

CSL Investigates Local Autonomy in Sorority Pledging

By GREG FRANCK

Suzie Brown was rushed by sororities during her freshman year at Cumberbund University. She wanted to pledge Rho Sigma Rho sorority and Rho Sigma Rho wanted to pledge her, but it couldn't.

Rho Sigma Rho couldn't pledge her because the national constitution of Rho Sigma Rho requires pledges to be recommended by alumnae. Rho Sigma Rho had many influential alumnae in the South. No alumnae would recommend a black coed, Suzie is black.

Actually, there is no Rho Sigma Rho and there has never been a Suzie Brown incident reported at the University. But this is the kind of incident that the Committee on Student Life (CSL) wants to prevent.

In 1967 the local Sigma Chi fraternity faced possible loss of University recognition after an investigation revealed that its national bylaws prevented blacks from joining by means of a "sociability clause." Pledges had to be socially acceptable to a national committee of alum-

ni as well as to the local chapter. One chapter that defied the rules and pledged a black was suspended.

The Sigma Chi investigation prompted CSL to rule in March, 1967, that all student organizations must be locally autonomous in their selection of members. Prospective pledges in other words could not be subject to alumni approval.

This CSL ruling was subsequently approved by Pres. Howard R. Bowen and incorporated in the Code of Student Life.

The sororities at the University that used a mandatory alumnae recommendation system then found themselves violating the Code of Student Life and in jeopardy of losing University recognition.

This section of the code reads: "Any student organization whose choice of members is subject to approval by national or other non-University organizations, or which is required by a non-University organization, to procure a recommendation from an alumnus or any other person not currently an active member of the local organization prior to admitting a person to membership, is ineligible for recognition by the University."

Only three sororities — Alpha Phi, Alpha Xi Delta and Sigma Delta Tau — certified that their membership selection system met the provisions of the code by the May 8, 1967, deadline CSL had set. Then in the spring of 1968, CSL held hearings to determine which sororities were in conflict with the code and to determine whether they were taking any action to conform.

The sororities in conflict with the code told CSL that they would have to amend their constitutions and consult with their national offices before they could conform. And that is where the issue has remained.

Now, two years after the original ruling, the complex and controversial issue of sorority autonomy has yet to be resolved and CSL has reopened its investigation.

Daniel Moe, professor of music and CSL chairman, has appointed a three-member subcommittee to investigate sorority autonomy. The members of the subcommittee are Carl Stuart, A4, Keokuk; Maureen Kirby, A3, Strawberry Point, and Mrs. Leuane Newsome, professor of library science.

Stuart, the chairman of the CSL sub-

committee, said recently that as soon as the members of the subcommittee had acquainted themselves with the case history, they would again take up the issue. This could be later this month.

Basically, CSL wants to assure that alumnae recommendations are not used to discriminate, Stuart said.

As long as recommendations are mandatory, the possibility that they could be used to deny membership to members of certain groups exists, Moe said.

In other words, CSL is not objecting to the alumnae recommendation system as such, Moe said, but to the fact that recommendations are mandatory for some sororities.

Moe said that CSL knew of no instance at the University in which the recommendation system had been used to discriminate.

But he added that recommendations might hamper coeds from small towns where there are no alumnae to give a recommendation.

Stuart said the recommendation system might be used to discriminate against members of all minority groups.

If recommendations are only character references, then any qualified person who has known a coed should be able to write a recommendation, Moe said.

However sororities see recommendations as a traditional procedure, not as a possible method of discrimination.

According to Helen Reich, adviser to sororities in the Office of Student Affairs, sororities use alumnae recommendations only as character references, not as a means of discrimination.

She said that sororities had long used some form of the recommendation system as at least part of the criteria used to select new members.

Sororities use alumnae recommendations the same way a prospective employer uses character references, she said.

This whole issue seems to be purely academic, Miss Reich said, when, after all, no black coed has ever even rushed at the University.

Most sororities have strong ties with their national organizations and they are reluctant to oppose them. National organizations not only advise local chapters, but also provide crucial financial support in

the form of building funds and scholarship aid.

Nationals provide financial security for the local chapter, Robin Rea, A3E, Glenshaw, Pa., president of Alpha Xi Delta, said.

She also said that a national organization carried the idea of a sorority beyond college by keeping alumnae in touch with activities and by making their advice available to current sorority members.

Leslie Hoenscheld, A4E, Peru, Ill., president of Zeta Tau Alpha sorority, agreed that nationals provided strong support for the local chapters.

"I'm caught between loyalty to the chapter and loyalty to the national, when it comes to the autonomy issue," she said.

Nationals can help the local chapter in so many ways, Miss Hoenscheld said, that it would be hard for any local to exist without national financial support.

Yet if CSL found that a sorority violated the code, the sorority might have to decide whether to conform with the code

See SORORITIES Page 5.

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February Grads To Hear Halbach On Involvement

February graduates will hear Dean Edward C. Halbach Jr., a University Law graduate, speak on "The Challenge of Meaningful Involvement." Commencement exercises will be held at 10 a.m. Feb. 1 in the Field House.

Halbach earned his B.A. in economics from the University in 1953 and his J.D. from the College of Law in 1958. He re-



EDWARD C. HALBACH JR.
Commencement Speaker

ceived his LL.M. from Harvard in 1959. He is now dean of the University of California School of Law at Berkeley.

Halbach began his teaching career at the University as a part-time instructor during his first years as a law student in what was then the College of Commerce. He was also a member of the 1959 summer session faculty in the College of Law. He went to his first position at Berkeley at the end of that summer.

On July 1, 1966, Halbach became the youngest dean in the 63-year history of the University of California School of Law. He has also been a visiting professor at Harvard and at Chicago University.

Halbach, a native of Clinton, comes from a family with strong ties to the University. Both of his parents and all of his brothers and sisters graduated from the University, as did his wife, her parents and her only sister.



Young Panther Supporter

Nice Smith, 1, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Don Smith, G. Ames, seems to be listening intently as Bruce Clark, a member of Students for a Democratic Society, speaks at a rally Tuesday in Shambaugh Auditorium. Charles Knox, a Black Panther, spoke at the rally, which was called to support him and four others accused of arson in Des Moines. See story, page 3.

School Board To Determine Loss of Aid

The Iowa City Community Board of Education decided Tuesday night to find out how much state aid it would lose as a result of state-ordered increases in property valuation assessments before it takes any court action to block the increases.

Monday the City Council proposed that the council, the school board and Johnson County join together to seek an injunction to delay the assessment hike.

The state-ordered increase, which originally applied to 70 counties, was designed to make school aid allocations to local school districts more equitable. State school aid is partially based on assessed property valuation in local school districts.

However, 41 counties recently received an injunction allowing them to delay the assessment hike for a year. This means that, proportionally, the assessments of property in Johnson County would appear greater than those of property in counties still using the old assessment valuation. The result could be a cut in state aid to county school districts.

Dr. Raymond F. Sheets, a new member of the board, recommended that the board defer any decision on the matter of taking court action until it could get an estimate of the amount of state aid it would lose from the State Comptroller's office on the new assessments.

Robert Davis, business manager for the school district, pointed out that any legal action would delay collection of taxes, which was already starting late. The delay would also occur if the county or city took action without the school board. The board is already finding it necessary to take out warrants to tide itself over until tax receipts start coming in. Delay would increase the interest of these warrants.

Don Borchart, legal counsel for the board, pointed out that any court action taken by the board might cause legal complications regarding an upcoming school bond issue.

The next scheduled meeting of the board is Jan. 21. The board is also planning to meet with the City Council on Jan. 22 to discuss the injunction and other shared interest matters.

Warship Fire Kills 13 Men

PEARL HARBOR (AP) — Raging fires and 10 to 12 explosions killed 13 men and injured about 65 others aboard the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise Tuesday morning.

An undetermined number of men were missing, possibly blown overboard by the blasts, the Navy said.

Naval sources indicated the disaster was touched off when a bomb broke loose from a landing airplane.

A series of explosions, perhaps 11 or 12, followed the initial blast, a Navy source said.

The giant warship's nuclear power plant was not involved in the explosions.

The Enterprise, at 85,000 tons, is the largest warship in the world. She is the only nuclear-powered ship in service. Her normal complement is 5,000 men.

The "Big E" has been in action in the Gulf of Tonkin several times.

The destroyer Rodgers, the frigate Bainbridge, helicopters and Navy and Coast Guard airplanes have been circling the seas near the Enterprise, searching for survivors or bodies. There was no word of anyone's being found as of 7:40 p.m. EST (2:45 p.m. Honolulu time).

"The extent of the damage is undetermined because the radio transmitter antenna was damaged," Lt. Cmdr. Jim Eaves, deputy public affairs officer of the 14th Naval District, told a news conference. "Communications have been limited."

Eaves said the nuclear power plant was not damaged and the Enterprise was returning to Pearl Harbor at normal cruising speed.

The fire and explosions raked the after portion of the flight deck and hangar deck at 8:10 a.m. Honolulu time (1:10 p.m. EST). The fire was brought under control at 9:30 a.m.

The Navy immediately called for blood donors, civilian and military, in Honolulu. Helicopters took off soon after the explosions, bringing 16 doctors to the Enterprise.

The helicopters flew back to Tripler Army Hospital with 30 injured men, one of whom died en route.

"There is no information on the number of planes lost," Eaves said. The ship normally carries about 100 planes. The Enterprise was 75 miles southwest of Hawaii when the disaster struck.

Johnson Says Farewell To Congress and Nation

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Johnson paid a formal and sentimental farewell to the Congress and the nation Tuesday night as he delivered his final State of the Union message.

With less than a week remaining before he relinquishes his post as chief executive to Richard M. Nixon, Johnson outlined what he thought were the accomplishments of his administration and the continuing problems which face any president.

Johnson said regretfully that it has not been possible to restore peace to Vietnam but that the prospects of peace were better today than at any time since North Vietnam began its invasion more than four years ago.

For Johnson, who once was a doorkeeper in the House of Representatives chamber where he gave Tuesday night's message, it was an occasion of deep nostalgia.

He got a standing three-minute ovation

on his arrival in the packed chamber and as he stood waiting to speak.

The No. 1 economic challenge before the nation, he said, is inflation.

"It is imperative," he said, "that we do all we responsibly can to resist inflation while maintaining our prosperity."

To cope with it and to balance the budget, Johnson proposed a one-year continuance of the 10 per cent income surtax.

"I have communicated with President-elect Nixon on the surtax," Johnson said. "Both of us want to see it removed as soon as circumstances will permit. In my opinion, circumstances — which include today's record interest rates — do not now permit it."

"The President-elect has concluded that — until his administration and the Congress can ascertain that the facts justify permitting the surtax to expire or to be reduced — he will support my recommendation that it be continued."

City Recreation Center Filled With Students, Smiley Says

By MARK ROHNER

City and University officials discussed ways of regulating use of the City Recreation Center at the University's monthly meeting with representatives of the city Tuesday afternoon.

City Manager Frank Smiley told University officials that the Recreation Center at 220 S. Gilbert St. was being dominated by "college-age young people." This, Smiley said, was discouraging elementary and high school age children from using the facility.

While Smiley pointed out that there was no way of telling whether college age people using the center were University students, it was apparent that University students were being discussed.

Under a resolution passed by the City Council in 1966, student use of the Recreation Center was limited to those students who were married or permanent residents of Iowa City.

This rule has never been enforced and city unwritten policy apparently has been to permit any student to use the center. Eugene Chubb, Recreation Center Director, said the greatest congestion at the center occurs between the hours of 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. and is primarily in the gym area. The gym closes at 6 p.m. Monday through Friday while the swimming pool is open until 9 p.m. and the game rooms until 9:30 p.m.

Among Smiley's suggestions for solving the congestion problem were scheduling open time periods for various age

groups, opening the Recreation Center seven nights a week and discussing with University Director of Athletics Forest Evashevski and the school board the possibility of making facilities belonging to the University and the school district available to the public.

In other business Merritt C. Ludwig, University Vice President in charge of planning and development, asked Smiley if the city had any emergency plan to provide for public transit in case the privately-owned Iowa City Coach Co. quit business.

Smiley said the city had \$80,000 budgeted for purchasing or leasing buses in case service were discontinued.

"Then you're telling us we won't have to make any short or long-term plans for a University bus system," Ludwig said. "We'll be depending on you. We don't wish to operate a bus service if we can get it operated by someone else."

Smiley also reported that the city was making lighting improvements requested last month by Associated Women Students. The letter called for better lighting on North Clinton, Capitol, Madison, Washington and College Streets, in the alley beside Kate Daum House and in the area of East Hall and the Music Building.

Smiley said improvements were being made in all the areas mentioned except on College and Washington Streets, where city officials thought existing lighting was adequate.

News in Brief

ALSO IN THE NEWS LAST NIGHT:

LOS ANGELES — Hope faded as helicopters and Coast Guard cutters searched the Pacific for 11 persons missing from a Scandinavian Airlines jet that belly-whopped into the rain-swept sea. The bodies of four others have been found. Of the 45 aboard, there are 30 known survivors. Twenty-nine were injured.

LEWISBURG, Pa. — Morton Sobell, convicted with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg of conspiring to steal atomic secrets for the Soviet Union, was freed from prison after serving 17 years of a 30-year sentence.

WHITTIER, Calif. — The 3-year-old daughter of a well-to-do businessman was kidnapped from her home by two men posing as telephone repairmen, police reported. Little Paula McGinnis was in the care of a housekeeper when the men arrived at the \$70,000 home about 9 a.m.

SAIGON — Sweeping ashore in the war's biggest seaborne assault, 2,000 U.S. Marines joined with other allied troops in tightening a cordon around an enemy stronghold on Batangan Peninsula.

WASHINGTON — Negotiations continued in an effort to resolve a six-day-old strike by the Wire Service Guild against The Associated Press. At the request of a federal mediator, both sides withheld comment.

LOS ANGELES — Four women had been tentatively seated as jurors by the end of the session of the Sirhan Bishara Sirhan murder trial. See earlier story, Page 5.

— By The Associated Press

Bakers File Petition Charging Church With Having 'Excommunicated' Them

Defense attorneys for Prof. and Mrs. Joseph E. Baker filed a petition in Johnson County District Court Monday seeking an injunction to prevent the First Presbyterian Church of Iowa City from "excommunicating" them.

Baker, a professor of English, and his wife, Matilda, were convicted and temporarily suspended by the church because of their efforts to save the church building. They were charged with disrupting the "peace and unity" of the church.

They key sections of the petition are:

- The plaintiffs, although suspended, are still members of the First Presbyterian Church, 26 E. Market St.
- The defendants, local church officials, are violating the constitution and laws of the United Presbyterian Church by treating the Bakers as non-members and, in effect, excommunicating.
- The defendants assume that they have the authority to act as the highest church body and indefinitely suspend the Bakers, which is in violation of church law.
- All of the Bakers' appeals for relief to the church have been unsuccessful.
- The defendants be restrained from interfering with the Bakers' rights and privileges as church members and from obstructing the Bakers' efforts to regain their rights.

Presbyterian church law defines five degrees of censure: admonition, rebuke, suspension, deposition and excommunication. Under suspension, the Bakers' have been denied communion and the right to vote on church business.

Iowa law allows civil rights to require a church body to follow the church's own laws. But the state has no right to change church law.

The injunction request follows a long dispute over the efforts to replace the

First Presbyterian Church. The congregation voted to tear down the 113-year-old structure Jan. 28, 1967.

Baker, who was a church elder, and his wife opposed the decision to build a new church. The Bakers called the structure an "architectural gem."

The Bakers launched a campaign to save the building. They sent letters to church officers, made phone calls to members and circulated petitions to protest the proposed building project. They were also critical of the Rev. Jack Zerwas, pastor, and congressional officials at various times.

The church session, the local governing body, charged the Bakers with disrupting the "peace and unity" of the congregation in the fall of 1967.

The Bakers had their trial conducted by the Southeast Iowa Presbyterian Judicial Commission, a rare occurrence. Their trial drew national press coverage.

A seven-man commission convicted the Bakers Jan. 31, 1968, and suspended them from membership in the local church. The conviction was upheld in March, 1968, by an 11-man judicial commission of the Iowa Presbyterian Synod.

Baker then carried his appeal to the highest church body, the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, in May, 1968. He cited approximately 60 errors and violations of church law in the earlier handling of the case. Baker claimed church law did not define "disruption of peace and unity" as an offense.

A 15-man special judicial commission of the General Assembly submitted a report on the case to delegates meeting in Minneapolis that upheld the conviction.

The delegates did not accept the report but voted to accept a minority report of the commission which said the Bakers did not receive a "fair trial." It also noted

that the original jury did not approach the case with an "open mind."

The case was turned to the commission for a hearing and resubmitted to the delegates May 22. This time the delegates upheld the original conviction. That decision is final according to church law.

Presbyterian law allows persons suspended one year to "show repentance" or be automatically excommunicated without further trial.

The one-year period ends this month.

The Bakers have continued to attend



PROF. AND MRS. JOSEPH E. BAKER
Seek Injunction Against Church

church without the basic membership privileges.

"We always leave church when communion starts," Baker said.



A difficult decision

Any labor-management dispute will arouse strong feelings on both sides. As in most arguments, there are two sides that have merit and can be justified in the disputants' minds.

The strike of the Wire Service Guild members of the Associated Press is no exception. Although The Daily Iowan has neither a contract with any Guild chapter, nor is a professional paper in the sense of having a full-time editorial staff, the editorial staff and the reporting staff have strong feelings on the questions before AP management and the Guild.

The American Newspaper Guild, after consultation with Wire Service Guild officials, has not authorized that its member chapters initiate strikes, walkouts or boycotts in support of the AP strike.

There is no clear cut staff mandate on how to conduct this newspaper during the strike period. Neither is there an excessive amount of knowledge about the strike, the present working conditions or the relevance of labor's demands and managements' responses.

The Daily Iowan receives AP wire service and photo service on a contractual basis. Regardless of the use we receive from these services, the paper still must pay for them. Also, as a college daily paper, we do not hold

the key to the success or failure of the strike.

Our stated purpose is to serve the University of Iowa and the people of Iowa City as best we can. National and international news is used along with local copy because we believe the scope of these news events influences everyone as much as or more than many local stories.

We, therefore, depend on a wire service to supply this news. We have used and will continue to use AP wire copy as long as it is available.

The majority of the staff reached this decision after considerable debate. The basis behind the decision was not a question of either supporting management or discrediting labor in the strike negotiations. The basis was simply responsible operation of our newspaper.

Responsibility in press operations is not a tangible object that can be given a strict definition. In daily newspaper operations, questions of responsible service arise and must be treated individually.

I am sure that a few readers, as well as some members of the editorial staff and the reporting staff, will resent this decision. But it won't be the first time The Daily Iowan has aroused resentment.

— Cheryl Arvidson

Another delay

Those of us who strongly advocate a program of redevelopment for Iowa City were eagerly anticipating a Supreme Court appellate decision Tuesday that might have given Iowa City the go ahead for a renewal program.

However, delay (not uncommon to the city's urban renewal crisis) again reared its ugly head and no decision was given by the court this month.

Now February appears to be the earliest date for a decision on the city's appeal, which was made after an injunction was granted against three of the five city council members for alleged conflict of interest in the renewal area.

The conflict of interest charges arose because of a rather unclear passage in the Iowa Code regarding interests in urban renewal areas. Several downtown businessmen interpret the section to mean that any councilman who has a conflict in any area scheduled for renewal should not be able to vote on any urban renewal project at all.

City officials, on the other hand, do not deny potential conflicts of interest. They assert that the state law prevents a councilman from voting on

a renewal project that includes his business or property interests but allows him to vote in other renewal areas.

Were the conflict of interest question solely on which issues men with conflicts could vote on, the case would not be nearly as complex nor as influential on urban renewal around the state. The complicating aspect of the case concerns an indirect conflict of interest.

Mayor Loren Hickerson does not have a business or a property interest in any of the city's scheduled renewal areas. He is, however, Director of Community Relations for the University, and the University has property interests in the renewal areas.

The injunction granted in district court here prevents Hickerson from voting on urban renewal matters because of an alleged indirect conflict of interests.

If the Supreme Court upholds the lower court's interpretation of indirect conflicts of interest, probably no other city's renewal program could be considered "legal." The court's ruling will be important, but we'll have to wait until February to know how important.

— Cheryl Arvidson

Kaleidoscope

N. Bhaskara Rao

Biafran primer

When talking of the American people one thing must be said without any hesitation: they have always been in the forefront of those generously helping those in misery among the world of nations. So has the American government, although political and economic interests have been its determining factors.

The increasing concern for starving Biafrans and the resulting hue and cry to aid the 20-month-old Biafran siege is perhaps a good example of humanitarianism among the American people. Pressure from people of all walks of life for greater American aid and action is more widespread in this country than in any other.

The public pressure is so great that Washington, which has been mild all these months in reacting towards the dying Biafrans, now seems to be reconsidering its attitude toward Biafra and also considering intensifying its aid.

Figures on the number who have died so far in Biafra vary. In October alone, according to one estimate, 200,000 have died from hunger and disease. Half of Biafra's seven million people are reported to be presently facing starvation. With the prospect of more millions — many of them children — doomed to a slow death, the United States last month donated eight giant Boeing cargo planes to airlift more food into Biafra. But that gesture is only a drop into an empty bucket.

For the American government the reality of the whole issue is full of politics. Washington recognizes Nigeria's federal military regime as the legitimate government of Nigeria. As such, America does not want to offend either Maj. Gen. Gowon's regime in Lagos, or the Organization of African Unity, which in September voted 33 to 4 to back Nigeria against Biafra.

By now Biafra has become a popular cause in America. For many, Biafra means millions of starving victims in Africa. A little bit more understanding of the background of the Biafran issue might contribute to a healthy public discussion.

With 55 million people, Nigeria is Africa's most populous country. Located on the west coast of Africa, Nigeria was granted independence from Britain in 1960. Before the Eastern Region — now popularly known as Biafra — seceded in 1967, Nigeria, with a parliamentary constitution, had four regions.

The Eastern Region (Biafra) has vast oil resources. American, British and French oil companies have major stakes in the exploration of the area.

With the exception of the first two or three years after its independence, Nigeria has been constantly on the verge of disintegration as a result of bitter tribal and religious hatred. The present Biafran crisis dates back to the overthrow of the constitutional government in January, 1966, in a military coup led by Gen. Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi, a member of the Ibo tribe, which dominates the Eastern Region.

However, in a counter-coup in July of the same year, a rmy officers from the Northern Region, which is dominated by Moslems, seized power, killing many people of the Eastern Region, including Gen. Aguiyi-Ironsi. The Eastern Region subsequently refused to collect taxes for the federal government, which retaliated by imposing economic sanctions.

All this led to intensified hatred and fear by the Ibos of the Eastern Region toward the Northern Moslems. Afraid of Northern domination, the Assembly of Eastern Nigeria declared on May 27, 1967, its independence from the federal government of Nigeria.

Immediately after the decision to secede, the region established itself as the "Democratic Republic of Biafra." In the same Assembly session, a mandate was given to Biafran secessionist leader Col. C. O. Ojukwu to take command of Biafra.

Col. Gowon, head of the Nigerian government, accused the Eastern Region of pushing the country towards disintegration and expressed his determination to "keep Nigeria one." And that was the beginning of the Nigerian civil war. Despite the fact that her armed forces were ill-equipped and outnumbered from the beginning, Biafra to a day remains undaunted in her determination to survive as independent.

No doubt the situation has become so desperate and acute that outside interference is called for. But military intervention would not only be inadvisable but also both hazardous and far-reaching in consequence.

What is needed, however, is not direct government intervention; rather, the government should use its good offices to bring pressure on the Nigerian rulers to come to some sort of peace terms. The United States should be on guard not to contribute in any way to turning Nigeria into another Vietnam. What is more urgently needed is food and medicine.

LETTERS POLICY

Letters to the editor and all other types of contributions to The Daily Iowan are encouraged. All contributions should be signed by the writer, typed with triple spacing. Letters should be no longer than 300 words. Shorter contributions are more likely to be used. The Daily Iowan reserves the right to reject or edit any contribution. Names will be withheld for valid reasons if requested.

'The same old liberal proposals'—

Higher education group's suggestions: more federal money, 'involvement'

By SUSIE SCHMIDT
College Press Service

WASHINGTON — Suggesting that the federal government take a more active part in the financing of higher education in America has been a popular pastime lately.

So has championing the right of every able student to an education, regardless of his ability to pay.

Those were the dual notes sounded again shortly before Christmas by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, in a report called "New Levels of Federal Responsibility."

Clark Kerr, former president of the University of California at Berkeley and now chairman of the Carnegie Foundation-funded Commission, explains his proposals in terms of "quality and quantity" for higher education in the 1970s.

By 1974-76, he says, the federal government will have to be bearing one-third of higher education's total cost in this country (estimated at \$13 billion) as opposed to the one-fifth it now carries. If it does not assume this responsibility, the Commission says, the quality of the nation's already-pinchd universities will decline almost beyond retrieval; and they will become unable to open their doors to students who cannot pay exorbitant tuition fees.

The Commission's 56-page report contains a total of 22 recommendations (all handily written in language easily adaptable to legislation and with price tags already attached) for expanded federal aid to higher education. The recommendations would channel funds to students themselves (enabling them to choose their own institutions), and to the schools for facilities and salaries.

In addition, the report urges establishment of two new federal agencies concerned with higher education: a foundation (like the National Science Foundation) to work for development of new techniques in education, and a council on education to work directly under the White House.

The rationale for such extensive federal participation, of course, is the same theory of education that Kerr introduced in 1963 and which so endeared him to liberal intellectuals and so enraged radical students: the university is a place where young people are taught the trades they will need to fit into government, business and other roles modern society wants them to fill. A logical extension is that, since universities are filling society's manpower needs (not to mention doing its war research), the government has an obligation to finance university programs.

A major guiding premise of the Commission report (and a laudable instinct) is that as long as most of society is going to regard a diploma as a ticket to jobs and economic security, higher education must be made available to many more poor students. If this is not done, the present informal elitist system in America might as well become a hereditary ruling class.

Another praiseworthy point is the recommendation that most aid to students be in the form of direct stipends to them, so that they can choose their own school and

plunk down cash for it. Such a system avoids the pitfalls of loan programs which nandicap students to payments for the first years after graduation when they can least afford it, and of giving money only to institutions with their wobbly admissions policies.

But at that point the Commission blinks and starts to sound like every other good liberal proposal ever made for higher education. Who is to get the government money to go to school? Those who could not afford college, but who are qualified to attend; those who can get high scores on College Board exams and write the King's English and conjugate French verbs.

And so the much-touted report begs the question: what about those students to whom higher education (and to a large extent high school education) has never adapted — those who speak the language of the ghetto and the subculture, whose intelligence does not know how to answer College Board questions?

The educational system knows how to deal with these students: it prods them along until they are 16, trying to cram them into square holes they don't understand and making them miserable, and then it (consciously or unconsciously) forces them to drop out of the schools which are more comfortable without them. Or it lets them finish high school without once having used their minds for anything but memorizing senseless equations and rules.

Is the educational system ever to do anything for the students who not only can't afford college but who don't qualify in the conventional sense? Obviously, if it is to attempt to solve its social problems rationally, it must. The answer is assuredly

not ignoring them, as the Carnegie Commission, like its predecessors, would do.

Nor is the answer that of the San Francisco State radicals, who are demanding that the college admit all (in their case) nonwhite students who apply to the school next fall.

Taking in exactly those students — all who apply — is, in the end, the right answer, but not while the colleges are organized as they are today. "Letting them in" and then flunking them out because they don't understand what is going on there is not a solution. Before that step can be taken, colleges will have to develop programs to acclimate these students to college, to train them in some skills they do not have, but more important, to change the college into an institution compatible with American subcultures and minority races, and an institution which can take people who didn't pass their College Boards (as well as those who did) and teach them to think and reason and learn how to use their minds to make their lives better and deeper.

That sort of study, that sort of program, is what the Carnegie Commission should be studying and thinking about. But perhaps in the long run, whatever it thinks about and recommends to the government in 1969 will not make any difference.

Perhaps asking the federal government in 1969 to do something for those "who are too poor" for college, is a wasted gesture. Perhaps after the Nixon victory we will really hear the middle class telling itself, in this year of America's deepest bitterness and agony, that it is tired of giving its hard-earned money to the haves-nots, that it is finally time for it to take and take and give no more.

Buchwald says consumers shafted by 'warranty game'

By ART BUCHWALD

WASHINGTON — Betty Furness, in a speech the other day, revealed something that the average consumer has known for years. It is that the warranties that come with most American products aren't worth the computer cards they're printed on.

There may be a lot of changes in Washington in 1969, but one thing you can be sure of: the American consumer is still going to get a shafting by the great free enterprise system.

The other day I went to McCarthy, Swaine and Klutzknawton, the appliance store, to return an electric can opener I had bought my wife for Christmas.

"Why do you wish to return it?" the man asked.

"Because it doesn't work."

"Did you fill out the Green Warranty Card that came with it?"

"Yes, I did."

"And what happened?"

"The can opener still didn't work."

"I see. Could you tell me how soon you filled out the Green Warranty Card after you got the electric can opener?"

"Maybe three days, a week. I'm not sure."

"But it specifically says that the Green Warranty Card must be filled out 24 hours after purchasing the appliance."

"Yes, but since it was a Christmas present we didn't open up the package until Christmas morning, and therefore we didn't see the Green Warranty Card and have a chance to fill it out for a few days as we were too busy trying to get the thing to work."

"But if you didn't fill out and mail the Green Warranty Card within 24 hours of the purchase, it's hardly our fault that the electric can opener doesn't work, is it?"

"I wouldn't say that," I said. "I think I should get a new electric can opener."

"We can't do that. The only one who has the authority to give you a new electric can opener is our warranty department, which is located in Leavenworth, Kan. But since you didn't send in the Green Warranty Card within 24 hours of purchase, they probably have no record of your buying an electric can opener in the first place."

"You have a record of it. Here's my sales slip."

"Yes, that's true. We know you purchased an electric can opener and you know you purchased an electric can opener, but Leavenworth, Kan., doesn't know."

"Look," I said, "I should think you would be worried for the good name of McCarthy, Swaine and Klutzknawton."

"But we're not owned by McCarthy, Swaine and Klutzknawton any more. We were bought out by Federated Pumps and Warehouses which is a subsidiary of Drinkwater Fire and Theft, which is owned by Sable Hosiery and TV Antennas, which merged last month with Moon Orbiting Platforms, Inc."

"That's great, but what about a new electric can opener? Just give me one and I'll be on my way."

"We can't. You see, we've discontinued making electric can openers."

"How could you discontinue making them? I just bought this one for Christmas."

"That's why we discontinued them. A lot of people bought them and they didn't work. I guess our mistake was putting the head of the tire division in charge of electric can openers."

"What do I do now?"

"I'll take your name and see if there is some way of getting Leavenworth to accept your Green Warranty Card even if it was sent in late."

"And will that get me a can opener?"

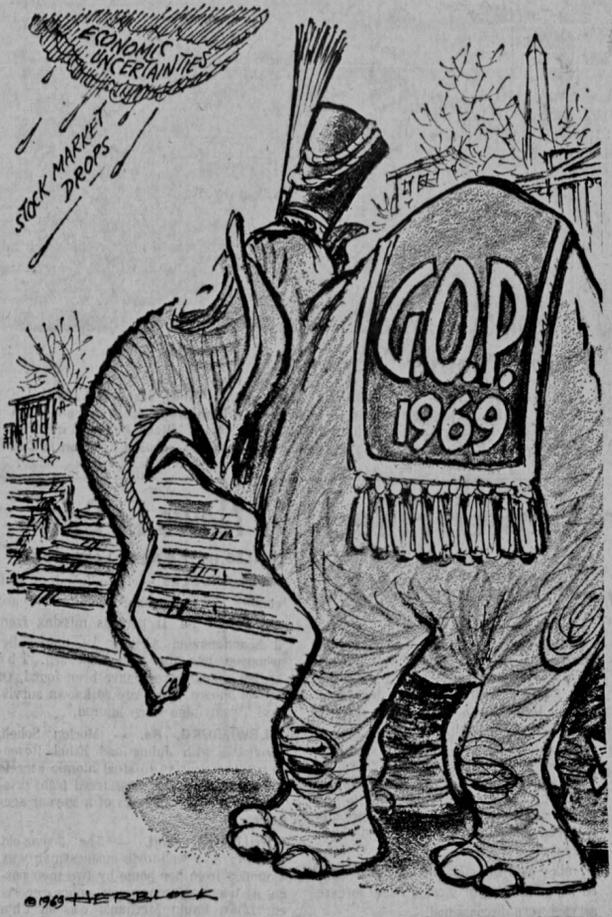
"Of course not. But it will put you on our mailing list for any new appliances we plan to put out this year."

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BUCHWALD

'Don't rain on my parade'



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The Daily Iowan

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U.N.'s Human Rights Job Criticized by Jewish Leader

After 20 years of existence, the United Nations is still struggling to get a human rights program moved beyond ambiguity into some kind of working reality, Moses Moskowitz, Secretary-General of the Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations, said Tuesday.

Moskowitz, whose organization works with the U.N. on human rights, lectured to about 40 people on "The United Nations and Human Rights" in the Old Capitol Senate Chamber.

A basic stumbling block to implementing the Council's policies, such as an International Bill of Rights, is a fundamental conflict between international cooperation and state sovereignty, he said.

Unless there is outside interference in the affairs of nations, no nation's human rights will be internationally protected, Moskowitz said.

"This is the only way the International Bill of Rights can operate effectively," he said.

But many nations are not willing to submit to outside interference in their internal affairs, according to Moskowitz.

"It depends on what extremes nations are willing to go to in their responsibility to their people," he said.

He added that many nations, especially newly formed ones that were still struggling to gain a national identity, felt they could not afford to allow foreign interference in their domestic affairs.

These nations only pay "lip service" to the principle of human rights, Moskowitz said.

He said that some older, established nations also were not ready to concede sovereignty in this area.

"So far the main concern of the United Nations has been no more than to attempt to burden the consciences of nations with the plight of their peoples," he said.

"The United Nations constantly evades critical judgment of minority problems," Moskowitz said. "Its policy is caution lest it offend by word or deed the domestic policies of the members."

The United Nations takes "refuge in the assumption" that the studies it conducts in the area of human rights and the results of these studies have helped solve the problem of equal human rights, Moskowitz said.

Moskowitz told the audience that it was up to scholars to bring this problem before the

people by an increasing number of works on human rights.

Moskowitz held his post as Secretary-General of the Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations



MOSES MOSKOWITZ
Head of Jewish Council

since 1947. The Council is a consultant of UNESCO, UNICEF, the International Labor Organization and the Council of Europe.

Court Rules For Blacks In Union Suit

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court opened the way Tuesday for blacks to break what they contend is the discriminatory hammerlock of union rules barring them from promotion and better pay.

In a unanimous decision written by Justice Hugo L. Black, the court said members of a railroad union in Alabama had the right to take complaints of racial discrimination to federal courts without following procedures required by union rules.

The action extended to the field of racial discrimination previous decisions that gave unionized employees in some instances the right to cut through the red tape of grievance machinery that can stall a complaint for years.

The allegations are that the bargaining representatives of the car employees have been acting in concert with the railroad employer to set up schemes and contrivances to bar blacks from promotion wholly because of race," Black said.

The case was brought against the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America and the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co. of Birmingham, Ala., by a biracial group of 13 union members.

They said they had qualified by experience to do the work of carmen, but had been classified for years as helpers and had not been promoted.

The U.S. District Court dismissed the suit because the men had not exhausted all grievance procedures spelled out in their contract and through the National Railroad Adjustment Board.

Black Panther Charges "Frame-Up"; Accused of Arson in Des Moines

By DUANE SWINTON

A member of the Black Panther party accused the Des Moines police Tuesday afternoon of a "frame-up" in bringing a arson charges against him and two other blacks in connection with a recent fire in Des Moines.

The member, Charles Knox, 24, said that oppression of the black movement in Des Moines was the reason he, Mrs. Joe Anna Cheatom, 43, and her son Marvin, 16, were charged with arson after a fire destroyed the Jewett Lumber Co. and damaged an A&P grocery store Oct. 9.

Knox spoke to about 75 people at a rally sponsored by Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) in Shambaugh Auditorium. He used the words "police" and "pigs" interchangeably.

Knox, one of the founders of the Des Moines chapter of the Black Panthers, gave himself up Sunday after being sought by police. Mrs. Cheatom, president of the Des Moines Welfare Rights Association, and her son were arrested Dec. 27. All are charged on two counts of arson and illegal possession of drugs.

Knox accused the police of waiting until "just the right time" to bring the charges. He said the police used the slaying of Pamela Powers, 10, of Des Moines, as an excuse "to come down" on the Black Panthers because a black was charged with her murder.

Pamela was abducted from the Des Moines YMCA Dec. 24, and her body was found along Interstate 80 near Grinnell Dec. 26. Anthony Erthell Williams, 24,

has been charged with her murder.

Knox said that he and the two others charged did not receive a preliminary hearing before being bound over to the grand jury.

"The grand jury also accepted the testimony of a couple of guys who have been arrested before for armed robbery and inciting a riot," Knox said. "The two said that we told them to set the fire. They are now being held in protective custody by the police because they think the Panthers are out to get them."

Knox, accompanied to Iowa City by two other Black Panthers, said the police could not break the black movement in Des Moines.

"Even if all the leaders and organizers are arrested, the ideas will remain. The Black Panthers will exist," he said.

Knox asked those present to send telegrams and letters to the Polk County attorney to "show that there are people supporting us."

Knox is out of jail on bail while Mrs. Cheatom and her son are held in lieu of \$20,000 bond each. Knox was about an hour late in making his appearance, and SDS members used the time to discuss racism on campus.

Ted Talcott, 41, Des Moines, a pledge in Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity, presented an "informal invitation" for black students on campus "to become members of the Greek system if they wished."

Fewer than 10 blacks were at the rally.



Black Panther Addresses Rally

Charles Knox, 24, a member of the Des Moines Black Panthers, addresses approximately 75 persons Tuesday afternoon at Students for a Democratic Society rally in Shambaugh Auditorium. Knox asked for support for himself and four others charged with arson in Des Moines. He also accused the police of arresting them "to come down on" the Black Panthers.

Plays, Raga, Yoga Brought to You In Living Theatre; Bring Incense

The Living Theatre, a radical field troupe that stresses audience participation in its performances, will appear at the University January 22. The performance is sponsored by the Litteraria Area of Union Board.

The Living Theatre will perform at 4 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. in the Union Main Lounge.

The 4 p.m. performance will be "Mysteries and Smaller Pieces," a series of overtly unrelated performances, including an abstract-dance version of the play "The Brig"; yoga exercises; a raga; and a communal-chord, "Street Songs by Jackson MacLow."

There will also be incense-burning ritual that calls for audience participation; free-form mind-body games of sound and movement and a representation of Artaud's essay, "The Theatre and the Plague."

The 8:30 p.m. performance is a translation of Bertold Brecht's

version of the Greek play "Antigone" by Sophocles.

Judith Malina, one of the founders of the troupe, has translated the play in such a way that the language is particularly relevant to civil disobedience in our time.

Tickets are now on sale at \$2.50 reserved and \$2 general admission at the Union Box Office. Reservations may be made by calling 353-4158.

The Living Theatre was conceived in 1948 by Julian Beck and his wife, Miss Molina. The 34-member troupe was in self-imposed exile in Europe the past four years.

The Living Theatre is now conducting a tour of American cities and colleges that began in September and will end in March. The troupe is scheduled to return to France for a tour of major French cities in April.

In 1948, the Becks' first attempt at production was halted by the New York City Police Department. They had rented a

cellar and planned a production of Japanese Noh plays translated by poet Ezra Pound. Before they could go into rehearsal, however, the police closed them down, suspecting the theatre to be a "front for a brothel."

In 1951, the Becks began their first season, at the Cherry Lane Theatre in Greenwich Village. They had resounding critical success, but the Fire Department soon closed them down.

From 1959 through 1963, the Living Theatre, based in New York, presented poetry readings, films, dances, one-act plays and the creation of the World-Wide General Strike for Peace by the Becks in 1961.

In 1963, the Living Theatre opened with "The Brig," by Kenneth H. Brown, a young ex-Marine, which documented a day in a U.S. Marine prison compound in Japan. This play became one of the most controversial of the year and resulted in demands for a federal investigation of the group.

That same year, while Beck was soliciting the public for funds to continue, the Internal Revenue Service closed the theatre for tax arrears of \$20,000.

The actors refused to leave, however, and began a 3 day sit-in. Both cast and audience were arrested after a "play-in" of "The Brig."

The Becks were indicted for impeding federal officers in the pursuit of their duties. The Becks both served sentences, after which they left with the troupe for Europe.

"The entire approach of the company to theatre as an organic and necessarily revolutionary activity has made the Living Theatre the fountainhead for new theatrical impulse the world over," said Newsweek, Oct. 14, 1968.

Newsweek concluded its article, "No one concerned with the possibilities of theater can afford to miss what may now be the most coherent, concentrated and radically effective company in the world."

Kidney Transplant Patients Reported in Good Condition

Sixteen-year-old Tom Boyd is reported in good condition at Mayo Brothers Clinic, Rochester, Minn., one week after his kidney transplant operation.

Tom, a junior at Regina High School, is expected to remain in intensive care at least until Friday. Clinic sources said it was still too early to predict Tom's release from the hospital.

Tom received a kidney from his sister Margaret, a University senior, in an operation Jan. 7. According to another sister, Mrs. James Jensen of Iowa City, Margaret is no longer under intensive care and is expected to be released from St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, in a day or two. She may be back in Iowa City this weekend, Mrs. Jensen said.

Parents of the patients are Mr. and Mrs. Paul Boyd of Iowa City. A fund drive established to

help pay Tom's medical expenses has so far collected more than \$15,000. A collection sponsored by Pi Beta Phi and Beta Theta Pi netted \$419 for the fund shortly before Christmas.

Meanwhile, another kidney transplant patient for whom money was raised in Iowa City, 16-year-old Leanna Prill of Lansboro, is reported doing well. A family friend said Leanna, who received a kidney from her father last July 25 in Cleveland, Ohio, is home and active now and may be returning to high school for the second semester in about a week.

University Hospitals in Iowa City are kept posted on Leanna's progress by her physician and the Cleveland Clinic, according to Dr. George Theil, who was her doctor while Leanna was a patient in Iowa City. Theil said the girl will return to Iowa City for a follow-up examination within the next two weeks.

OFFICIAL DAILY BULLETIN

University Calendar

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

Wednesday, Jan. 22 — Close of first semester classes; 5:20 p.m. Friday, Jan. 24 — Beginning of examination week; 7:30 a.m. Friday, Jan. 31 — Close of examination week; 3:30 p.m.

CONFERENCES, INSTITUTES Today — Continuing Education Course: "Minor Orthodontic Treatment of Children"; Dental Building.

Thursday-Friday — Medical Postgraduate Conference: Obstetrics and Gynecology; at the Union.

EXHIBITS Today-Jan. 31 — University Library Exhibit: Chicago Book Clinic; Top Honor Books.

Today-Thursday — Union Board Exhibit: Paintings by Michael Meyers; Union Terrace Lounge.

LECTURES Today — Iowa Engineering Colloquium: "Appraisal of Chemical Engineering Research in the 1960s"; Robert L. Pigford, University of California; 3:30 p.m., Room 3407 Engineering Building.

Today — Society of the Sigma Xi Panel Discussion: "A Conversation on Statistical Inference: The Classical vs. the Bayesian View"; 8 p.m., Room 311, Math Sciences Building.

Monday — Department of Preventive Medicine and Environmental Health Seminar: "Evaluation and Biological Response to Micro-Waves Emitted from Cooking Ovens"; Fan-telis Rentos, M.P.H., Preventive Medicine and Environmental Health; Room 179, Medical Laboratories.

MUSICAL EVENTS Today — Iowa String Quartet Concert; 8 p.m., Macbride Auditorium.

Friday — UI Symphony Band Concert; 8 p.m., Union Main Lounge.

Friday-Saturday — UI Band Clinic; Union Main Lounge.

Saturday — UI High School Honor Band Concert; 7:30 p.m., Union Main Lounge.

THEATRE Today-Saturday — "The Mother of Us All" by Gertrude Stein; 8 p.m., Studio Theatre.

Friday-Saturday — "Discovery VIII"; Dance Theatre; 8 p.m., Macbride Auditorium.

EXHIBITS Thursday-Wed., Jan. 29 — Union Board Exhibit: Scrolls by Yoshitaki Mori, Japan Society; Union Terrace Lounge.



UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

NEW ENGLAND" by Charles Ives, and Still's Suite from the ballet "Sahdju."

More music by Charles Ives this afternoon at 1 when his "Concord" Sonata is the major work on Twentieth Century Composers.

Listen at 3 p.m. to Grieg's Symphonic Dances, Opus 64, in a performance by The Halle Orchestra under Sir John Barbirolli.

David Thayer, Professor in Charge, Department of Speech and Dramatic Art, comments tonight at 6:30 on the role of the Division of Fine Arts at the University of Iowa in facilitating the training of students.

Robert Brustein, Dean of the Yale School of Drama, continues his series of lectures on "The Metaphysical Roots of the Drama" tonight at 7 when he talks about "The Climate of Stuart Drama."

The Iowa String Quartet is broadcast live at 8 p.m. from Macbride Auditorium in a concert which includes Smetana's Quartet in E Minor ("From My Life"), String Trio in C Minor, Op. 3, No. 3 by Beethoven, and Ravel's String Quartet.

Tonight at Iowa features a mini-concert by the Paul Butterfield Blues Band at 10.

Hear columnist Drew Pearson discuss "What's Happening on Capitol Hill" tonight at 10:30 on Night Call.

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS Assist Vietnamese governmental officials in planning and coordinating a wide range of A.I.D. development activities in such fields as community development, health, agricultural education, irrigation, and cooperatives. Requires a Bachelor's degree, preferably in public administration, political science, economics, or related fields and recent experience either state-side or overseas in leadership positions in community development and management. Outstanding academic record considered in lieu of actual experience. Starting salary range: \$6,981 to \$11,665 per year, plus 25% hardship bonus, furnished quarters and other benefits.

AUDITOR/CONTROLLER TRAINEES (Vietnam and Other Free World Countries) Will participate in training programs designed to develop auditors who will be able to assume responsibilities for the Agency's overseas audit functions. Requires Bachelor's degree (major in accounting) from a recognized institution, with 24 credit hours in accounting preferred, plus two years' experience in public accounting and/or internal auditing with private industry or government desired. Outstanding academic record considered in lieu of actual experience. Starting salary range: \$7,000 to \$11,000 per year, plus hardship bonus in some countries, (25% in Vietnam), furnished quarters or housing allowance, and other benefits.

Applicants for these positions must be U.S. citizens for at least 5 years, in excellent physical condition, willing to serve a minimum of 18 months abroad (without families in Vietnam).

INTERVIEWS ON CAMPUS Tuesday, Jan. 14 and Wednesday, Jan. 15 FOR APPOINTMENT CALL UNIV. OF IOWA BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY PLACEMENT OFFICE Iowa Memorial Union (319) 353-3147 A.I.D. Is An Equal Opportunity Employer

Calabria's Last Second Basket Makes the Difference—

Hawks Squeak Past Spartans 77-76

By MIKE SLUTSKY
Chad Calabria dropped in a 13-foot jump shot from the baseline with five seconds left on the clock to give Iowa a 77-76 heart-stopping victory over Michigan State Tuesday night in the Field House.

There were plenty of fireworks left, though, after Calabria's game-winning shot. Michigan State called a time-out with 1 second left but, after a protest from Spartan coach John Benington, the clock was set back to 4 seconds. Michigan State then got the ball out of bounds deep in their back court, threw a full court pass to Lloyd Ward and Ward popped in a 35-footer — after the buzzer. Benington and the rest of the Spartan team went wild with protest but to no avail.

Besides Calabria's clutch shot to win the game, he scored 11 of the Hawkeyes' last 13 points to keep Iowa in the contest. Calabria also scored 11 points in the first half to take scoring honors for the Hawks with 24.

Iowa had to rally from a 66-60 deficit to pull this one out of the fire. Michigan State led by six points with 7:30 left in the contest but the Hawks reeled off nine straight points to take a three point lead. Calabria scored the last five points of this spurt after Ben McGilmer notched the first four.

There was a little less than four minutes left in the contest at this point but Michigan State was far from finished. Lee Lafayette brought the Spartans to within a point with a jump shot. Calabria and Michigan State's Jim Gibbons exchanged pressure-packed free throws to give Iowa the lead by one, 71-70. John Johnson added a free throw to give the Hawks a two

point margin with two minutes left but again Michigan State came back to tie it with a bucket by Tom Bograkos. Calabria made both ends of a one and one free throw, both seeming to bounce around endlessly until dropping, to give the Hawks a 74-72 lead with 47 seconds left.

Gibbons hit a long jump shot to give Michigan State another tie and, after Johnson was fouled by Lafayette, the Hawk's forward made the first of another one and one free throw. Michigan State grabbed the rebound, Gibbons was fouled by Calabria, who made both free throws, making it Michigan State 76-75, and set the stage for the last 15 thrill-packed seconds.

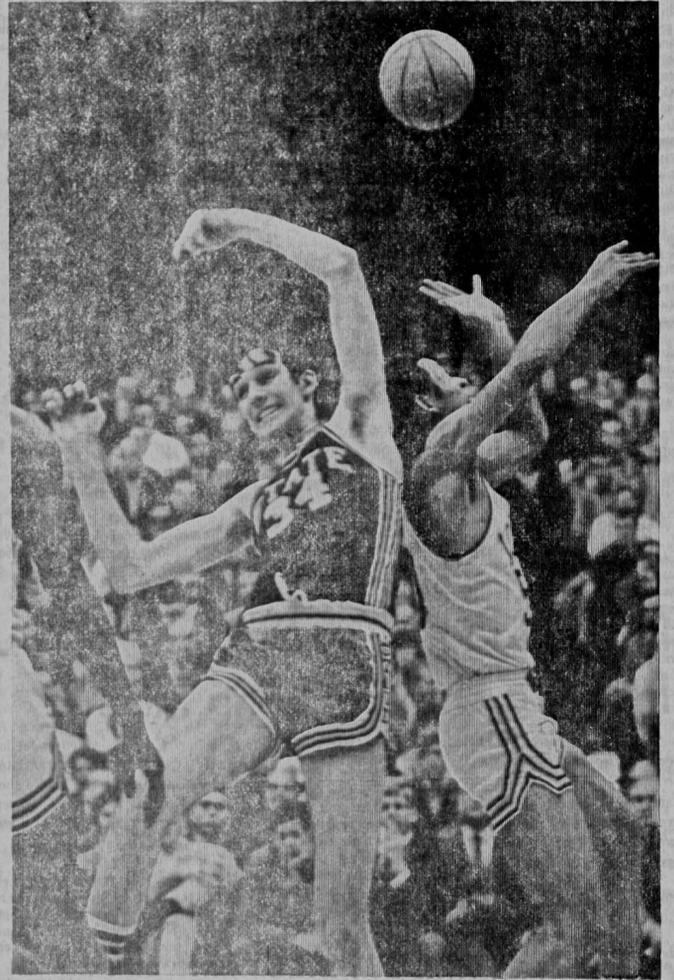
Iowa ended up winning the game at the free throw line. The Hawks connected on 27 of 33 attempts while Michigan State managed just 12 of 23. The Spartans shot a red-hot 50.8 per cent from the field, 32 of 63, while Iowa hit 25 of 55 attempts for 45.5 per cent.

Michigan State led by three at the half, 43-40. Rudy Benjamin scored 19 of his game-high

26 points in this stanza to spark the Spartans. Benjamin fouled out with 6:20 left in the game and Michigan State winning 66-62. His loss seemed to take some of the starch out of the Spartans. After Benjamin came Gibbons with 16 points, 14 in the second half, and Lafayette with 13.

McGilmer followed Calabria in the Hawk's scoring with 17 points, 11 in the second period. Glenn Vidnovic chipped in with 14 points and Johnson added 10. Chris Phillips and Dick Jensen were the only other Hawks to score, both notching 6 points.

IOWA (77)		MICH. STATE (76)	
Player	Score	Player	Score
Johnson	19	Gibbons	16
McGilmer	17	Copeland	13
Jensen	6	Lafayette	13
Calabria	24	Stepper	12
Vidnovic	14	Benjamin	12
Phillips	6	Ward	4
Dick	6	Holms	1
		Bograkos	1
		Lick	1
			1
			2
			76
			77



Battling Back to Back—

Iowa's John Johnson (50) battles Michigan State's Tom Lick for the ball in action during the Hawk-Spartan game Tuesday night in the Field House. Chad Calabria's basket with five seconds left in the game gave the Hawks a 77-76 Big 10 victory and pushed their conference record to 2-1. The Spartans are 1-2. — Photo by Dave Luck

Sports Briefs

BALTIMORE — Walter Kennedy, National Basketball Association commissioner, says UCLA senior star Lew Alcindor will be treated like any other potential pro when the NBA draft rolls around this spring.

Kennedy made it clear today the league will not enter a bidding war with the rival American Basketball Association, despite pervading feelings that the ABA must sign the high-scoring 7-footer to prolong a battle for survival.

The ABA owners reportedly are ready to pool their pocketbooks to attract Alcindor, who had dominated the college basketball world for three years while leading the Bruins to two national championships.

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NEW YORK — Marv Albert, sports director of radio station WHN here, said Tuesday that Eddie Stanky had telephoned him the news he had accepted a coaching job at a college in Alabama.

Stanky said he had received a number of major league offers after quitting as manager of the Chicago White Sox but decided on the coaching job to be near his family who live in Mobile. He did not name the college.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — There is speculation within "the NHL establishment" that Vancouver may become the 13th team in the National Hockey League soon, The Province said Tuesday.

The morning newspaper quotes an unnamed NHL team official as saying that Joe Crozier, general manager-coach of the Vancouver Canucks, and Punch Imlach, who holds a similar position with the Toronto Maple Leafs, "have been thinking about this all along."

Laver Advances in New Tennis Tournament

SYDNEY, Australia — Southpaw Rod Laver of Australia, favored to win the New South Wales Open tennis championship, advanced to the quarter-

finals Tuesday by beating long-haired South African Ray Moore in straight sets, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

Other professionals who reached the round of eight were Pancho Gonzales of Los Angeles, Roger Taylor of Britain, Andre Gimeno of Spain and John Newcombe, Tony Roche, Roy Emerson and Ken Rosewall of Australia.

Gonzales defeated Fred Stolle of Australia, 15-13, 6-4, 8-6. Taylor turned back John Alexander, Australian amateur, 4-6, 9-7, 6-2, 6-1.

son of Australia, 3-6, 7-5, 18-16, 6-3 and Newcombe conquered Vittorio Crota of Italy, 6-1, 1-6, 6-1, 3-6, 6-1 in a two and a half hour battle.

Roche beat Manuel Orantes of Spain 8-6, 7-5, 6-2; Emerson overcame Marty Riessen of Evanston, Ill., 6-8, 7-5, 6-2, 7-5 and Rosewall turned back Australia Davis Cup player Bill Bowrey, 11-9, 6-2, 6-4.

Mrs. Billie Jean King of Long Beach, Calif., defeated Norma Marsh of Australia 6-2, 6-1 in the second round of women's singles.

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Only 4 Now Autonomous

SORORITIES Cont. from Page 1 and possibly lose national affiliation or exist with national affiliation but outside University sanction.

The code gives the CSL the power to approve sorority and fraternity applications for University recognition. As stated in the University Operations Manual, CSL has the power to revoke the charters of sororities and fraternities that violate the code.

Even though CSL has the power to revoke University recognition, it is reluctant to use it.

This investigation was not necessarily undertaken with the intent to revoke charters, Moe said.

Philip Hubbard, dean of academic affairs and an ex officio member of CSL, said that even if a sorority did have its charter revoked, the chapter could still exist as an organization outside the University.

The chapter would not be able to participate in Panhellenic Council, to use the business office's accounting services, or to reserve rooms in the Union.

However, it could retain approved housing status from the University and could still take in members, Hubbard said.

Another group on campus that has expressed concern over the sorority autonomy issue is the Committee on Human Rights (CHR). According to the University Operations Manual, CHR has the power to investigate complaints of discrimination and to recommend disciplinary action. CHR also has the responsibility of fact-finding and education to work toward the elimination of discrimination.

Paul Neuhauser, associate dean of the College of Law and

chairman of CHR, said that CHR had not received any complaints of discrimination by sororities. However, he said that CHR did not need a specific charge to launch an investigation.

If sororities are not meeting the provisions of the code, then "CHR may want to start an investigation by itself," Neuhauser said.

But he added that CHR is now involved with other matters. "Offhand, I feel CSL is the appropriate body to make the investigation," Neuhauser said.

A recent check with the presidents of the 16 sorority chapters at the University revealed varying degrees of involvement with the autonomy issue. The three autonomous sororities have no conflict with CSL. Another sorority, Alpha Epsilon Phi, was a colony at the time of the 1967 ruling. It had to certify its autonomy to CSL before it could receive University recognition. It was granted recognition in April, 1968.

Nine sororities have been in conflict, but have either modified their policies or are in the process of modifying them to conform with the code.

These sororities are: Alpha Chi Omega, Alpha Delta Pi, Alpha Gamma Delta, Chi Omega, Delta Delta Delta, Delta Gamma, Gamma Phi Beta, Pi Beta Phi, Sigma Delta Tau and Zeta Tau Alpha.

The presidents of three sororities — Delta Zeta, Kappa Alpha Theta and Kappa Kappa Gamma — refused comment and said that only their national offices could release statements about their membership selection policies.

Most of the reactions from the sorority presidents to the CSL investigation have been discreet.

Faye Klefstad, A4E, Council Bluffs, president of Alpha Chi Omega, said she viewed the CSL investigation as an attempt to make sure that sororities practiced the provisions of their constitutions.

"We had no conflict with CSL," she said. "After my meeting with them last spring, I think there was a better understanding on both sides."

Another chapter president, Kathy Wilcox, A4E, Charles City, of Alpha Phi, said that her sorority had now modified its recommendation system so that anyone who had known the coed well, for instance her high school counselor or minister, could write a recommendation for her.

But not all the reaction was noncommittal.

"I feel that this is discrimination in reverse," Mary Regan, A3, Davenport, president of Alpha Gamma Delta, said. "CSL is imposing its viewpoint on us."

"But," she added, "I frankly don't think the CSL ruling is going to make one bit of difference in practice. If we want a girl, we'll get a recommendation for her."

Carol Chenoweth, A4E, Altamonte Springs, Fla., president of Alpha Delta Pi, expressed similar views.

"I don't think the ruling was warranted," she said.

She said that in practice her house would find a recommendation for any girl that they wanted to pledge.

The alumnae, Miss Chenoweth said, would probably be overridden by the chapter members if they opposed the pledging of a certain coed.

Judith Hershfield, A3, Highland Park, Ill., president of Alpha Epsilon Phi, said that although her sorority did use recommendations, "we hardly look at them anymore."

"If we like a girl," she added,



Graduate Cited for Glacial Research

A University graduate has received a Department of Interior Distinguished Service Award for pioneering studies in glacial research. Mark Meier, received the award at a Department of the Interior



MARK MEIER
Receives Government Award

terior Award ceremony last month in Washington, D.C.

According to a citation accompanying the award, Meiers received the award for carrying out field experiments needed to verify the current most prominent theory of glacier response to climate change.

Meier, director of glacial study with the U.S. Geological Survey, has been working in the survey's

Tacoma, Washington, office since 1957.

Meier's South Cascade Glacier research station at Tacoma is considered a model for glacial research stations.

Little was known about glacial research until Meier published the results of his studies. Many of the highly specialized instruments in use at his research station have been developed or specially adapted by Meier himself.

Although he has done research on several Alaskan glaciers, Meier says he considers the South Cascade Glacier as his special research project for continuing study.

Glacial research, a comparatively new science, has been especially valuable in the study of climate and climate change. In addition, it has had other important implications, both scholarly and practical. Besides providing clues to the effects of climate on evolution and on the migrations of primitive man, Meier's studies will provide ways of calculating the potential hydroelectric power of snowpacks.

Meier obtained a B.S. in electrical engineering in 1949 and a M.S. in geology in 1951, both from the University. He later received his Ph.D. in glaciology and geophysics from California Institute of Technology. Awarded a Fulbright Scholarship in 1955, he studied with European glaciologists at Innsbruck, Austria, until 1956.

In 1967, Meier was elected to a three-year term as president of the International Commission on Snow and Ice a part of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics.

Meier is the son of Mrs. Norman C. Meier and the late Dr. Norman C. Meier. Meier's father was professor of psychology at the University.

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Sirhan's Trial Continues; 2 Jurors Now

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A second prospective juror, an attractive blond telephone worker, was tentatively seated Tuesday at the Sirhan Bishara Sirhan murder trial.

The defense indicated it expects about one tentative seating a day, meaning it could take about 18 court days to find 12 jurors and six alternates.

This was the second day of jury selection at the trial of the 24-year-old Jordanian accused of the gunshot slaying last June of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Mrs. Rose Molina, widow and nurse, was the first to be chosen Monday. Miss Carolyn R. Freeman, the telephone clerk, was chosen at Tuesday's morning court session.

Miss Freeman was asked by the defense: "Assuming a defendant is found guilty of first-degree murder and you believe the crime was willful, deliberate and premeditated, would you lean toward the death penalty?"

She said: "I think I would. If I were totally sure, I would."

Miss Freeman and other potential jurors were questioned about whether they have any bias for or against psychiatrists and psychologists, which both prosecution and defense are expected to call.

Most prospective jurors were dismissed.

Henry W. Jansen, employed by North American Rockwell, said he was deeply involved in the Apollo space program.

Delos Bezdol said the thought of spending nights in a hotel room during the months of the trial "would have me climbing the walls."

Mrs. Betty J. Craker said if she stayed away from her job for a month she would be fired.

Debaters Lose In Finals, 2-1

Two University debaters qualified for the elimination rounds at the Oberlin National Debate Tournament in Ohio last weekend, although they were beaten 2-1 in the finals.

The debaters Steve Kock, A3, Perry, and Randy Mott, A3, Keokuk — qualified with five wins, three losses.

The 50 teams at the tournament debated the topic of whether executive control of foreign policy should be curtailed.

Two other University debaters, Mark Hamer, A4, Cedar Falls, and Rich Edwards, A2, Newton — scored 4-1 in the preliminary rounds of the tournament and did not qualify for elimination rounds.

At Illinois State University at Normal that same weekend, Jim Vermazen, A1, Manchester, and Mike Churchill, A1, Evansville, Ind., two junior division debaters, won five rounds and lost one.

They were defending the negative side of the question on executive policy.

The Illinois State University tournament was the last invitational debate until the end of the semester, when the University will sponsor the Hawkeye Invitational, Jan. 31 through Feb. 1.

Could They Pledge a Black?

Many coeds regularly accept new girls into their sororities. The Committee on Student Life has appointed a subcommittee to see if some sororities on campus are prevented by requirements of alumnae recommendations from accepting girls they would like to pledge.

"We'll pledge her."

Miss Kirby, a member of Kappa Alpha Theta as well as the CSL subcommittee, said that the major problem was a lack of communication between the sororities and CSL.

"We want to make sure that everyone involved understands the issue," she said.

Sororities would like the nagging issue of sorority autonomy to

fade away. Because the investigation has dragged on so long, it appears that sororities are in no real danger of losing University recognition.

Even if CSL persists and all sororities conform to the code, the crucial question will remain unanswered: Will sororities practice the modifications? The acid test will come when the first black coed rushes.

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Led Zeppelin consists of four of the most exciting musicians performing in Britain today. They are Jimmy Page, leader of the group and lead guitarist; John Paul Jones, bassist, pianist, organist, arranger; John Bonham, drums; and Robert Plant, lead vocal and harmonica.

Jimmy Page is a former member of the Yardbirds, the group that spawned the careers of two other great musicians, Eric Clapton and Jeff Beck.

John Paul Jones is considered one of England's finest arrangers as well as an outstanding bass player. He is the arranger of Donovan's "Mellow Yellow," "Sunshine Superman," and "Hurdy Gurdy Man," and of the Rolling Stones' "She's a Rainbow." Drummer

John Bonham created a sensation with his drum solos while accompanying Tim Rose on his British tour in early 1968. Vocalist Robert Plant is considered one of England's outstanding young blues singers, and has been involved in singing blues since he was 15.

The pulsations surrounding Led Zeppelin have intensified ever since the group recorded its first (and as yet unreleased) album, which was produced by Jimmy Page, just a month ago in London. Top English and American rock musicians who have heard the tracks have compared the LP to the best of Cream and Jimi Hendrix, and have called Led Zeppelin the next group to reach the heights achieved by Cream and Hendrix. This Led Zeppelin LP will be released by Atlantic early in January.

