming — not arming — cops

A proposal to disarm the University and East Lansing police for a period of one year has been sent to several University and city officials for their reaction.

The proposal was advocated by Milton Rokeach, professor of psychology and member of a committee appointed by the East Lansing Human Relations Commission to consider the implications of the Kerner report for the East Lansing area.

Basically, Rokeach's appeal is this: "If they (President Hannah, East Lansing Mayor Gordon Thomas, Richard Bernitt, director of the Dept. of Public Safety and other local officials) are truly concerned over the murders of President Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and Sen. Robert Kennedy — if they are truly repulsed by this — then they will truly want to do something about the causes of this violence."

Rokeach, a noted psychologist, says that scientific evidence shows that violence breeds violence. Therefore, violence in the cities has to some extent been caused, knowingly or unknowingly, by police officers who were too ready to use their weapons unnecessarily in emergency situations.

Arthur F. Brandstatter, director of the School of Police Administration, says that 99 per cent of all encounters between police and citizens do not require the use of weapons.

This fact alone poses a serious question to the necessity of an armed police force in such low armed-crime areas as MSU and East Lansing.

Of course in areas in which the citizenry is armed would be impractical to disarm the police force until the people have been likewise disarmed.

However, this is not the case on campus. Furthermore, if an emergency situation arose requiring the use of guns, another police force could quickly be called.

Disarming the police force is not without precedent. Policemen in Great Britain and Poland go about their day-by-day duties unarmed. And

in Suffolk County, Mass., (an area which includes the city of Boston), the sheriff ordered his deputies disarmed.

Considering the relation of firearms to the police force, the important question is, "Are guns used for purposes of law enforcement or for purposes of intimidation?"

Rokeach believes that since guns are so seldom used by the policemen (and where is this more true than at MSU and in East Lansing?) then the only reason that guns are carried is for purposes of intimidation.

What is needed, then, is a new legal philosophy in which the policeman is not an intimidator but wholly a peace officer, and this can best be effected by the disarming of the police force.

Relations between the citizens and the police are probably at an all-time low and it is obvious that something needs to be done to correct this.

Rokeach emphasized that his proposal is not a radical one — it is an experiment. He asks a one-year trial period for his disarming proposal, and if after that period it shows negative results then it can be abandoned.

Ideally, the University should be fertile ground for the spirit of inquiry. The role of the University is to innovate and experiment, and the disarming of the police force is just such an innovation. If the University cannot perform the role of innovator, who can?

There is grave danger that this proposal will be stifled before it is even debated and will be lost in numerous letter files across campus and East Lansing.

This must not happen; the issue must be kept alive. Richard Chapin, director of libraries and former chairman of the East Lansing Human Relations Commission, said that he is "intrigued" with the proposal and hopes that it will be fully discussed and considered, particularly where it relates to the University.

Michigan State News
Friday, July 12, 1968

IN THE GROOVE— 'United States of America' wins 'best album' nomination

Several reviewers, usually those with some background in classical music, have declared that Van Dyke Parks is a genius. The cover of *SONG CYCLE* (Warner Bros. WS 1727) features a mellow-toned photograph of Parks, looking like a classical pianist, or perhaps even a fast-rising young conductor. The liner notes (not by Parks) are of the pious-pretentious variety.

The album took six months and \$50,000 to produce. There is good cause to hope for something very fine: yet, for me at least, the album is not a success.

There are good points. I have respect for individuals (or groups) who have the talent to arrange their own music, and Parks is an extremely talented arranger. He does amazing things to "Colours," adding an unbelievable amount of texture and complexity to Donovan's simple melody.

But the strengths of this song also hint at the album's shortcomings. The *Song Cycle* would have been improved, probably, had Warner Brothers restricted Parks to \$25,000 and three months in the studio. I am strongly reminded of the works of Respighi ("Pines of Rome," et al.). Respighi's music is listenable, certainly, and I like it at times.

However, what with all the bird calls and lush orchestration, it all becomes too much, and difficult to take seriously. The music of both composers too often tends to sound like highly sophisticated imitations of Muzak. Finally, even consistent overblowing fails to salvage Parks' weak and frequently overly precious work. While the album cannot really be considered as rock, it is an important unsuccessful album which will have a considerable effect on art-rock.

Parks sings Randy Newman's "Vine Street" on his album, and now Newman has an album of his own on the Warner Bros. subsidiary, Reprise — **RANDY NEWMAN CREATES SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN (RS 6286)**. While his arrangements may be a bit less complex, Newman has much in common with Parks. Both arrangers owe more to Broadway than rock. Both specialize in always intricate and sometimes pretentious lyrics. Lastly, Newman doesn't have an impressive voice, either. I like this album less than *Song Cycle*, but if you are greatly taken with one, you'll like the other.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Columbia CS 9614) takes a very different approach. Unlike the Parks school, which seems unaware of the work of Stockhausen, Cage et al., members of the USA have been deeply involved in electronic music since leader Joseph Byrd founded the New Music Workshop at UCLA more than four years ago. This group, unlike others who use electronics, plays the electronic music synthesizer, ring modulator, and other equipment; it doesn't simply play it.

Their sound and lyrics are both very unorthodox. The reaction by uptight people has been phenomenal. One reviewer said that the lyrics to some of the group's songs were too obscene to be reproduced in his column (they're all printed on the back of the album). He summed up the album's content as "Sick, sick, sick."

Showing the order of his critical technique, he also commented unfavorably on the appearance of lead singer Dorothy Markowitz, comparing her to one of the Bronte sisters. I like the Bronte sisters, if that has anything to do with it. Further, although I realize its shortcomings, my favorite novel of the last decade or so is John Rechy's "City of Night," which probably makes me one of George Wallace's "preverts." Perhaps that is why I am so greatly taken by this album.

If you agree with Tricky Dick that all this country needs is more fuzz, or with HHH's politics of happiness, you'll probably turn your mind off to this album. Which is unfortunate. Some of the songs concern adult heterosexual love — my favorite, "Love Song for the Dead Che," is one of these. Others reflect those other realities which the straights don't want to face — groupies, and the gay scene, including the S&M crowd (the leather boys) — even, God forbid, in the "best" of neighborhoods. The final cut of the album, a sound collage of all the songs contained therein (or on), is brilliant, and depressing is a vision of Dante's "Inferno." Don't confuse this group with the happy grossness of the Fugs — they're playing for keeps.

This album is one of my three nominations for Best Album of the Year; the others will be announced soon. Meanwhile, try to contain your anticipation and excitement, and, if you have any interest in serious rock, BUY THE U.S.A.

THE NEW YORK ROCK & ROLL ENSEMBLE (A&O SD-240) pulls something of a copout on their album. I'd read that three of the five members in the group were Juilliard students, and I was hoping for something avant-garde. Disappointment. As the liner notes (by a writer for the *Women's Wear Daily*) tell us, the album has "no self-conscious profundity," because, after all, "dancing is the key to rock." Personally, profundity is rare enough that I'll take it any way I can get it, self-conscious or not. And I'll agree that songs with lyrics like "Can your monkey do the bird now" aren't too profound.

Nevertheless, other songs, such as "You Know Just What It's Like" are quite good lyrically, unconsciously profound, perhaps: "There you are/You're drivin' in your car/Feels very slow/However fast you go/As the man behind you passes you he's laughing/And you wonder how he knows just who you are."

The group's "serious" composition, "The Seasons," is somewhat related to what Parks is trying to do, but the New York group uses an arrangement which is much more spare and simple than those used in *Song Cycle*, and generally speaking, it is more successful. The three Juilliard members also play one movement from a Bach trio sonata (for two oboes and cello). It's nice but when I want to hear a straight baroque, I'll get out my Nonesuch albums. I wish they could have worked the part into a song. At one point or another on the album, members of the group play oboe, English horn, and cello, besides the usual rock instruments, but the more unusual instruments are not used as well as they could, or should, have been. The quality of the vocals ranges from mediumly good to fairly bad.

Overall, then, a disappointing album. The group definitely has the talent to make a fine album, but this isn't it.

— John Smothers



The equalizer

The Garden of Opinion Fortas: a lawyer's lawyer by Rick Garr

Aside from the fact that he's a crony, what else does Abe Fortas have to offer American history if he should assume Earl Warren's place on the Bircher billboards? More of the same, actually, with a little more class.

Fortas has been called many things (some from the right-wing that are unprintable), but probably the most descriptive pigeonhole label I have come across is "He's a lawyer's lawyer's lawyer."

Fortas is an advocate (a good judicial term) of the right of dissent, and he encourages protest, criticism and "peaceable assembly" for good moral and legal causes. But, he cautions, "each of us has a duty of obedience to law."

Good motives, Abe proclaims, do not excuse action which will injure others, for the individual's conscience does not give him a license to indulge individual conviction without regard to the rights of other people.

under the tea by Mike Lally

"We want to create a world in which love is more possible." — Carl Oglesby, past president of Students for a Democratic Society.

"If you have built castles in the air, your work need not be lost; that's where they should be. Now put the foundations under them." — Henry David Thoreau.

Fortas believes that if you protest and violate a "valid law" even though you violated it for good cause, such as segregation or war protest, you should not be excused; that is, if the law is fair and constitutional.

What he means is, protest is no guarantee of immunity from violation of the law.

"The reason for difficulty," he writes, "is that, unavoidably, the Constitution seeks to accommodate two conflicting values, each of which is fundamental."

"The need for freedom to speak freely, to protest effectively, to organize, and to demonstrate; and the necessity of maintaining order so that other people's rights, and the peace and security of the state, will not be impaired."

And, Fortas says, the state, too, must protect the rights of the protesters against other citizens (with rights) who seek by "harassment, force or interference to prevent" them from raising hell.

"It has never succeeded," he says of violence, "in securing a massive reform in an open society where there were alternative methods of winning the minds of others to one cause and securing changes in the government or its policies."

On other subjects, Abe has written: "Campus and university facilities are public facilities; but public use does not authorize either the general public or the university faculty or students to use them in a way which subverts their purpose and prevents their intended use by others."

"From the state's viewpoint, a disagreement about the morality of a particular war is a difference of judgment or policy; it is not and cannot be accepted as stemming from a moral or religious belief. . . . The ability of the individual to choose his war, from the state's viewpoint, would destroy the state's ability to defend itself. . . ."

It's stretching the point to say that the Nuremberg principle supports the individual's refusal to submit to induction for service in a war which he considers immoral and unjustified. . . . The crimes (of the Nazis) for which punishment might be imposed (Nuremberg believed) were those that could be committed only by persons who had substantial freedom of choice. . . . (or) those persons who willingly participated in extreme outrages."

And it is sad to see that their efforts may be for naught if more people don't join them, or openly support them, before the government completely suppresses them.

Looking behind the figures

An interesting pamphlet called "The True Facts on Firearms Legislation — Three Statistical Studies" came to the office of The Daily Iowan recently. Published by the National Shooting Sports Foundation, it contains accurate information, scrupulously attributed and footnoted, but reaches some odd conclusions.

In 1966, the pamphlet says, there were 3,243,370 "serious crimes" (whatever those are) committed in the Uni-

ted States. Firearms of all types were involved in 3.4 per cent of these crimes, it said, and rifles and shotguns were involved in less than one-half of one per cent of the total.

Let's see: 3.4 per cent of 3,243,370 is 110,275, and 0.5 per cent of the same total is 16,217. The percentage figures seem insignificant, but wouldn't you like to do something to prevent another 110,275 crimes in 1968? Write your congressmen.

— Roy Petty

Europeans think they're civilized — but they make it hard to buy a gun

By ART BUCHWALD

PARIS — You would think after all the United States has done for Europe, the least the Europeans could do is make it easy for an American to buy a gun. But such is not the case. In spite of their great claims to being civilized, the Europeans are still living in the Dark Ages when it comes to making firearms available to the public.

I discovered this accidentally when I was overcharged by a waiter in a Left Bank cafe. He claimed it was an accident, but I knew he did it on purpose.



BUCHWALD

I told my wife I was getting sick and tired of being pushed around, and the only thing to do was buy a gun and carry it at all times. Then if someone tried to overcharge me, I'd let him have it.

"Isn't that a bit strong?" my wife asked. "It's the American way," I said. "Can you think of a better reason for using a gun than when you get the business from a surly cafe waiter?"

The next day I went to a gun store near the Paris Opera and told them I wanted a revolver.

"What do you want it for?" the dealer asked. "I am an American citizen," I said, "and according to our Constitution I am allowed to bear arms, any place, any time, anywhere. Now be a good man and give me a gun."

"We cannot sell a gun just like that, monsieur," the dealer said. "We have regulations in France concerning guns."

"Regulations?" I said incredulously.

"What on earth for?"

"The French government does not want everyone in the country to have a gun. There is too much chance of accidents."

"That doesn't bother us in the United States," I said with a certain amount of pride. "Do you know last year we had over 5,000 people killed by firearms alone?"

"Alas," said the dealer, sadly. "We only had 12. The rules here are too strict."

"Don't you have a National Rifle Association?"

"We have something like it, but parliament tells them what they can or cannot do."

"In my country," I boasted, "the National Rifle Association tells Congress what it can or cannot do."

"Quelle chance," the dealer said. "Please, sir, what can I do for you?"

"I want a gun to shoot surly cafe waiters."

"Tres bien, fill out these papers. Then go to your local police station with all your identification and explain to them why you want a gun."

"Good, and then I can have it?"

"No, not yet. They will investigate you for three months. After that they will send their recommendation to the main police station, which will investigate why the local police station gave permission to let you have the gun. This will take three more months. If they agree, you can come back and buy the gun."

"Six months to buy one lousy gun?"

"That's why we don't sell too many ourselves," the dealer said. "Do you want to start filling out the papers?"

"No, I don't, and if the French had any sense they'd permit Americans to buy hand guns just by showing their passport. How else can we protect ourselves from waiters while we're traveling abroad?"

The Daily Iowan

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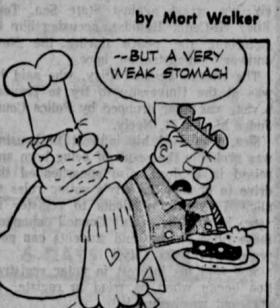
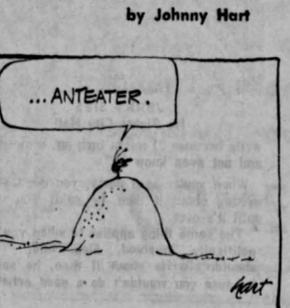
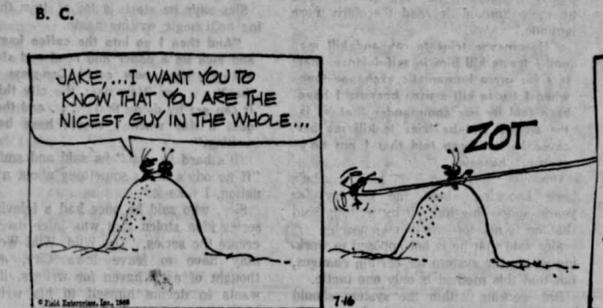
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UNDER THE FLAG — Fourteen-year-old Rick Yoder took the championship at the Iowa City Soap Box Derby Sunday. The son of Dr. and Mrs. John L. Yoder, 1315 Prairie Du Chien Rd., young Yoder won a \$500 savings bond and trophy from Chevrolet, the national sponsor, plus an all-expense-paid trip to the national contest in Akron, Ohio, next month. He attributes his success to being a two year veteran of the race. — Photo by Ron Jackson

Fortas Seen Facing Rough Senate Grilling

WASHINGTON (AP) — Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas is slated to go before the Senate Judiciary Committee today and is expected to face some rough cross examination on his judicial philosophy as the panel considers his appointment as chief justice.

The hearing is likely to underscore the mixed party lineups that have shaped up since President Johnson announced nomination of Fortas to succeed Chief Justice Earl Warren and appointment of U.S. Circuit Judge Homer Thornberry to fill the lower court vacancy.

The party picture was further confused Monday when a Republican Senate leader endorsed the appointments while a Senate Democratic lieutenant said he would oppose confirmation of Fortas.

"In my opinion, both men are eminently qualified," Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), said. The assistant minority leader thus lined up beside his party's No. 1 Senate official, Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, who is actively supporting the nominations.

Newsman inquired about Kuchel's position after Sen. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, secretary of the Senate Democratic Conference, said he was opposed to Fortas's elevation to chief justice.

Byrd, whose post puts him in the No. 3 spot in the party leadership, declined to elaborate.

Byrd thus joined the Democrats' No. 2 Senate official, Sen. Russell B. Long of Louisiana, the party whip in opposition to Johnson's plans. An opposition within the Judiciary Committee is being spearheaded



ABE FORTAS
Rough Cross Examination

ed by Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., a North Carolina Democrat.

The stands of Byrd and Long left only one of the top three Senate Democratic officials, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana, supporting the President.

Sen. Milton R. Young of North Dakota, who holds the GOP leadership post that corresponds with Byrd's on the Democratic side, is among 19 Republican senators who signed a statement declaring they would vote against any Supreme Court nomination submitted by Johnson before he leaves office.

The statement, initiated by Sen. Robert P. Griffin of Michigan, said that the filling of court vacancies should be left to the next president.

1st Flight from Moscow Lands at Kennedy Airport

NEW YORK (AP) — The long-awaited Moscow-New York direct flight service was inaugurated Monday, when an Ilyushin 62 jetliner landed at Kennedy airport — almost an hour late because of an aerial traffic jam.

The big plane with 54 Soviet officials among its 93 passengers was due in at 4:30 p.m. But it got stuck up in traffic above the airport and touched down at 5:27 p.m. Eleven other passengers left the plane at a Montreal stopover.

Eastward flights to Moscow will get under way later in the evening when Pan American World Airways dispatches a special inaugural flight, to be followed a few minutes later by the first scheduled take off.

The Il 62 was operated by the

government-owned Soviet Airlines Aeroflot, which bills itself as the "world's biggest and busiest airline."

The Russian plane took off from Moscow at 10:50 a.m. local time. Its flight took 13 hours, 37 minutes.

The beginning of direct air service between the two world capitals followed more than seven years of negotiations, interrupted from time to time by various Cold War crises. Agreement was reached earlier this year on weekly service by Aeroflot and Pan American.

Aeroflot will fly from Moscow to New York on Mondays with a brief stopover at Montreal. The flight will return to Moscow on Wednesdays. The Il 62 has a capacity of 186 passengers, but will carry only 122 on regular flights.

Pan American will dispatch a Boeing 707-300 jet each Monday evening to Moscow via Copenhagen, arriving on Tuesday and heading back westward the same day. It will carry up to 143 passengers.

Senate Gets U.N. Treaty On Rescues

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Johnson asked the Senate Monday to ratify the international treaty on the rescue and return of astronauts, signed by the United States and 44 other nations April 22.

Text of the treaty was approved Dec. 16 by the 28-nation Committee on Outer Space of the United Nations. Under the treaty signatories are bound to render "all possible assistance to astronauts in the event of accident, distress or emergency landing."

The agreement, open to all states, will come into effect when ratified by three depository governments — the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union — and two other states.

Although the agreement is a multination one, only the United States and the Soviet Union currently are sending men into space.

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Communists Issue Letter to Czechs

WARSAW, Poland (AP) — Communist leaders of the Soviet Union and four of its East European allies wound up a summit meeting here Monday by drafting a letter to their Czechoslovak counterparts, whose liberal movement has caused them concern.

The official Polish Press Agency announced formulation of the letter to Prague without disclosing what it said.

However, participants from the Soviet Union, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary and East Germany had publicly expressed fear that the Czechoslovak party leadership was losing control of the democratization process.

Coinciding with the end of the summit meeting, a top Czechoslovak defense official said on Prague television that the Soviet Union would delay by five more days the departure of a large contingent of its troops from Czechoslovakia, arriving at the Soviet border July 21 instead of July 16.

The Czech news agency said earlier that Soviet units involved in Warsaw Pact maneuvers in Czechoslovakia last month resumed their departure during the night for Poland and East Germany.

The continued presence of these troops — part of 5,000 Russians committed to the maneuvers — had caused concern among some Czechoslovaks. The troops began leaving Saturday, but then the movement halted. Official Czechoslovak news media said the interruption came because of heavy weekend traffic. But the delay was considered a new pressure on the new leadership in Prague.

In this connection Maj. Gen. Vaclav Prchlik, a top Czechoslovak defense official, was quoted as saying in a Prague news conference restricted to Czechoslovak journalists that his country will seek a revision of the Warsaw Pact that would prevent members from forming blocs within the alliance.

Soviet Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin sat through the Warsaw conference, which was originally expected to end Sunday.

A communique released by the Polish Press Agency said the delegates exchanged information "on the situation in their countries and the development of events in Czechoslovakia and directed a common letter to the Central Committee of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia."

Although there were no details given on the letter, one Communist source said it may contain a joint request for the removal of the most liberal elements in the Czechoslovak leadership.

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\$2 Billion Spent in Iowa

DES MOINES (AP) — The federal government spends nearly \$2 billion a year in Iowa, statistics compiled by the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity showed Monday.

The OEO report, requested by Gov. Harold Hughes, said Iowa ranks 24th in population among the states and 28th in total federal funds received.

The \$2 billion includes aid to schools, state and local governments, veterans, benefits, payments to farmers, pension and interest payments, payroll, insured mortgages and loans, scholarships and contracts.

The Agriculture Department spends the most money, \$494.6 million, followed by the Defense Department, \$319.2 million. Figures are for the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1967.

Hughes had asked for the figures on federal spending in order to determine the impact of federal programs on Iowa.

Johnson Chooses New OEO Chief

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Johnson said Monday he will nominate Bertrand M. Harding to succeed R. Sargent Shriver as director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Harding, 49, a government employe since 1942, has been acting director since Shriver was named ambassador to France.

Before joining the OEO as deputy director in 1966, Harding served 13 years in various posts with the Internal Revenue Service, the last five as deputy commissioner.

Harris Poll Shows 1 in 7 for Wallace

WASHINGTON (AP) — About one voter in seven thinks George C. Wallace should be president, the Harris Survey reported Monday.

The poll reports that the South is providing more than half of the support for the former Alabama governor, who rose to power in that state as an ardent segregationist. Running as a third-party presidential candidate, Wallace is advocating that each state handle racial problems as it sees fit.

INFANTS WANTED

to participate in research being conducted by faculty of the University of Iowa's Institute of Child Behavior and Development. The ability of two-month-olds to distinguish between different speech sounds is being studied in this research.

Each infant will be tested for one session of approximately 15 minutes. The testing is in no way unpleasant to the child. Mothers will be paid \$5.00 for their cooperation in bringing the infant to the University's East Hall Laboratories.

Infants who were born after April 22nd are needed. For more information, please call 353-4517.

Warring Biafra Getting Food Through Airlift

LISBON, Portugal (AP) — Pilots flying aging Super Constellations brave the hazards of Nigeria's civil war to ferry relief supplies to famine-stricken Biafra while provisions for more adequate aid are debated in world capitals.

A shaky lifeline anchored in Lisbon remains the only way to get meaningful amounts of food and medicine to the Biafrans, who have been battling for a year to uphold the proclaimed independence of their East Nigerian territory from the federal rule of Lagos.

Aid is risky because the Nigerian government has threatened to shoot down planes that fly in without authorization. The government wants relief supplies shipped through federal territory so it can inspect them. Biafra spurns this idea, charging that federal men would poison the food.

Details concerning the mercy airlift became available Monday through principals involved in the operation. Biafran representatives here and other informed sources.

From three to five Super Constellations — four-engine, propeller-driven Lockheed craft — are employed. Relief cargoes must be alternated with arms shipments for the Biafran army.

The planes are rented out by Henry Wharton, 51. He is a German-born U.S. citizen from Miami, Fla., who said the planes belonged to a registered American company.

Wharton has long been privately involved in shipping arms from undisclosed contributors to Biafra through Lisbon.

The International Red Cross, the World Council of Churches, the Roman Catholic relief organization Caritas and other groups have had need of Wharton's few planes.

Wharton's planes rent for more than \$20,000 a round trip from Lisbon. The crews are mainly Americans and Rhodesians who earn \$1,000 a flight.

Student Takes Aim At Political Office



COLLIN M. FRITZ
Runs for Iowa House Seat

Many students are interested in politics these days, but one student — Collin M. Fritz, A4, Newton — has taken his interest to its logical conclusion by throwing his hat in the ring.

Fritz, who formally announced his candidacy on July 3, is seeking the Republican nomination for his home town's seat in the state House of Representatives.

Fritz is one of two Republican hopefuls in the First Assembly District of Jasper County, who will oppose Mrs. Lois J. Hinshaw, a housewife from Kellogg, for the Republican nomination in the September primary.

The Republican nominee will oppose incumbent Rep. William J. Gannon (D-Jasper County), who was the House minority floor leader in the 62nd General Assembly, and who is presently serving his second term.

However, Fritz said that his chances were "real good, primarily because the whole state of Iowa is going Republican this year."

He had always wanted to be in politics, Fritz said, and since he had the opportunity, he did not want to pass it up.

"There is a trend toward younger people in politics," he said. "They have something to say, and should be represented just like anybody else. If I get up there, maybe I can help make some changes."

Fritz did not say what the changes would be.

He thinks that annual sessions of the legislature would be all right, provided they were handled correctly. There should be more permanent committees, and the sessions should be limited, he said. Two sessions per biennium would be more expensive than the current single session, but would produce the same results in less time, he said.

Fritz said he realizes that he has no previous legislative experience and admitted that his age (21) would be a factor in the election.

"But my opponent (Gannon) was only 24 when he began, and I hope to make up for my lack of experience with enthusiasm," Fritz said. Gannon is now 31.

Fritz said that he was in favor of all five of the amendments which will be voted on in a general election in November with the possible exception of the annual session amendment. But he added that he was in favor of that amendment if it were handled correctly.

The other four amendments, if approved, would grant municipal corporations home rule; reappportion the senatorial and house districts according to population; grant the governor item veto power, and provide for a revision in the way payment to the members of the general assembly is determined.

Fritz said he saw his candidacy as helping other young people by involving a larger number of younger people in politics.

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Brand-Name Drugs Outdo Cheaper Medicine in Tests

WASHINGTON (AP) — Tests on human volunteers have turned up two antibiotics and one sulfa drug whose cheaper, scientifically named generic versions do not work as well as the brand-name originals, it was learned Monday.

The three cases have sent shock waves through the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the drug industry.

The matter is of great importance to drug consumers — especially the elderly — because generic drugs often cost only a fraction of the brand-name versions.

The generic drugs have the same active chemical ingredients, but doctors frequently prescribe the brand-name drugs because they are familiar with them and their quality.

Differences in performance so far have been traced to such things as the amount of pressure used in making tablets and to coatings and other added inactive ingredients.

Dr. Herbert L. Ley Jr., the

FDA commissioner, confirmed that the new findings "are making us look very seriously at the matter" of supposed equivalency of generic and brand-name drugs.

But Ley said in an interview Monday that, "we still maintain there are relatively few of these generic drugs which don't perform up to standards. We may be wrong. But if we are, we'll be the first to admit it."

The latest findings could have an impact on proposals for lowering the cost of prescription drugs and for adding the cost of such drugs to benefits of the Medicare program.

It was learned that the latest case of inequivalency, on which the FDA received a report less than two weeks ago, showed up in tests at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C.

The tests found that generic versions of the sulfa drug sulfisoxazole did not perform up to the standard of the brand-name original. The drug is used mainly for urinary infections.

France Explodes 2nd Bomb of Set

PARIS (AP) — The defense ministry announced Monday that France has exploded "an experimental nuclear device of medium strength" over Mururoa Lagoon, southeast of Tahiti.

The explosion was the second in eight days.

The explosion is the 14th set off by France, compared with 12 by the United States and 141 by the Soviet Union in the atmosphere.

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'Inflexibility Causes Firing Of Managers,' Lane Says

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—It's inflexibility—not inability—that costs major league baseball managers their jobs, says Frank Lane, a man who once took part in the simultaneous firing of two field bosses.

Lane said the manager's role is overrated anyway.

"A manager gets too much credit when he wins and too much hell when he loses," Lane said.

"The No. 1 reason why managers are fired is their failure to adjust to a changing situa-

tion or to adjust their style of play to the material they have," Lane said in an interview published in Monday's Miami News.

Lane was in Miami on business in his current role as special assistant to personnel director Harry Dalton of the Baltimore Orioles, a club which recently dropped Hank Bauer.

Gene Mauch of Philadelphia, Houston's Grady Hatton and Eddie Stanky of the Chicago White Sox are other managers recently unemployed.

"Stanky lost sight of the kind of team he can win with pitching, defense and speed," Lane said. "With Stanky's kind of team he led the American League most of last season and lost out in the last series of the season. During the off-season

he traded away speed for older, slower fellows with potentially stronger bats. He broke up the kind of team he could win with."

As for Bauer, Lane said the firing was another example of failure to adjust.

"When a manager begins losing with a formerly good hitting team that has a batting slump, he can't just sit back, continue to employ the same tactics of attack and excuse himself by using that cliché, 'you can't hit for me.' He should adjust to the situation. He should bunt, hit-and-run and try for one run more."

As general manager of the White Sox, Cleveland, St. Louis Cardinals and Kansas City, Lane hired and fired his share of managers.

He was involved in the only instance of two managers being hired and fired simultaneously—when as Cleveland general manager in 1959 he swapped Joe Gordon to Detroit for Jimmy Dykes.

Lane says certain managers are ready-made for certain teams and cited Gordon at Kansas City.

"Gordon did a bad job for me in 1959 at Cleveland," Lane said. "We should have won the pennant. Then I inherited him at Kansas City in 1961 and we finished a bad last, but he did a fine job as manager."

"We had fringe major league ballplayers and he got the maximum out of them by keeping them loose and not fearful they might be shipped out to the minors the next day. Bauer would do a good job with a young expansion club from which nothing is expected and I think he'll wind up with one."

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he traded away speed for older, slower fellows with potentially stronger bats. He broke up the kind of team he could win with."



Colavito Signs With Yankees

BALTIMORE (AP)—Rocky Colavito, a Bronx boy who found fame in Cleveland and Detroit, finally became a New York Yankee Monday in his 18th year of professional baseball.

The Yankees signed Colavito as a free agent after he had

from the Chicago White Sox last March.

In all, Rocky played with four different American League teams and in the National before his latest step.

To get a Yankee contract, the 34-year-old slugger volunteered to help out the Yankees' bullpen as a part time relief pitcher as well as an outfielder and pinch hitter.

He was hitting only .204 when the Dodgers cut him loose last week. However, he has hit 369 home runs in the majors, three of them this season.

The Rock, a handsome dark-haired athlete who is known for exaggerated muscle-stretching antics before he steps into the batter's box, now lives in Temple, Pa. His family still lives in New York.

Among the high spots of his career was the feat of hitting four homers in one game for Cleveland, June 10, 1959. He also hit four for Detroit in a 1961 doubleheader. In 1959 he tied Harmon Killebrew for the American League homer title with 42 and in 1965 he led the league with 106 RBI for Cleveland.

The Yanks also made another player change, sending pitcher Al Downing to their Binghamton, N.Y. farm club of the Eastern League on option.

Fillol, seeded No. 2 among the foreign entries, won 6-2, 3-4, 6-4 from Sack, an unranked player from Clarksdale, Miss.

Charles Pasarell, first ranked nationally and seeded No. 2 at Milwaukee, downed Ed Grubb of Santa Monica, Calif., 5-7, 7-5, 6-0.

Richey, the third seed from San Angelo, Tex., advanced by default and Marty Riessen of Evanston, Ill., seeded fifth beat Barry Conway, Menasha, Wis., 6-3, 6-2.

Peaches Bartkowicz of Hamtramck, Mich., seeded second, eliminated Andrea Sanders of Tulsa, Okla., 6-1, 6-0 while third-seed Stephanie de Fina, Hollywood Fla., beat Laura duPont, Charlotte, N.C., 9-7, 6-4.

Davis' blow came after Tommy McCraw doubled and Buddy Bradford walked and opened up a 2-1 lead. After the Senators tied it in the fourth on singles by Ken McMullen and Jim French and Capterson's sacrifice

fly, the Sox took over again in the fifth.

Luis Aparicio doubled, moved to third on an outfield fly and scored on Bradford's sacrifice fly.

Loser Frank Bertina drove in Washington's first run with a bases-loaded single in the second.

Frank Robinson scored three runs—after rapping a run-scoring triple in the opening inning, and after he walked to start two later rallies.

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A NICE WELCOME — Miss Wisconsin, Marilyn Brahmstead, Lutz and Riessen both got a chance to sharpen up their tennis game Monday as the National Clay Courts tennis tournament got under way in Milwaukee. — AP Wirephoto

Richey Advances In Tennis Tourney AL Lacks Any .300 Hitters

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Jaime Fillol of Chile, fresh from an upset victory over Cliff Richey in the Western championship finals Sunday, survived a challenge Monday from Lester Sack as the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association's Clay Courts Championships opened at the Town Club.

Fillol, seeded No. 2 among the foreign entries, won 6-2, 3-4, 6-4 from Sack, an unranked player from Clarksdale, Miss.

Charles Pasarell, first ranked nationally and seeded No. 2 at Milwaukee, downed Ed Grubb of Santa Monica, Calif., 5-7, 7-5, 6-0.

Richey, the third seed from San Angelo, Tex., advanced by default and Marty Riessen of Evanston, Ill., seeded fifth beat Barry Conway, Menasha, Wis., 6-3, 6-2.

Peaches Bartkowicz of Hamtramck, Mich., seeded second, eliminated Andrea Sanders of Tulsa, Okla., 6-1, 6-0 while third-seed Stephanie de Fina, Hollywood Fla., beat Laura duPont, Charlotte, N.C., 9-7, 6-4.

Davis' blow came after Tommy McCraw doubled and Buddy Bradford walked and opened up a 2-1 lead. After the Senators tied it in the fourth on singles by Ken McMullen and Jim French and Capterson's sacrifice

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FRANK LANE Fired Many Managers

tion or to adjust their style of play to the material they have," Lane said in an interview published in Monday's Miami News.

Lane was in Miami on business in his current role as special assistant to personnel director Harry Dalton of the Baltimore Orioles, a club which recently dropped Hank Bauer.

Gene Mauch of Philadelphia, Houston's Grady Hatton and Eddie Stanky of the Chicago White Sox are other managers recently unemployed.

"Stanky lost sight of the kind of team he can win with pitching, defense and speed," Lane said. "With Stanky's kind of team he led the American League most of last season and lost out in the last series of the season. During the off-season

he traded away speed for older, slower fellows with potentially stronger bats. He broke up the kind of team he could win with."

As for Bauer, Lane said the firing was another example of failure to adjust.

"When a manager begins losing with a formerly good hitting team that has a batting slump, he can't just sit back, continue to employ the same tactics of attack and excuse himself by using that cliché, 'you can't hit for me.' He should adjust to the situation. He should bunt, hit-and-run and try for one run more."

As general manager of the White Sox, Cleveland, St. Louis Cardinals and Kansas City, Lane hired and fired his share of managers.

He was involved in the only instance of two managers being hired and fired simultaneously—when as Cleveland general manager in 1959 he swapped Joe Gordon to Detroit for Jimmy Dykes.

Lane says certain managers are ready-made for certain teams and cited Gordon at Kansas City.

"Gordon did a bad job for me in 1959 at Cleveland," Lane said. "We should have won the pennant. Then I inherited him at Kansas City in 1961 and we finished a bad last, but he did a fine job as manager."

"We had fringe major league ballplayers and he got the maximum out of them by keeping them loose and not fearful they might be shipped out to the minors the next day. Bauer would do a good job with a young expansion club from which nothing is expected and I think he'll wind up with one."

Lane said the manager's role is overrated anyway.

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NFL Players Start Training

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Veteran players, their dispute with the owners ended, began flocking into National Football League training camps Monday—but Detroit Lions guard John Gordy

—But the Kids Are the Ones Who Really Come Out Ahead—

The Family That Tutors Together Is Enriched Together

By BOB DILLON

Hikes at the Coralville Reservoir, swims at the Mayflower, and trips to the museum at Macbride Hall can be fun — especially if a person has a youngster along.

Two University students, Mr. and Mrs. Gary L. Hugeback, G. Iowa City, signed up last February for the Volunteer Tutoring Program and have taken two children — brother and sister — on such trips as part of their tutoring.

Other activities included a spaghetti dinner at the Hugeback apartment. Mrs. Hugeback said they tried to do things as a foursome.

Hugeback said they thought, after reading about the program in The Daily Iowan, that they should try to do something for somebody else and that tutoring children would be a way of accomplishing their goal.

"Other couples should try it. Working as husband and wife helps the children and also the couple. You find yourself working together solving problems," Mrs. Hugeback said.

She said she and her husband attempted to build a relationship with the children and the children in turn began to look up to the tutors.

The children became excited about the outings, said Hugeback. On the day planned for swimming, the brother got up at 5 a.m. and woke his sister, and they began a five-and-a-half hour vigil until the Hugebacks picked them up at 10:30.

The Hugebacks spend time with the two children, who come from a family of 10 children. Mrs. Hugeback said

that the children, who are third and fourth graders, do not lack love from their parents but that time was a factor the children's parents could not always afford with a large family.

Hugeback said both he and his wife try to give the children a feeling of ease.

The purpose of the Hugebacks' working with the children is not to become authority symbols, they said.

"We try to create a sister-to-sister, brother-to-brother relationship," Mrs. Hugeback said.

Involvement and fulfillment of a need are part of any tutor's life when he works in the tutoring program, sponsored by the Hawkeye Area Community Action Program (HACAP), according to Judy Surratt, director of the tutoring program, and a full-time HACAP secretary.

The tutoring program was started last October and was originally directed by Mrs. Burns Weston.

Near Miss Surratt's desk are two files filled with folders of grade school children's names who have been recommended for social or academic tutoring.

The number of recommended children is approximately 200, but the number of volunteer tutors is less than half that number. Part of the shortage problem is the University's summer school enrollment. According to Miss Surratt, 75 per cent of the tutors during the regular school year comes from the University; during the summer the percentage of tutors from the University drops to about 50.

The tutoring program is different

from other HACAP-sponsored programs, for the children do not have to come from "economically deprived" homes.

The students in the tutoring program are recommended by Iowa City school teachers to help with the children's academic or social needs.

Miss Surratt said the program had good cooperation with the school system and the parents. She said that the reaction to the program by the teachers was a positive.

"The children in the tutoring program are pretty normal kids who need a little bit more in time and interest to overcome academic problems or to adjust socially," she said.

Miss Surratt said her office attempts to fit the tutor applicant to the child but added that she would encourage volunteers to come to the HACAP office, situated in the Civic Center, and select a child to tutor.

"Interest specifically in the children themselves is sometimes enough to help them solve their problems," Miss Surratt said.

Volunteers have come from women's clubs and civic organizations, as well as the University. Iowa City residents, including high school students, have also volunteered, she said.

Private businesses have also offered help. The Mayflower, a private apartment building, managed by Sam Carmichael, has opened its recreational facilities to tutors, who may bring the children there to swim.

But even with the present volunteers, Miss Surratt said, a continuous need for new volunteers exists as the list of students' names increases.

Stressing the academic needs, Mrs. James Robertson, A3, Iowa City, started tutoring five sisters in mid-June. Mrs. Robertson is one of six tutors who work with eleven children and help them strengthen their background of class subjects.

The class, headed by Mrs. Michael Lorr, G, New Orleans, is part of a continuation of last semester's Action Studies Program tutorial program and is held in the East Hall Annex on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The

classroom is informal in that the children receive individual aid and are encouraged to work at their own pace.

Mrs. Robertson said the children adjusted to the informality of the class exceptionally well after realizing that learning did not have to mean rows of chairs in rigidly straight lines.

At first the children were asked what class subjects they liked and disliked, what subjects they found hard and easy.

The students decided what studies they wanted to do, and the tutors encouraged them to work on studies that seemed to be a problem. Mrs. Robertson said the students then began to work with problems in arithmetic, reading and vocabulary.

Mrs. Robertson said that the progress she had noticed was



IS THAT RIGHT, TEACHER? — Mrs. Barbara Friel, G, St. Louis, a tutor in the Action Studies Program tutorial project being conducted in East Hall Annex, offers encouragement as one of her pupils tackles an arithmetic problem. Mrs. Friel is

one of five tutors working with eleven children from the Iowa City area in the project, which is part of a larger tutorial program sponsored by the Hawkeye Area Community Action Project. — Photo by Dave Luck

the children's challenging themselves.

"We aren't teachers to them," she said. "The tutoring session is something outside the regular

classroom that they know, and they begin to play at having school."

Mrs. Robertson said the five girls she tutored loved school

and the tutoring became an extension of school. The ages of the students range from six to twelve; therefore, the students are given things they can in-

dividually at their own level.

"A tutor must be willing to go beyond himself to help the child," Mrs. Robertson said. When a person becomes interested in helping a child, resourcefulness is the next prerequisite, she said.

Flexibility and imagination are also important in tutoring, according to Mrs. Robertson. She said it was important for the tutor to avoid inhibiting the student.

Mrs. Robertson said she first heard of the tutoring program in April but this summer was the first time she had worked as a tutor. The realization of the power a tutor had with a child was terrifying, she commented.

She said the children wanted praise and special rewards for their work. Giving praise and rewards seemed to make the children more aggressive and more attentive in the classroom.

Mrs. Lorr, the class director, said that the idea of token reward given the children worked well.

The children are rewarded with a series of tokens, and they may "buy" activities such as the privilege to paint or they may "buy" punch and cookies.

Mrs. Lorr said the children appeared to respond to the reward system and became excited about independently doing their studies.

"There's an infinite number of things the children can learn, and we're giving them the time. If you teach them a little about arithmetic or reading during the hour, it's worth the trouble and the time. You find yourself fulfilling a need."

Cop Shop on Wheels Cools It

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. — Potential young rioters who once stoned passing police cars are now flocking aboard a bright orange police station on wheels where they can "get it off their chest."

They can air their gripes at a special complaint desk at the rear of the bus, operated by the Fort Lauderdale Police Department's Community Relations Unit.

The five officers who man the bus feel their community relations program is transforming the stum youths into responsible citizens by meeting them more than halfway and showing them somebody cares.

"We take complaints and act on them," Sgt. Robert Lutes said Monday. "Many of the gripes have nothing to do with crime; they're about sanitation, poor housing and junk cars."

Lutes and his staff take the bus into the slums in an effort to change the image of the policeman in the black areas and "reach the potential rioter."

On the side of the bus is a large sign which proclaims: "Police Inside — Come in and Talk." "And that's exactly what we mean," Lutes said.

The response has been tremendously gratifying, he said. In areas where youths once stoned police cars he says they are now reporting crimes.

"Our program has created a lot of good feeling in our community. We recently had a case of arson at a predominantly Negro school and two Negro teenagers provided enough information for us to catch the culprit."

Lutes said the bus is an extension of Operation Store Front, launched this spring in the north-west section of the city where most of Fort Lauderdale's 30,000 blacks live. The conditions in this area are a marked contrast to the graceful boulevards and glittering beach frequented by the tourists who flock to the city.

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University Bulletin Board

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

THE PH.D. FRENCH EXAM will be given on Monday, August 5, from 7-9 p.m. in Room 100, Phillips Hall. Students planning to take the exam should sign up on the list outside Room 10, Schaefer Hall. The deadline for signing up is August 3. Please bring your I.D. card to the exam. No dictionaries will be allowed.

THE WOMEN'S GYMNASIUM SWIMMING POOL will be open for recreational swimming Monday through Friday from 4:15-5:15 p.m. This is open to women students, staff, faculty and faculty wives. Please present ID cards, staff or spouse card.

MAIN LIBRARY HOURS: Summer session hours for the Main Library until August 7 are as follows: Monday - Friday - 7:30 a.m.-midnight; Saturday - 7:30 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sunday - 1:30 p.m.-midnight

VETERANS COUNSELING OR INFORMATION on benefits, odd jobs or school problems is available from the Association of College Veterans at 351-4804 or 351-4949.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION SKILLS EXEMPTION TESTS: Male students who wish to take exemption tests for Physical Education Skills must register at the Physical Education Skills Office, Room 122, Field House, by Wednesday, July 17. Further information concerning the exemption tests may be obtained in Room 122, Field House.

FULBRIGHT GRANTS: Application forms and information about U.S. Government scholarships and grants for overseas study under the Fulbright-Hays Act are available from Wallace Maner in 111 University Hall. Applicants must be graduate students currently enrolled at the University. The deadline for filing applications is Nov. 1, 1968.

ODD JOBS for women are available at the Financial Aids Office. Housekeeping jobs are available at \$1.25 an hour, and babysitting jobs, 50 cents an hour.

FAMILY NIGHT at the Field House will be held from 7:15-9 p.m. every Wednesday night. Open to students, staff and faculty and their families. Please present ID cards, staff or spouse cards.

FIELD HOUSE POOL HOURS for men: Monday-Friday, Noon-1 p.m.; 5:30-7:30 p.m. Student or staff card required.

PARENTS COOPERATIVE Babysitting League: For membership information, call M.S. Eric Bergsten, 351-3690. Members desire sitters call Mrs. Nell Rauden at 338-2710.

NORTH GYMNASIUM HOURS in the Field House: 7:30-9:15 p.m., Tuesday and Friday.

FIELD HOUSE WEIGHT LIFTING ROOM HOURS: 7:30-9:15 p.m., Tuesday and Friday.

DATA PROCESSING HOURS: Monday-Friday, 8 a.m. to noon and 1 to 5 p.m.; closed Saturdays and Sundays.

DRAFT COUNSELING and information are available, free of charge, at the Resist office, 123 1/2 S. Clinton St. on Tuesday-Thursday from 7-9 p.m. and on Sunday from 2-5 p.m. For further information call 337-9327.

COMPUTER CENTER HOURS: Monday-Saturday — open 24 hours a day; Sunday — open 10 a.m.-2 a.m.; Data Room phone — 353-3580; Problem Analyst phone — 353-4053.

CANOE HOUSE HOURS: Monday-Thursday, 4-8 p.m.; Friday and Sunday, Noon-8 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m.-8 p.m.

UNION HOURS: General Building, 7 a.m.-closing; Offices, Monday-Friday, 8 a.m.-5 p.m.; Information Desk, Monday-Thursday, 7:30 a.m.-11 p.m.; Friday-Saturday, 7:30 a.m.-Midnight, Sunday, 9 a.m.-11 p.m.; Recreation Area, Monday-Thursday, 8 a.m.-11 p.m.; Friday-Saturday, 8 a.m.-Midnight, Sunday, 2 p.m.-11 p.m.; Activities Center, Monday-Friday, 8 a.m.-10 p.m., Saturday, 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m., Sunday, Noon-10 p.m.; Creative Craft Center, Monday and Wednesday, 3-5 and 7-10 p.m.; Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 7-10 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, 1-5 p.m.; Wheel Room, Monday-Thursday, 7 a.m.-10:30 p.m., Friday, 7 a.m.-11:30 p.m., Saturday, 3-11:30 p.m., Sunday, 3-10:30 p.m.; River Room, daily, 7 a.m.-7 p.m., Breakfast, 7-10:30 a.m., Lunch, 11:30 a.m.-1 p.m., Dinner, 5-7 p.m.; State Room, Monday-Friday, 11:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m.

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—Receiving Medical Treatment at University Hospitals—

Viet Children — Lucky to Be Alive, Glad to Be Here

By JERRY PATTEN
Two Vietnamese farm children who are here to receive medical treatment at University Hospitals for wounds received in the Vietnamese war met their local foster parents for the first time Thursday afternoon.

The teenagers, Nguyen Van O, a 13-year-old boy, and Bu Thi Kha, an 18-year-old girl, will be staying with parents arranged for by the Committee of Responsibility, a national group which has brought 21 children to the United States for treatment.

Miss Bu will be staying with Prof. and Mrs. G. W. Krapf. Krapf is an associate professor of music at the University.

"Today I just tried to find out what I was supposed to do and where I stand," Mrs. Krapf said.

Since the teenagers speak only Vietnamese, an interpreter was present, but Mrs. Krapf brought a Vietnamese-English dictionary with her to the hospital. She communicated with Miss Bu by pointing to an English word, pronouncing it and pointing to the Vietnamese equivalent.

"Kha ran her finger down the page and stopped at the phrase 'close the window,'" Mrs. Krapf said. "We found that what she meant, though, was 'close the door.'"

Carl Couch, associate professor of anthropology and sociology, and his wife, who are the boy's foster parents, refused any comment on their meeting with him.

Near the end of the meeting in Children's Hospital, the children were served a supper of tomatoes and macaroni, green beans, cole slaw and watermelon.

O told Huynh Huynh, a graduate student from Saigon, who was acting as interpreter that he really liked the American food.

Miss Bu hasn't adjusted to the food as easily, Huynh said. She's used to a diet of rice and fish with a sour sauce on it and doesn't like the American food too well.

Huynh explained to the foster parents that in Vietnamese the last name is the given name.

"O's family name is Nguyen Van," Huynh said. "The girl's family name is Bu. Thi in Vietnamese means female. This way when people see the name they know she is a girl."

Huynh met the children when they arrived in Des Moines by plane last Monday.

"I told them that they were going to be taken to a hospital and that they would be taken care of. They seemed very happy to see me," Huynh said.

Huynh rode back to Iowa City in the ambulance with them and spent most of the next day helping them get used to their new surroundings.

"Tuesday afternoon O told Kha that they were very lucky to be here for treatment. They are adjusting well," Huynh said.

Huynh goes to see the children every day and in their conversations, Miss Bu told him that her father was dead and her mother is suffering from what Huynh translated as a mental disorder. She has several brothers and sisters and said that one of her sisters was also injured by the same shell that wounded her.

"O told me he lived a long way from town and that it was a long walk to school," Huynh said. "He can read well and has brought several books with him. They are about heroes who are the equivalent of Batman."

He also has lots of brothers and sisters but doesn't talk about his parents, Huynh said.

Miss Bu can also read, although she is not as well educated, Huynh said.

"Most Vietnamese children can read," he said. "There were schools in all the towns before the war became so intense and almost all the children could go to one."

Although some schools are still in operation, Huynh said many have been destroyed and others simply closed because of the war.

It has not been decided at this time whether O and Miss Bu will undergo any operation in the near future or whether they will soon be moved to their foster homes to rest and regain strength before the treatment begins.

O has an open wound which has to heal and Miss Bu has open wounds and an infection which has to be taken care of before any operations can take place, Ken Koopman, associate director of medical relations of University Hospitals, said.

Skin grafts and other reconstructive operations are usually staged according to the injury. The average stay for a child in the United States varies from four to twelve months. Children spend as much of this time as possible with the foster parents.

Although the operations are serious, Koopman said that they were in no way experimental.

It costs about \$1,000 a month to keep a child in the United States for treatment, Charles H. Day, finance chairman of the Iowa branch of the Committee of Responsibility, said in a telephone interview from Des Moines.

The cost is low, Day said, because a group of 500 doctors across the United States have agreed to donate their services.

"Some hospitals either donate the rooms or charge a nominal fee. An example is the Albert Einstein Hospital in New York, which provides care for only \$20 a day," Day said.

Day said he did not know what the exact financial arrangements with University Hospital were. Hospital officials have remained mum on the subject.

The procedure of getting a child to the U.S. for treatment is a complicated one. It begins with representatives of the Committee of Responsibility visiting Vietnamese hospitals to determine which children are in the most serious condition.

"If there is any chance at all that the children can receive the needed care in Vietnam they aren't considered for transportation to the U.S.," Day said.

A release must be obtained from the children's parents and approval must be received from the Saigon government, he said.

Originally the committee planned to bring 30 to 40 of the most severely wounded children to the U.S. each month, but since it started operations last fall, the committee has only been able to bring 21 children here.

Committee members in Iowa declined to comment on problems with the Saigon government, but an article in the June 8 issue of the New Republic said delays occurred because the South Vietnamese government was not anxious to let the children be taken to the United States for fear they will turn more public opinion in the United States against the war.

"Before a child is permitted to come he must be approved by teams of doctors, the ministries of health, interior and finance, the bureau of police, and if a male, even though he is an amputee, by the ministry of defense which wants to make sure he isn't avoiding the draft," the article said.

Negotiations in the United States have not been as difficult. Miss Brigitte Mach, 925 Kirkwood Ave., city representative of the committee, began negotiations with the University in late March. Approval of all departments involved was necessary before the children could be brought here, she said.

"Orthopedics offered two beds and this started the project rolling," she said. "Considering the problems, it really didn't take very long. People were very cooperative."

Miss Mach said that possibly four more children would be brought to University Hospitals. It will depend on how things work out with the two children here, she said.



BU THI KHA
Her sister wounded from the same shell



NGUYEN VAN O
Reads about Batman type heroes
— Photos by Jerry Patten

Guevara's Diary Searched for Clues

WASHINGTON (AP) — Was it Tania, the woman spy and sometimes companion of Ernesto (Che) Guevara, who unwittingly tipped the Bolivian army to the whereabouts of Guevara's guerrilla forces in Bolivia, leading to failure of the movement and its leader's eventual death?

Or was it the capture of two deserters from Guevara's camp, or a bitter quarrel with a Bolivian Communist over leadership of the movement?

These are some of the many possibilities analysts here are studying in trying to piece together — largely from Guevara's own diary — just what led to his downfall and death on Oct. 9, 1967.

The diary was made public by Fidel Castro, Guevara's one-time leader in the guerrilla campaign which toppled the Fulgencio Batista dictatorship in Cuba. Guevara went to Bolivia in October 1966.

"So far, the diary raises a lot more questions than it answers," said one expert. "But some are inclined to lean to the theory that the real tip-off came not from Tania, mentioned from time to time in Guevara's diary, but from the capture, far from their mountain homeland, of two Bolivians who deserted the Guevara campaign. But the possibilities are so numerous it would be hard to pin down any specific action."

As early as March 27, 1967, the diary mentions that Guevara heard a radio broadcast, presumably from a Bolivian government announcement, that reported 15 of his forces killed and four prisoners taken, two of them foreigners, one of whom "eliminated himself" from participation as a guerrilla.

It is obvious that the deserters talked or the prisoner did, but how much they said and how they said it is not known exactly," Guevara wrote. "Everything indicates that Tania has become known, which means that two years of good, patient work has been lost."

Tania has been mentioned frequently as an Argentine-born woman of East German parentage, who lived for a time in East Germany and became active in Communist activities there. She was killed in Bolivia in a clash of government troops and guerrillas.

Guevara's quarrel with a Bolivian Communist leader, who wanted to take over all command of the guerrilla campaign, is mentioned frequently in the diary, and the Bolivian was described as having become "an enemy."

Arguments over a dish of homemade ice cream and whether a rifle should be brought into a house ended in two of the 192 fatal shootings that took place in the United States last week.

More than 80 per cent of the killings resulted from deliberate firing of a handgun, shotgun or rifle. There were 121 homicides, 40 suicides and 31 accidental shootings.

The count was taken in an AP survey from midnight Sunday, July 7, to midnight Sunday, July 14, and followed a similar AP survey made the week that ended June 23.

In the June survey there were 199 gunshot deaths: 115 homicides, 65 suicides and 19 accidental fatal shootings.

The FBI reported that the weekly average of homicides numbered 125 in 1966, the last year for which figures were available.

Last week California had the highest gun death toll: 21 of which 10 were homicides, 10 were suicides and 1 was accidental. Illinois had nine homicides of 15 total deaths.

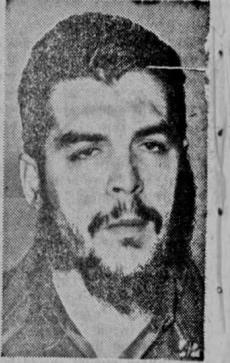
Last week's survey of deaths contained the familiar patterns of felony connected deaths, crimes of passion, slayings resulting from domestic quarrels and despondent suicides.

A Portland, Ore., teenager, suspected of prowling, was felled by a policeman's bullets when he refused to obey the officer's shouts to halt. The 19-year-old victim was dead.

In Winter Haven, Fla., Mrs. Albertine Wiggins, 22, was shot to death with a .22-caliber pistol during an argument with her hostess over a dish of homemade ice cream.

Mrs. Carolyn White of Port Lauderdale, Fla., was shot during an argument with her husband. Mrs. White didn't want him to bring a rifle into the house.

The average number of deaths in a week in the Vietnamese war so far in 1968 has been 357. For traffic deaths in the United States, the last available figures are for 1967. The National Safety Council said traffic deaths for a week in July averaged around 980.



CHE GUEVARA
What Led To His Downfall?

Merit Badge For Shooting On Firing Line

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Boy Scouts of America said Monday that it may abandon its marksmanship merit badges as one step in reviewing its policies toward weapons.

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's assassination was the point at which we began to review our policies toward guns," an official said. "The organization's new policy will ban advertisements in its magazine which offer guns as sales premiums. All gun advertisers have been notified that their ads must stress safety."

The Boy Scout announcement came as one bright moment in a week otherwise characterized by violence, as revealed in a survey conducted by The Associated Press.

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\$14-Billion Bill to Aid Higher Education OK'd

WASHINGTON (AP) — A \$14-billion authorization to extend and expand federal aid to higher education over the next four years was approved by the Senate Monday, 83 to 0.

The House plans to act later this week on a much narrower version of the same program — \$3.4 billion over the next two years. Extensive discussions will be needed to draft a bill acceptable to both chambers.

The federal aid goes to students, colleges and universities. Under the measure approved by the Senate, existing programs would be extended and in some cases expanded at a total cost of

\$13.8 billion in the 1969 and three succeeding fiscal years. The measure also calls for new programs at a cost of \$241.7 million over the 1970-72 period. The programs include aid for cooperative education, educational television facilities, improvement of graduate programs, training for public service and clinical experience programs for law schools.

The new programs would not be operative until the 1969-70 fiscal year. For the new fiscal year that began July 1, the Senate authorization measure proposes \$3 billion, compared with \$2.6 billion the last fiscal year.

The appropriation for 1968-69 was \$1.46 billion, compared with the \$2.6 billion Senate authorization. The House and Senate versions of the bill differ on the controversial subject of denying aid to students who participate in campus riots or other serious disturbances.

The House measure as reported by its Education and Labor Committee would bar such aid, with guidelines to prevent abuse of the authority by college officials. The Senate would leave the decision to college officials.

The over-all program provides student loans and scholarships, helps colleges and universities with construction of buildings and other facilities, aids their libraries, provides funds for guidance, counseling and testing, helps college students who might otherwise not go and helps prepare students gifted in science and language for college.

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SHRINE CIRCUS

Dixon to Conduct Chicago Orchestra
James Dixon, professor of music and conductor of the University Symphony Orchestra, will conduct the Chicago Civic Orchestra at Orchestra Hall in Chicago Wednesday.
The University conductor will go to London in September to conduct the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra there in a recording of Charles Wuorinen's Piano Concerto, with Wuorinen at the piano. Wuorinen wrote this work for Dixon, and it was given its premiere at the University in May, 1966.