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NEWS CLIPS

4 City Officials Get Pay Raises

The Iowa City Council Thursday approved a pay raise for City Manager Frank R. Smiley, effective Jan. 1. Smiley's pay will go from \$19,500 to \$21,000, an increase of \$1,500.

Also receiving raises will be Police Judge Marion R. Neely, City Atty. Jay H. Honohan and City Clerk and Finance Director Glen V. Eckard.

Neely's salary will be upped \$1,200 from \$8,000 to \$9,200.

Honohan's pay will be increased \$500, from \$11,500 to \$12,000 and Eckard will receive a \$1,000 boost, from \$14,500 to \$15,500.

Both Neely and Honohan also receive income from their private law practices.

Approval of the salary hikes came at the second of a series of City Council workshop sessions on the proposed \$8.8 million 1970 city budget.

The council also added five new staff positions to the 1970 payroll, bringing the proposed increase of positions on the payroll to 18.

The new positions approved Thursday are another secretary in the Police Department, a secretary to the as yet unnamed housing coordinator and one new employe each in the street and traffic engineering departments and at the Sewage Treatment Plant.

UFOs Spotted

Three persons reported seeing an unidentified flying object above the runway of the Cedar Rapids Airport Thursday.

Airport officials said the three persons — a private pilot, a teenager and a woman — told them they saw what they believed to be a UFO flying across the air field. The three said the object was blue and circular, with no wings and no indication of a propulsion system. They reported that it streaked east to west above the runway at a speed estimated to be between 300 and 400 miles an hour.

Several other sightings were reported at Washington, Iowa, and Tipton, according to Federal Aviation Administration officials. Sightings were also reported at Ottumwa, Burlington, Des Moines, Omaha and Kansas City, Mo.

Councilman Lind Announces He Won't Run Again

Iowa City councilman Robert H. Lind announced Friday that he will not run for re-election this fall.

Lind said that he felt very strongly that "different areas and interests in the city need to be represented on the council," but said that at this time he is not planning to seek re-election.

Lind has been on the council for four years.

The four-year terms of both Lind and Mayor Loren L. Hickerson end Jan. 1, 1970. Their positions are to be filled by an election Nov. 4.

Search Begins For SAC Plane Lost Thursday

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP) — Search planes, a Coast Guard cutter and fishing boats fanned out over the Bering Sea Friday, seeking some trace of a missing Strategic Air Command (SAC) reconnaissance plane with 19 men aboard.

The RC135 reconnaissance jet, a military version of the Boeing 707, disappeared Thursday in the vicinity of Amchitka Island in the Aleutian chain while returning to Eielson Air Force Base near Fairbanks from a SAC mission.

Weather conditions were fairly good in the area, with six-foot seas, 20 knots winds and visibility of 10 miles.

Nothing had been found as the search went on through the day.

The only hope for the 19 crewmen was that they might have been able to use two 20-man liferafts aboard the four-engine jet if it went down at sea. Survival chances were considered slim if the plane crashed on one of the islands in the Aleutians.

Names of the men have not been released.

The RC135, which SAC said was on a routine mission, had taken off from Shevya near the tip of the Aleutian chain and had made its last radio report 30 minutes later from about 250 miles east of there en route back to Eielson, its home base.

Eleven military planes and the Coast Guard cutter Balsam engaged in the search Friday after nine aircraft, equipped with electronic spotting gear, made a sweep over 200,000 square miles of ocean during the night.



Ready for Midway

Members of President Nixon's advisory staff talk to reporters Friday at Andrews Air Force Base, near Washington. The four are due in the Midway Islands to join Nixon and South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu for a summit meeting Sunday. From left, the four are: Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird; Secretary of State William P. Rogers; Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, head of the U.S. delegation to the Paris peace talks, and Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

— AP Wirephoto

Nixon Makes Ready For Midway Meeting

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif. (AP) — President Nixon whirled through final mainland meetings Friday before flying the Pacific to Midway Island and a summit conference on war and peace with Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu.

The President takes off Saturday morning on his newly refurbished jet, with an overnight stop in Hawaii before meeting with Thieu Sunday.

Nixon spent a substantial part of the day conferring with his top consultant on foreign policy and national security, Henry A. Kissinger.

Kissinger's arrival the night before began the last crucial phases of preparations for Nixon and Thieu to seek agreement in face-to-face sessions on approaches to common goals on the war and peace.

Unquestionably, a point of discussion between Nixon and Kissinger centered on statements Thursday by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, who also will be making the trip to Midway as part of the American team.

A peace settlement hinges in large degree on a political settlement between South Vietnam and the National Liberation Front of the Viet Cong. Rogers had hinted that one step toward achieving this would be creation of a coalition commis-

sion to supervise a national election.

This would give some measure of recognition to the Viet Cong without going completely counter to Thieu's insistence that he would never agree to a coalition government.

The questions of numbers of troops and an eventual start on withdrawal of U.S. forces is a topic that White House officials concede will be covered at Midway.

Although some key presidential advisers are prepared to outline all possibilities on troop strength, they have offered no confirmation of a flurry of published reports that the Midway meeting would produce an announcement on a U.S. troop withdrawal.

Some reports have speculated that the United States will pull out 50,000 to 100,000 men as the South Vietnamese become increasingly capable of taking over their own defense.

Once more, the chief executive took a stand for abolishing the draft and filling up the armed services with volunteers when international conditions permit.

Until that is possible, however, he said, every effort must be made to make the selective service system as fair and equitable as possible.

The Daily Iowan

Serving the University of Iowa and the People of Iowa City

Established in 1868

10 cents a copy

Associated Press Leased Wire and Wirephoto

Iowa City, Iowa 52240—Saturday, June 7, 1969

Year After Assassination, Nation Turns Out to Pay Tribute to Kennedy

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The renaming of Washington's D.C. Stadium in honor of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy is among hundreds of memorial activities around the country one year after his assassination.

About 6,000 youngsters are expected to attend the stadium ceremony today. They will be joined by 75 athletes, including two who were with the senator when he was shot last June 5 — football star Roosevelt Grier and Olympic decathlon medalist Rafer Johnson.

Another memorial intended to serve young people is the Robert F. Kennedy Action Corps, founded in Boston to establish "halfway houses" for foster children. The corps will sponsor programs to reduce divisions and tensions in society.

Sen. Kennedy's widow, Ethel, visited his grave and that of his brother, former President John F. Kennedy, before Arlington Cemetery opened Friday morning. Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis,

the President's widow, and her two children paid a brief visit to the two graves later in the day.

In New York, where Kennedy lived as the junior senator from New York State, a choir of 100 teen-agers sang a requiem mass Friday, assisted by members of the Harlem Youth Symphony.

Meanwhile, the Army announced Friday that it would build a \$677,000 permanent gravesite for Kennedy at Arlington Cemetery. The grave, near that of President Kennedy, is now marked by a simple white cross.

The federal government will pay \$257,800 of the cost and the Kennedy family, the remaining \$419,200. If the price should go above the present estimate, the Kennedy family will finance the difference, the Army said. A start on construction of the permanent gravesite awaits congressional action. It will be ready about a year after Congress votes the money.

About seven million visitors stopped at the graves of the Kennedy brothers last year, the Army said.

The plans for Robert Kennedy's grave are less elaborate than plans for the grave of President Kennedy, which cost \$2.4 million.

The late senator's resting place will be marked by a white wooden cross, separated from a semicircular granite platform set in the grass at the base of the hill.

Other memorial activities Friday were:

A folk mass at the Arlington gravesite, with music by a choir of teen-agers accompanied by a guitar, arranged by the senator's widow.

Dedication of a "St. Francis of the Guns" statue, constructed of guns turned in after the assassination, in San Francisco. John Seigenthaler, editor of the Nashville Tennessean and a pall-bearer at Kennedy's funeral, spoke.

Reclassification Of Protesters Is Ruled Illegal

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Court of Appeals ruled Friday that draft boards have no right to reclassify registrants because of antiwar or antidraft activities, as draft director Lewis B. Hershey had suggested they do.

In a now-famous letter to local boards on Oct. 26, 1967, Hershey had reasoned that deferments were issued in the national interest, and that anyone trying to hamper the draft or public policy could not be acting in the public interest.

Although Hershey stopped short of actually telling draft boards to deny deferments to antigovernment demonstrators, the Court of Appeals called his letter a "declaration of war against antiwar protesters."

The National Student Association, the

group that carried the case to this court, won only a partial victory, however.

The appeals court, like a U.S. District Court earlier that heard the case, rejected the student group's contention that the delinquency provisions of the draft law were unconstitutional.

And it refused to issue an injunction to block application of the Hershey doctrine by local draft boards.

In issuing its declaratory judgment against the policy, the court said "the practical problems of enforcing an injunction against every local and appellate draft board are staggering."

"Indeed, we do not even know that the offending portion of the directive is in fact being widely applied. . . . Finally, we have no reason to believe that draft board members would act contrary to the law as judicially declared."

The court upheld the draft system's right to reclassify registrants who violate delinquency regulations.

This applies, for example, to those who destroy or abandon their draft cards, since the law requires them to have a valid card in their possession at all times.

The court noted, however, that criminal proceedings could also be applied in certain cases, such as illegal protest or card burning.

Head of Science Board Says No Evidence Pot Is Addictive

WASHINGTON (AP) — Dr. Philip Handler, chairman of the National Science Board, has said there is no scientific proof that smoking marijuana is addictive or leads to the taking of harder drugs.

"The evidence that marijuana is addictive is not conclusive at all—quite the opposite as far as I can make out," Handler told a House Appropriations subcommittee in testimony released Friday.

"It is our puritan ethics which say we shouldn't do this rather than science which says we should not, at the moment," Handler said.

Handler, a professor and chairman of the Department of Biochemistry at Duke University, heads the board that sets the policies of the National Science Foundation. He is also the newly named president of the National Academy of Sciences.

Handler said it remained a scientific problem to decide whether marijuana was dangerous to society.

"Very obviously," he said, "if alcohol were discovered tomorrow for the first time we would consider it exactly in the same light and wonder whether or not our society should accept it."

At the moment, he said, the scientific evidence is inadequate to make any firm decisions about the physical or mental long-term damage or addiction resulting from smoking marijuana.

He said there was also no scientific evidence that using marijuana would lead a person to harder drugs.

"I think this is a problem that requires very clear and insightful investigation of the facts."

Handler added that another drug, LSD, "is on the way out."

Evidence that LSD causes chromosome damage has caused a sharp drop in the use of the drug, he said.

"As soon as they also became aware of the fact that numbers of them did not return from those 'trips' as they call them, they stopped taking it," Handler said.

Ray Signs Bill Reapportioning State Legislature

DES MOINES (AP) — Gov. Robert D. Ray Friday signed a bill reducing the size of the Iowa Legislature from 185 to 150 members and reapportioning the remainder on the basis of population.

The governor signed the measure as he prepared to leave on his first vacation since taking office last Jan. 16. He also signed 15 other measures left on his desk when the legislature adjourned May 23.

The reapportionment bill carries out the mandate of a constitutional amendment approved by voters in last fall's general election. The reapportionment takes effect with the 64th General Assembly, which meets in 1971.

Democrats contended the Republican-dominated 1969 legislature "made a shambles" of a bipartisan commission's plan for reducing the membership.

Other bills signed by Ray Friday include ones reducing the penalty for possession of marijuana on the first offense from a felony to a misdemeanor, making possession of molotov cocktails a felony and putting the Iowa Crime Commission on a permanent basis.

Others call for Iowa's participation in the federal riot reinsurance program, require election of county officials on a one-man, one-vote basis and allow mayors and city councilmen to set their own salaries.

Graduation Day

A record total of 2,450 graduates received degrees at Commencement Friday and heard speeches by Pres. Howard R. Bowen and columnist Marquis Childs. For the texts of the two speeches and a photo essay on the Commencement, see pages 2 and 3.



Two Chiefs Confer

Donald Johnson, of West Branch, newly named director of the Veterans' Administration, chats Friday with Col. Cyrus Shockey, professor of military science and head of the University ROTC program, after Johnson addressed commissioning ceremonies for graduating seniors in the ROTC program. Johnson, a former national commander of the American Legion, was named to his new post by President Richard M. Nixon on Thursday. In his speech, Johnson condemned the "lice-ridden demagogues who disrupt American campuses" and defended the principle of ROTC programs on campus.

Viet Veterans Not in College To Be Studied

WEST BRANCH (AP) — Finding out why more Vietnam veterans aren't going to college will be one of the first goals of Donald E. Johnson as Veterans Administration (VA) director.

It will be one aim of a study to be made by Johnson, named President's Committee on the Vietnam Veteran, he said Friday.

"One of the disturbing statistics is that the Vietnam veteran has not been availing himself of his educational opportunities," Johnson said.

"Whether it's because they are getting an education before they go to Vietnam or because they feel they are getting their education in service, we just don't know. One aim of the study will be to find out," he said.

Johnson's appointment to head the Veterans Administration was announced by President Nixon at San Clemente, Calif., Thursday.

The President said then that Johnson's first assignment would be to head the committee in a study of ways to improve benefits for returning Vietnam war veterans.

Johnson, 45, a 6-foot-5, 245-pound combat infantry sergeant of World War II, was winding up his business affairs in his home town here Friday preparatory to leaving for Washington.

He said he would leave for Washington Sunday and be in the VA office Monday morning.

the Western Open, Defending champion, a Chicago substitute.

As '60 Case

ing was ordered by Supreme Court to determine whether the wiretaps were a violation of the Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. The court ruled that the wiretaps were not a violation of the Fourth Amendment.

er heavyweights championed and Black Muslim and from military.

cket did not give reasons Thursday surveillance of Elijah.

ored conversations revealed by the Justice until Ali's 1967 conviction. The maximum five years in prison.

Wednesday indicted three Black Muslims who had been monitored since Phoenix. Pickett had prepared a 1964, summary of relations between Ali and Muhammad. The slim leader was advising Ali to after telling him make a better fighter.

Majors Scoreboard

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
W	L	Pct.	GB	
37	15	.706	—	St. Louis
31	18	.636	4 1/2	Atlanta
26	21	.556	8 1/2	Philadelphia
27	20	.571	7 1/2	San Diego
24	23	.511	9 1/2	Los Angeles
14	31	.311	19 1/2	Montreal
American League				
W	L	Pct.	GB	
28	20	.588	—	Minnesota
24	23	.511	4 1/2	Chicago
22	26	.457	8 1/2	Detroit
22	26	.457	8 1/2	Cleveland
16	31	.340	14 1/2	Baltimore
11	36	.230	19 1/2	Kansas City
National League				
W	L	Pct.	GB	
25	16	.609	—	St. Louis
25	23	.521	4 1/2	Atlanta
25	25	.500	5 1/2	Philadelphia
24	27	.471	7 1/2	San Diego
18	28	.391	14 1/2	Los Angeles
11	35	.239	21 1/2	Montreal
American League				
W	L	Pct.	GB	
29	19	.604	—	Minnesota
28	21	.571	1 1/2	Chicago
26	20	.565	2 1/2	Detroit
25	23	.521	3 1/2	Cleveland
25	29	.463	7 1/2	Baltimore
16	30	.344	14 1/2	Kansas City



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House cleaning needed

The military has increasingly come under Congressional scrutiny, which has been too long in coming.

There are many critics of the increased questioning of the Defense Department by Congress, but their criticism often smacks of simple chauvinism.

The military plays an important part in the world we are in. It is a sad commentary of our times but we do need it.

The point often missed is that just because the military is important does not automatically fault it from any criticism, investigation or review.

In fact, the practice of labelling everything top secret with subsequent blind acceptance by Congress has led to inflated defense contracts, bureaucratic inefficiency at its worst and a quality of graft which benumbs the mind.

Congressional questioning can only cause an increased wariness by the Defense Department which might relieve some of the current problems.

But the true solution must come from the department itself and the only way this is going to occur is if it is done from the top — that is President Nixon and Defense Secretary Laird.

The military is a closed bureaucracy which is well insulated. It will take long and arduous work to solve

this bureaucratic jungle; but it must be done.

Nixon has claimed he is going to reorganize the State Department and the other arms of government plagued by inefficiency and outdated philosophies, but why has the Defense Department not figured prominently in this efficiency and house-cleaning drive?

It is simple. The administration has not shed itself of the old deferences to the Defense Department. Moreover, the ability of Melvin Laird (a man bred in politics, not management) to cure the bureaucratic jungle remains to be seen.

The organizational men in the department who might do it are men like David Packard, but will a man who has been so intimately tied to the arms business have the spirit to do so?

The challenge can only be thrown to the President. Do what you promised, Mr. Nixon. Do what Republicans are assumed to be best at doing — bringing efficiency and solid analysis to government.

The problem is great and can only be solved by a total commitment. But plagued with domestic problems and high taxes and inflation, it seems that clearing up the problem of the Defense Department is a logical place to begin the house cleaning.

— Larry Chandler



'Take that—and that!'

From the people Department head calls Teller 'Frankenstein'

To the Editor:
 In a recent statement widely quoted in the press, Dr. Edward Teller, the noted scientist who supports the ABM, suggested that as soon as the United States has established itself on the moon

it should trigger a nuclear explosion on this satellite in order to discover important scientific data.

This will give your reader some context for the evaluation of any statement of this modern-day Frankenstein.

George W. Forell
 Director
 School of Religion

Critic was 'baited'

To the Editor:
 It seems obvious that Mr. Rostoker has been baited as planned. For as expected, as seen in the last paragraph of his letter, he has indeed criticized, unfavorably, Donald and Mickey.

Mark Y. Edwards, A1
 4604 Lakeside

Text of Marquis Childs' address

I hope you will forgive a personal reminiscence. Little more than half a century ago, in the span of the human species on this planet a mere eyewink, as a youngster growing up in Iowa through a mail order catalogue I got something called a crystal set. By tinkering with this device you received out of the ether faint signals in Morse code. It was wireless, a mystery that to a boy in that simple time had something of magic about it.

In the intervening half century, that eyewink on the immeasurable face of time, this primitive device has evolved into radio and television with instant communication around the globe. When the Pacific telstar is in place, we shall see events in Tokyo and Bangkok while they are happening, just as we now see events in Europe. The stone age Indian in the high Andes hears with his transistor radio the voice of Peking or Washington as it is uttered. In the same 50 years the jet plane has abolished the great oceans and the land masses with something that to our forbears would have seemed like instant travel. The greatest transformation of all, still in its infancy, is being worked by nuclear fission. Whether for good or evil, creating a new earth or bringing annihilation in the ultimate and final war, this new force is an agent of destiny.

But while the revolution in the environment, the greatest transformation in recorded history, has been going on, man's political and social institutions have changed scarcely at all. That failure, the failure to enlarge the political and social frame to try to encompass these astonishing new forces, is at the root of much of what is happening today. I believe it explains the worldwide phenomenon of the student revolt, the deep discontent and frustration that take so many different forms. There is a profound feeling, often intuitive, that the old institutions cannot contain these new and hitherto undreamed of forces. To try to confine them in the ancient mold is to do violence to the human spirit, to the individual's freedom of choice, to the very qualities that set him apart from the species bound by instinctive response.

What is the place of the young — your place — in a highly organized technological society? No one, it seems to me, has given a satisfying answer to that question or not, at any rate, an answer that many of the young, and among them the most brilliant and searching of their generation, will accept.

On a recent trip to the Far East, I had a glimpse from the periphery into the riddle that is Red China. Perhaps because of the curious irony of the motivation and the disastrous consequences, we have something to learn from the very wrongness of the Red Guards' revolution. As the old dictator, Mao Tse-Tung, unleashed the militant young, it had the look of a deliberate act of self-destruction. And in its consequences, approaching in many areas that of vast land open civil war, it seemed to be just that. But a glimpse through trained and experienced observ-

ers revealed what was a rationalization for inciting revolution. Obviously Mao wanted to stamp out what he saw as a revival of bourgeois materialism. But there was a further rationalization and that explains why, now that the revolution has been damped down, a massive forced movement of professors, intellectuals, bureaucrats, specialists of every kind from the cities to the countryside is taking place. Mao, the old revolutionary, the master of the Long March, dreams of a populist society. He dreams of the homogenized man who can be a specialist in, say, electronics, and can at the same time go out and work in the rice paddies. In a technological age, calling for the most highly developed specialization, it is a futile dream. Imposing it by force may make it impossible, on top of the disasters of the Great Leap Forward and the Red Guards' revolution, for China, despite the formidable brain power of her people and their capacity for disciplined effort, to build a modern state.

If homogenized man is an impossible dream, how in advanced western technological society are we to come to terms with the demands of specialization that seem to condemn the individual to a slot in which he performs a more or less mindless function? Rarely, if ever before, and perhaps because of those forces of which I spoke earlier, have the differing societies which man has organized been subject to such intense critical examination. While this is partly veiled in the Communist world, where the rigidities of dogma and doctrine have sought to lop off the human figure to fit in to the arbitrary frame of Marxism, the critical examination, an upsurge of protest, is nonetheless real in Eastern Europe. We see it in its most valiant form in Czechoslovakia, where the brutal force of repression seeks to strangle a deep-seated movement for freedom of choice. The Czechs and the Slovaks have suffered much in two wars and the aftermath of those wars. It may be significant that Czech literature, in the novels of Franz Kafka and in the play, *RUR* — Rossom's *Universal Robots*, by Capek — which had wide popularity in the 1930's, gave a pre-vision of the torture of a people subjected to authoritarian rule imposed by the advanced methods of a technological society.

In his nightmare of an automated world, the individual reduced to a submissive unit, George Orwell in "1984" struck a note drawing a wide response among the young everywhere. They are asking whether the conventional rewards have any meaning in a society dictating the narrow range of choice in which they must find a place. For some these rewards — security, a car, a family — may be enough. But we are seeing here at home how many of the young are voting no, in a variety of ways, by simply opting out, by eccentric dress, by anarchic behavior certain to bring a strong reaction.

It is not 1984 either on the calendar or in our way of life. Yet among the sensitive and the concerned, the signs of an automated existence, with the arbitrary choices dictated by a small self-

perpetuating elite, are all too evident: a handful of men in Washington shaping the pattern of research and development through the ever expanding power of the defense establishment; a handful of men in New York and Hollywood determining what we shall see on television and in motion pictures, a determination made with almost the single motive of profit. Here, I suggest, is one of the principal causes of rebellion. We shall not, say the rebels, be merely the submissive servants of this establishment.

If the only alternative is to try to break up this establishment by anarchic acts of violence and destruction, we are in for a very bad time indeed. A technological society cannot be dismantled by force and violence without consequences as disastrous as those that have brought China close to breakdown.

I believe there is another alternative. It lies in the realization that fragmented man living his own isolated life within the sterile frame of the motions that he must make to earn a living, is his own agent of self-destruction. The evidence accumulates. The vandalism of public buildings, particularly public schools, at a cost in millions, if not hundreds of millions, of dollars a year, is a symptom of a profound sickness. I scarcely need to speak of the constantly rising rate of crime, the delinquents, the drop-outs. What happens in the ghettos may be cause and effect. What happens in the affluent suburbs is far more reason to inquire into the nature of our sickness. It is not enough in the current fashion to talk about permissiveness and the need to apply stern discipline. That may be part of the cure, but only a small part. The sources lie deeper.

I believe it is essential to add a new dimension to the life of the specialist in our highly specialized society. With ever increasing leisure, and the four-day week is not too far off, gadgetry, more cars, more boats, more private planes, is not enough. The answer is relatedness. The man or woman who operates a computer, runs a switchboard, pilots a plane must contribute to the larger good. I wish I could tell you how this is to be done. But I believe a way can be found. For the individual to relate to a larger life of which he is either unaware or toward which he feels a hostility reflecting his ignorance.

At the start of the Kennedy administration in 1960, some imaginative and creative proposals were put forward. The Peace Corps, Vista Volunteers, the Teacher Corps, opened a way to serve the nation. "Ask not what your country can do for you — ask what you can do for your country." The response to these proposals was proof of the desire of many Americans to serve a larger cause than self-interest. But they called for an interruption in the normal course of life for varying periods of time. It should be possible to serve in a variety of ways as part of one's normal career without such an interruption.

Almost every foreigner examining the American way of life, beginning with Alexis de Tocqueville, has been impressed with the power of voluntarism.

Graduating class hears Bowen's last charge

Members of the Graduating Class:
 The time has come to say goodbye. I do so with special appreciation of your record here. I have greatly enjoyed my many contacts with you, and I am proud of your accomplishments.

I shall always look back on my years with you as among the most rewarding of my life. Like you, I leave The University of Iowa with respect, affection and gratitude.

I should like to greet the parents, families, and friends of the graduates. My colleagues and I thank you for the sacrifices and the encouragement that helped make this day a reality. We are glad you are here.

A few years ago it was popular to talk about the "identity crisis" faced by young men and women of college age. The idea was that each young person must come to terms with himself by answering the questions: Who am I? What are my aims? What do I stand for? It was said that only when these questions were asked and answered could an individual surmount the turbulent self-doubts of youth and become a settled adult.

Nations, too, face from time to time an identity crisis. They too are confronted by the questions: Who are we? What are our aims? and What do we stand for? America just now is going through one of these periods of searching and self-doubt. We are wondering about our role in world affairs.

We are concerned about the acceleration of armaments, the barriers that divide the races, the shabbiness of our cities, the poverty and hunger, the crass materialism of our culture.

The center of this national identity crisis has been the campuses. It has been the young intellectuals who have posed to the whole nation that tantalizing question: "Who are we?" It is the young intellectuals who have raised the real issues and have unmasked the ambiguities of American life.

They have not done this delicately, and

some of their tactics have been intolerable and self-defeating. But by raising the issues, they have performed a service of inestimable value.

The University of Iowa has of course been part of the great debate. I am grateful to you for keeping the debate here orderly and non-disruptive, even though vigorous.

Your years here have not been years of complacency. Your experience has been challenging and stimulating. Great moral, political, and educational issues

have been raised and debated and have stirred the imagination.

I would venture to say that in your time the education in this University, in all its aspects, has been more profound and more thought-provoking than at any time in the memory of those present. These have been years of learning for all of us, certainly for me.

But what of the future? The ills of society are not cured by criticism and protest — though these may be necessary first steps. The ills of society are overcome by patient, constructive thought, by planning and innovation, and by the grueling work of translating concrete goals into political reality through persuasion and political action.

These are adult activities. They can succeed only through the adult qualities of patience, thoughtfulness, sustained hard work, persuasion, and compromise.

The University itself has a central role in the constructive work of reforming American society. It is one of the few places in our society where reliable ideas are generated — ideas in both the moral and technological realms — and one must never underestimate the power of ideas.

Members of the Graduating Class: Wherever you may go — in businesses, professions, or homes — you are the citizen leaders to whom we must look for the long, difficult job of transforming these vaguely formed ideals, which are the stuff of campus debate, into the constructive and solid reform of American society.

And this reform will occur not in noisy demonstrations or in brave and grandiose new schemes but in many modest changes — especially changes in the spirit of man — which together will add up to fundamental social progress.

As St. Paul said, "When I was a child, I spoke like a child... when I became a man I gave up childish ways."



PRES. HOWARD R. BOWEN

Having its origins in the cooperation enforced by the nature of pioneer life community, self-help has been codified in a thousand and one practices. In no other nation do so many volunteers serve in such a variety of ways. It is a phenomenon that still astonishes the foreign visitor and particularly the visitor from Asia and Latin America where by long tradition responsibility ends with the family circle. While partly this may be business, merely spinning the wheels, volunteer service, this manpower, and above all this womanpower, is a constructive force. Related to a larger end I believe it can help to provide the coherence so sadly lacking in our fragmented nation. It is a new dimension that we must discover.

President Nixon has just called for an expansion of this volunteer service to be coordinated in some as yet unexplained fashion with the functions of government. The announcement, related to a pledge Mr. Nixon made during his campaign last year, was ambiguous. It was the rhetoric of an era that must seem in this time of turbulent change to have all but disappeared. Taken at face value as first unveiled, it resembled, in degree if not in kind, the unreality of Maoism.

The service of the volunteer, if it is to have any meaning today, if it is to provide a new dimension for those whose lives seem isolated and sterile in lonely anonymity, must be more than a palliative. Working with boys' clubs, serving as a hospital volunteer, is excellent. But it will not satisfy the need for participation in the larger process of determining how one's life is to be ordered. Volunteer service must evolve toward sharing in decision making.

It must be an adjunct of the political process. If only because that process has itself come to seem to many frozen so fast with a rigidity denying the potential of really significant movement, a new element, a new mode of being, is the urgent need. Let me say again that I cannot tell you how this is to be achieved. But it is not an impossible dream. A creative, imaginative union of government and the forces working for change can mean a peaceful revolution.

I hardly need to tell this audience that the center of the turmoil is in the universities and the colleges. Long pent-up discontents with the institutions of higher learning coincide with the deep divisiveness of the Vietnam war and its shattering effect on the young to make the university a focal point of disorder and disruption. Higher education is in a sense the victim of ills long at work in the body politic. This is not to say that the universities are blameless. A conspicuous failure has been in education in the liberal arts: a failure to give the young any broad understanding of the world in which they find themselves. Even in the liberal arts it has been education for narrow specialization. A distinguished educator, President Howard Bowen of your own university, expressed it very well in a recent searching and critical examination of the function of the university and the college.

"The university," he said, "has unwittingly become a hand-maiden of the established order and finds its main purpose in training professionals to serve to support and perpetuate it. Vocationalism supersedes general education. The university's involvement with the established order robs it of its role and its contribution as disinterested critic of society and thereby reduces its capacity for liberal education."

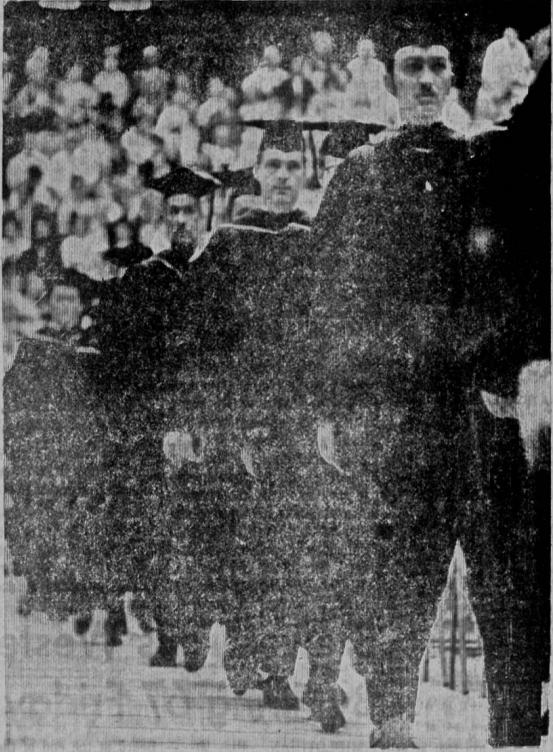
I venture to say that this gets to the heart of the student revolt. I am emboldened to say that for all its calamitous aspects that the rebellion may have served a healthy purpose in alerting us to what is wrong with higher education and in the larger aspect with the society itself. I add that this is true only if the universities and colleges show that they can quickly put their own house in order while at the same time carrying out long needed reforms. I see signs that this is happening. At Stanford, the University of Chicago and elsewhere, faculty-student councils and even faculty-student-administration councils are sitting in judgment on the violent offenders and laying down guidelines to insure freedom of protest while barring destruction and intimidation.

Here are volunteers at work on an urgently needed function. They are sharing in decision-making, they are experiencing the burdens of shared responsibility. Is this not an example of the direction toward which a society of shared responsibility can move? Is it not possible that in a larger context these same councils may carry out the reforms in curriculum and administration so imperative?

It is presumptuous of me to say these things to a university audience. But I speak out of concern over the growing evidence that extremists on a relatively few campuses have touched off a backlash, a counter-reaction. Forces that have long wanted to bring the academic community to heel, forces with no comprehension of nor consideration for academic freedom, are only too eager to swoop down and impose their narrow authority. The time is short. But I am confident that an aroused and alert generation can show the way to a new and more generous order.

I come back to the youngster fiddling with the crystal set in that far-off day. The faint message in Morse code was unintelligible. So was the signal of what this strange new device was ultimately to mean. We can never again afford to misread those signals. They will utterly destroy the comfortable pattern of the past unless we enlarge the sphere of our lives to encompass the forces technology and science have unleashed.

A Day of Robes, Speeches and Memories



The Procession

It was a day that included speeches by a famous columnist and a university president soon to depart, a day of long processions, a day of diplomas, and a day for a long sigh and a look back.

In the picture at the upper left, the graduates-to-be file in. The day marks the end of 4, 7 or, perhaps, even 10 years of work. The procession is long and dignified as befits the day.

In the picture below, called "The Speech," commencement speaker Marquis Childs spoke of the future and the present. Childs discussed the violence that currently plagues us, how it may be resolved and the new challenges the future holds for America and the graduates.

In the picture on the top and to the right, Pres. Howard R. Bowen hands a student his doctoral diploma. The diploma represents many years of hard work in a specialized field.

The picture and the moment have special significance — Pres. Bowen will be leaving in

September. Bowen noted this in his charge to the graduates. He talked of his years at Iowa and how he had enjoyed them.

Graduates file behind the podium to hand back their robes in the picture to the lower left. The graduation, while it is a ceremony of dignity and fulfillment, also has its necessities — like the renting and return of robes.

In the picture to the lower right, two boys find that the day can be a long one. Finding some convenient resting places in the Field House, they sit down to rest — perhaps they may someday be the ones receiving the diplomas.

This commencement has a special significance. With the experimental elimination of the August commencement, this could be the last formal, all-University commencement held here.

Perhaps next year there will not be a day of robes and diplomas.

— Photos by Linda Boettcher



The Diploma



The End



The Speech



The Wait



A Man, His Tools; An Era Ends—

George L. Gibson, above, worked many years at his trade as a blacksmith. Gibson is shown working at his forge, a forge that has remained cold in recent years because of the changing times.

Some of the tools of Gibson's trade were hooks, shown at the right, and his anvil, at the far right.

The passing of Gibson symbolizes the passing of an era. The blacksmith's era was one of horses, hot days and open plains. When modern farms came of age, Gibson tried to help the newer farmers by providing a shop in which metal work could be done.

The man and his shop provide one of the few glimpses of a hardy past that is gone. The shop's contents are to be auctioned today, starting at 9 a.m. The shop is located on a brick-paved alley south of the Burkley Hotel. — Photos by Linda Boettcher

A Good-Bye to the Village Smithy

By MARK ROHNER

Today marks the end of an era in Iowa City.

This morning, the only blacksmith shop in town — and one of the few surviving in the country — will be put on the auction block.

The shop, owned and operated for more than 60 years by George L. Gibson, now 81, is located in a brick-paved alley south of the Hotel Burkley, 9 E. Washington, in a metal-covered building that was a livery stable before Gibson was born.

**Under a spreading chestnut-tree
The village smithy stands;
The smith, a mighty man is he,
With large and sinewy hands.**

Gibson, still as mighty a man as Henry W. Longfellow's smithy in the Village Blacksmith, is now in a hospital. He had worked alone in recent years; and, as there are no younger men who know the trade to be found, his forges have been idle since he was confined to a wheelchair several months ago because of old age.

"Such a powerful man, bless

his heart," Gibson's sister-in-law, Mrs. Roxie Woodrum, 228 S. Summit St., said Thursday. She lives with her sister, Mrs. Tullie Gibson.

"His father was a powerful man, too. It was his father who taught him the trade. George made his first horseshoe when he was 13, and he was a full-fledged blacksmith by the time he was 17. He's been by himself since his father died in the 1940s," she said.

"My, but he's such a powerful man," Mrs. Woodrum said as she swayed in her rocking chair.

Although there hasn't been a horse in the shop since 1945, Gibson has kept busy in years since then sharpening plow blades and selling wagon rods, plowshares, chains, strap iron and shovel and ax handles.

"George has been so loyal to the farmers," Mrs. Woodrum said. "We tried to get him to quit, but he said the farmers needed him. There was quite a bit of work in the shop, but he couldn't get anyone to help him."

"He didn't have a fire all winter, but he said he had a lot to do and he went down every day and worked a bit. "George was a very kind man and he never owed a debt in his life."

**His brow is wet with honest sweat,
He earns whate'er he can,
And looks the whole world in the face,
For he owes not any man.**

"So many boys and girls would come to the shop and he always had time to show them around. He was always nice to them."

**And children coming home
from school
Look in at the open door;
They love to see the flaming forge,
And hear the bellows roar.**

"He walked to work every day. Roxie and I would stand right here and watch him. He'd always go this-a-way," Mrs. Gibson said.

"He used to almost fall in the door at night, he was so tired."

**Each morning sees some task begin,
Each evening sees it close;
Something attempted, something done,
Has earned a night's repose.**

Where Gibson's hammer clanged for 60 years, today the auctioneer's gavel will sound.

Straw-hatted farmers gathered at the shop Friday afternoon to pick up implements Gibson was unable to finish working on.

"This old Gibson was good," one of them said. "Poor old guy had a lot of work he just couldn't get to."

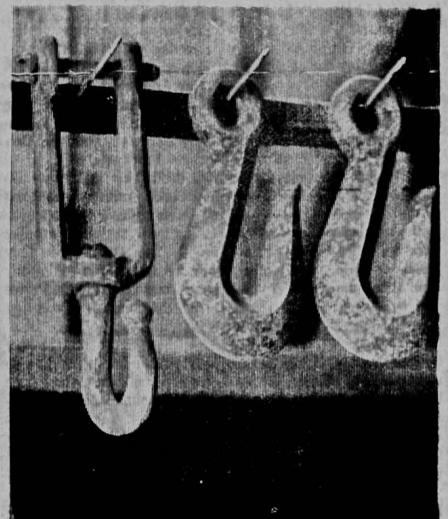
"It's a shame to see the shop go. I tell you, this is a jinxed day."

Coal dust from the three forges covers everything inside the shop — Gibson's hundreds of tools, horseshoes, roll top desk and shaving mug. One charred post was used as a blackboard for figuring bills. The wooden floor still shows the marks made when horses used

to stand there while waiting to be shod. From the rafters hangs the first horseshoe Gibson made 67 years ago.

Now blacksmithing and the blacksmith are past their prime and the shop is scheduled for urban renewal demolition. "We feel bad, terribly bad," Mrs. Woodrum said. Gibson has not been told of his shop's fate.

What if he finds out? I asked. "His heart's already broken honey," Mrs. Woodrum said. "George lived in the past a long time. He never got out of the past."



Rozelle Ultimatum Forces Joe to Quit— Namath Resigns Under Fire

NEW YORK (AP) — Broadway background and habits" of certain persons frequenting the establishment.

Rozelle said he was surprised by Namath's announcement. He said he was told Thursday night by the Namath's lawyer that his interests were in the process of being sold and that it would be accomplished by 10 a.m. Friday.

But Thursday night, Namath hastily arranged for a press conference for 9:30 a.m. Asked if Namath now was suspended, Rozelle, at a press conference, replied: "No, he's not suspended. If he wants to reconsider, I will be happy to talk to him privately."

Rozelle's point was that Namath had declined to sell and had announced his retirement. What happens next?

"That's up to him," replied Rozelle. "I'll be very happy to talk to him if he wants to. I'd like to see him play football very much. I was surprised at the news from the press conference because I thought Thursday night that he had agreed to sell."

The slouching 6-2, 195-pounder has two years to go on a three-year contract believed to call for about \$300,000. He was signed out of the University of Alabama to a three-year contract for an estimated \$400,000 for 1965-66-67.

Three other first stringers of the Jets, the American Football League champions, who upset the heavily-favored champion Baltimore Colts of the National Football League last January, said they also would quit if their swash-buckling teammate was through.

They are George Sauer, the all-AFL split end, defensive back Jim Hudson and tight end Pete Lammons. All are Texans.

Rozelle said Namath, who had given indications of retiring before because of gimpy knees and movie offers, had until Friday night to unload his one-third interest in the bistro at 62nd St. and Lexington Ave.

The commissioner said Namath had been warned repeatedly about the "undesirable

background and habits" of certain persons frequenting the establishment.

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'Broadway Joe' Takes His Stand—
"So I am retiring—finished."—That was the gist of New York Jets quarterback Joe Namath's comments to the press Friday morning when he announced his decision to quit pro football. Namath was threatened by Commissioner Pete Rozelle to sell his interest in Bachelors III—a New York City lounge—or face suspension. Rozelle served Namath with the ultimatum because of what he termed "undesirable background and habits" of persons who frequent Bachelors III.

—AP Wirephoto

Joe Always Acted the Part

NEW YORK (AP) — Joe Willie Namath is a sleepily handsome young man from Beaver Falls, Pa., with Rhet Butler sideburns and long hair on the shaggy side. Meek he is not.

From the day in 1965 when he signed to play professional football for the New York Jets for \$387,000 and a swank new convertible, he has been a marked man.

"Namath has the presence of a star," said Sonny Werblin, then president of the Jets, when he introduced his new star to New York. "You know how a real star lights up a room when he comes in. Joe has that quality."

Joe Willie has lit up quite a few rooms since. There was the plush East Side pad with the oval bed, the white llama rug and the \$5,000 mink coat in the closet. Lately there was the swinging Lexington Avenue bistro, known as Bachelors III where he met some people who were not on Pete Rozelle's list of desirables.

It was the clubs, owned jointly by Namath and Ray Abruzzese, who played football with Joe both at Alabama and with the Jets, that got Broadway Joe in his latest jam.

Namath never has been one to bow to authority. Although Bear Bryant, his college coach, called him "the greatest athlete I ever coached," Joe was in trouble with the coach, and was suspended and sat out part of his college career.

When Mill Woodard, president of the American Football League, told Namath he had to shave off his Fu Manchu last fall he collected \$10,000 from a razor company for a commercial.

Here are a few typical Namath quotes:

On a proposed movie career — "Okay, I never acted before. That's like I never played professional football before I signed up."

On missing photo day before the Super Bowl — "I always sleep in the morning, that's the thing to do. You've got to get your rest."

On life in general — "I wish I was born rich. I'd know how to spend money. Boats, planes, cars, clothes, blondes, brunettes, redheads, brownheads, just so they're pretty. I love them all. . . . What's there in life but to relax and have some fun. Man, if you don't have it, you're not living and I like to live."

"Anyhow, I ran him in the Metropolitan last week just to give him confidence. The Prince is a big animal. Arts and Letters is small. The Prince may not let him by."

"It's not a matter of letting him," countered the famed Johnny Longden, who trains the Prince for Canadian multi-

Chicago White Sox Select Iowa's Breshears In Draft

Iowa's standout second baseman, Gary Breshears, was selected by the Chicago White Sox in the free agent draft, it was revealed Friday. Details of the selection were sketchy.

Contacted at his home in Nashville, Tenn., Breshears said that he was not certain which round he was chosen in. "They (Chicago White Sox) haven't contacted me yet, so I'm just waiting to see what

happens," said Breshears. "The only thing that I know for sure is that I have been drafted by the White Sox. A Memphis sportswriter told me that I had been chosen."

A spokesman for the White Sox said Friday night that he did not know any of the details involved in the Breshears selection. "I will not know until the New York meetings are over," said the spokesman.

Breshears, a junior, had an excellent season and was named to the All Big-10 first team. He had a .352 batting average in conference play and was .357 in all games. He collected 46 hits including four doubles and two home runs during the season. Breshears stole five bases, batted in 23 runs and scored 22 times himself in Iowa's 45 game campaign.

The right handed batting second baseman said that he was uncertain about his future plans. "I'll wait and see if the price is right before I decide on anything," Breshears commented. His two alternatives are: (1)

to sign a Chicago contract or (2) play out his eligibility next year with the Hawkeyes.

The draft was concluded Friday with a record 1,042 players drafted in the regular phase and an additional 105 players selected in a secondary phase.

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Majors' Scoreboard

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
East				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	36	16	.692	—
xNew York	25	23	.521	—
Pittsburgh	25	26	.490	10 1/2
St. Louis	23	27	.461	11
xPhiladelphia	18	28	.391	15
xMontreal	15	35	.339	22

West				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	30	19	.612	—
xLos Angeles	28	21	.571	2
Cincinnati	26	21	.553	3
xSan Francisco	26	23	.531	4
Houston	25	30	.455	8
xSan Diego	24	30	.444	8 1/2

Friday's Results				
Chicago 14, Cincinnati 8	Atlanta 5, Pittsburgh 1			
New York at San Diego, N	St. Louis 6, Houston 3			
Montreal at Los Angeles, N	Philadelphia at San Francisco, N			

Probable Pitchers				
Cincinnati, Merritt (6-2) at Chicago, Hands (6-5)	Pittsburgh, Blass (4-2) at Atlanta, Jarvis (5-3)			
St. Louis, Washburn (2-6) at Houston, Lemaster (3-7), N.	New York, Kosman (2-3) at San Diego, Pedraza (8-3), N.			
Montreal, Stoneman (3-7) at Los Angeles, Osteen (7-4), N.	Philadelphia, Johnson (2-6) at San Francisco, Sadecki (3-5) or Bolin (2-3).			

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
East				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	38	15	.717	—
Boston	26	22	.545	4 1/2
Detroit	28	28	.500	11 1/2
Washington	25	28	.472	13
New York	15	31	.328	19 1/2

West				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	28	21	.571	—
Cleveland	25	23	.521	2 1/2
Chicago	21	24	.467	5
Seattle	22	27	.449	6
Kansas City	22	29	.431	7
California	16	32	.333	11 1/2

Friday's Results				
Washington 1, Minnesota 0	Oakland 5, Detroit 3			
Cleveland 5, California 3	Baltimore 5, Seattle 1			
New York 3, Chicago 2	Boston 4, Kansas City 2			

Probable Pitchers				
Washington, Sheltenback (0-1) at Minnesota, Boswell (3-1) at Detroit, Oakland, Dobson (5-4) at Detroit, McLain (8-4)	California, Murphy (4-2) at Cleveland, Pina (2-0)			
Seattle, Barber (1-1) at Baltimore, Palmer (2-1), N.	Chicago, Horan (4-4) at New York, Peterson (7-5)			
Kansas City, Bunker (1-2) or Nelson (2-4) at Boston, Nagy (2-0)				

Brewer Tops Western By Firing 67 Friday

MIDLOTHIAN, Ill. (AP) — Pug-nosed Gay Brewer, breaking out of a slump that has plagued him for 1 1/2 years, fired a four-under par 67 Friday and vaulted into the second round lead in the \$130,000 Western Open Golf Tournament.

The former Masters champion had a 36 hole score of 136, six under par for two tours over the 6,654 yard, par 71 Midlothian Country Club course, and owned a one stroke lead over Frank Beard and a pair of non-winners, Dick Rhyhan and Rocky Thompson.

Thompson, 29, a tour regular for five years, had a second round 70. Beard, who shared the first round lead, had a 71 and Rhyhan, a stocky, 34-year-old, had a 70 all for 137.

Ken Still's 66 left him alone in fourth at 138.

Billy Maxwell, tied with

Beard at the end of the first day's play, slipped to a 73 for 139 and was one of seven that figure.

Big Bob Lunn fired a 65, matching the course record set by Bobby Locke in 1948, and was tied with five others, including Gary Player, who had a 72, and Lee Trevino, 68.

Defending champion Jack Nicklaus, Billy Casper, PGA champ Julius Boros and Masters champion George Archer all had second round 72s. Nicklaus for 143, Casper for 141, Boros for 144 and Archer for 146.

Brewer, who hasn't scored a regular tour victory — his two triumphs in the Alcan golfer of the year tournament don't count as tour events — since taking the 1967 Masters, credited a re-found putting touch with his improved play.

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Majestic Prince Declared Fit To Attempt Triple at Belmont

NEW YORK (AP) — Unbeaten millionaire Frank McMahon. "Arts and Letters can't pass my horse."

After nursing the strapping Kentucky-bred but California-campaigned colt to his ninth straight victory without a defeat in the Preakness, the tiny trainer wanted to skip the Belmont and take Prince back to California for a rest.

"He's lost 100 pounds and he's tired," Longden said.

But McMahon insisted that the Prince go for the three-race sweep that has been accomplished only nine times, the last time by Citation in 1948.

"He's the boss," Longden said, resignedly. Later he acknowledged that Majestic Prince had regained his lost weight and was in top shape, but some observers are skeptical. Arts and Letters has been more impressive in workouts.

Atlanta Tips Bucs, 3-1
ATLANTA (AP) — Hank Aaron's 14th homer of the season started the Atlanta Braves to a 3-1 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates Friday night behind the pitching of Phil Niekro.

Aaron's fourth inning blast, the 524th of his career, gave the Braves a 1-1 tie and they cracked it one inning later when Tommie Aaron singled, took second on an infield out and scored on Mike Lum's hit off loser Dock Ellis, 3-6.

Niekro, 34, scattered seven hits and weakened only in the third when Marty Martinez singled with one out, took second on Ellis' sacrifice and scored on a hit by Matty Alou.

Yanks Beat Sox, 3-2
NEW YORK (AP) — Stan Bahnsen, struggling to recapture the form that made him the American Legion's Rookie of the Year in 1968, hurled the New York Yankees past the Chicago White Sox, 3-2, Friday night and singled in the winning run in the fifth inning.

It was only the second victory in 10 decisions for the right-hander, who won 17 games a year ago. He limited the White Sox to five hits, walked two and struck out four.

University Calendar

- CONFERENCE AND INSTITUTES**
June 8-20 — 29th Annual Executive Development Program; Center for Labor and Management; IMU
June 9-12 — Midwest Fulbright Conference on Higher Education; Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, Washington, D.C., and the U.S. State Department; IMU
June 8-22 — Exhibits of works by School of Art graduate students; IMU
June 11-12 — The University of Iowa Dance Theatre Concert; Macbride Auditorium; 8 p.m.
- WORKSHOPS**
June 8-13 — 17th Annual High School Journalism Workshop for students and advisers
June 8-21 — Workshop in Training Group Process
June 9-14 — Iowa Community College Workshop
June 10-27 — Workshop in Teaching Activities for Girls and Women
June 10-27 — Workshop in Teaching Sports and Gymnastics.
- SUMMER INSTITUTES**
June 2-August 15 — Iowa Summer Pastoral Care Institute
June 2-August 25 — Religion and Alcoholism Institute
- TODAY ON WSUI**
8:30 THE IOWA REPORT: A thirty-minute service of WSUI Radio News.
9:00 WAYS OF MANKIND: "Home Sweet Home: A Study in Family."
9:30 VOICES OF VISTA: Gene Klavan of WNEV in New York City hosts a program of entertainment.
9:30 THE BOOKSHELF: "The Great Dog Catcher's Napping," a CBC production of a musical comedy for adults and children by Rod Conover.
9:55 NEWS: A five-minute service of WSUI Radio News.
10:00 THE MUSICAL: "South Pacific," The Mary Martin-Ezio Pinza production.
11:30 SATURDAY SUPPLEMENTS: Dr. John Garfield describes the Action Studies program to aid the Mississippi County Community Health Project in Arkansas.
11:30 EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY: Radio personality Del Shields interviews Joe Rollins of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.
12:00 RHYTHM RAMBLES: Recorded music by Keely Smith, the Modern Jazz Quartet, and others; information about events at the University of Iowa.
12:30 AFTERNOON REPORT: A fifteen-minute service of WSUI Radio News.
12:45 NEWS BACKGROUND: "LBJ and Retirement."
1:00 TWENTIETH CENTURY COMPOSERS: Chamber Symphony for 14 Winds, Opus 2 by Easley Blackwood; String Quartet No. 1 by Kodaly.
2:00 SATURDAY FEATURE: "Who Killed the Sacred Cow: Science and Culture in Contemporary America," Professor Robert Corrigan of the Department of English at the University of Iowa.
3:00 MUSICAL: The program centers around an interview with violinist Ruggiero Ricci.
4:00 CABARET: Recorded music by Nancy Wilson, Artie Shaw, Cannonball Adderley, and Peter, Paul, and Mary; an interview with James Rogers, a graduate student at Iowa from St. Louis, Missouri; conversation with Philip E. Jones, coordinator of the Educational Opportunities Program at the University of Iowa.
4:30 NEWS: A fifteen-minute service of WSUI Radio News.
5:00 SCOPES: "Farm as Though You'll Live Forever." A report from the United Nations.
5:30 SPECIAL OF THE WEEK: "The Economics of the City." A discussion by three economists, Professors John Meyer and James Tobin of Yale, and John Kain of Harvard.
- 5:30 EVENING CONCERT: Opus 48 and Variations in B Flat, Opus 48 by Schumann; Symphony No. 8 in C Minor by Bruckner.
7:00 THE CASPER CITRON PROGRAM: "What is Contemporary Music?" Henry Pleasants, author and music critic (first broadcast by WSUI June 10, 1968).
7:30 FABLES ET MUSIQUE: Songs by Jacques Brel, Ann Sylvestre, Leo Ferré, and Barbara.
8:00 RADIO THEATRE: "French Pastry and a Russian Tart." A University of Iowa Radio Players production of a play written by Iowa alumnus Nicholas Meyer.
10:00 NEWS AND SPORTS FINAL: A fifteen-minute service of WSUI Radio News.
10:15 SEGUE: Anita O'Day at Mr. Kelly's in Chicago.
11:00 MONDAY ON WSUI
THE IOWA REPORT: A thirty-minute service of WSUI Radio News.
11:30 CAROLELS: Recorded music; an interview with Mrs. Ward Litton, President of the Iowa City League of Women Voters.
9:00 U. OF I. COMMENTARY: "Local Control of Schools," Willard Lane, Professor of Education.
9:30 THE BOOKSHELF: "Scottsboro: A Tragedy of the American South" by Dan Carter.
9:55 NEWS: A five-minute service of WSUI Radio News.
10:00 THE NEW RECORDINGS: Selections from new releases of serious music.
11:00 MORNING CONCERT: "Pieces by Satie," Symphony No. 6 in A by Bruckner.
12:00 RHYTHM RAMBLES: Recorded music by the Paul Horn Quintet, Morgan King, Oscar Brown, Jr., and Erroll Garner; information about events at the University of Iowa.
12:30 AFTERNOON REPORT: A fifteen-minute service of WSUI Radio News.
12:45 NEWS BACKGROUND: European Review, Reports from Paris on the French presidential elections, from Rome on strikes in Italy, from Bonn on relations between West Germany and Poland, from Ankara on the political influence of the Turkish army.
1:00 TWENTIETH CENTURY COMPOSERS: "Attitudes by Claude Champagne; Not Love Alone by Rodion Shchedrin."
"Economic Planning in a Present-Day Society," Gerald Brouwers, Netherlands economist.
3:00 MUSICAL: Violin Sonata, Opus 1, no. 11 by Handel; Symphony on a French Mountain Air, Opus 25 by D'Indy.
4:00 CABARET: Recorded jazz and popular music; features on campus life.
4:30 NEWSWATCH: A sixty-minute service of WSUI Radio News.
5:30 EVENING CONCERT: Maurice Strakosky and the University of Iowa Chamber Orchestra.
7:00 THE CASPER CITRON PROGRAM: "Effective Methods of Political Revolution," Political theorist Edward Luttwak argues with writer and teacher Martin Oppenheimer.
7:30 LITERARY TOPICS: "Go Back to Your Precious Wife and Son," Kurt Vonnegut, Jr. reads his short story.
8:00 ENCORE: Recorded music selected in compliance with listeners' requests.
10:00 NEWS AND SPORTS FINAL: A fifteen-minute service of WSUI Radio News.
10:15 CLUB 15: Erroll Garner.
11:00 NIGHT GALLERY: Del Shields talks with prominent guests on vital social issues; live from New York City. Call Collect with a question: (212) 748-3011.
11:30 SEGUE: Recorded music until midnight features Erroll Garner.

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Fulbright Meeting To Begin Monday

The global phenomenon of student unrest and the issues it raises will be discussed by scholars from throughout the world at the University Monday through Thursday.

About 80 delegates from the United States and from many nations in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America will come to the University to exchange information about the reasons students demonstrate and clamor for change. The occasion for the discussions is the second Midwest Fulbright Conference on Higher Education to be held this year at the University.

Fifty-five of the delegates are foreign scholars.

The conference will focus on student objectives, admissions policy, curricular content, the role of the university in social change and university reorganization.

The conference will open Monday evening with talks by:

- Raul E. Ruizperez, of Argentina, a historian and sociologist who will discuss the topic

of Latin American universities in transition.

- James Brotherton, of England, a senior lecturer in comparative literature, who will discuss university change and unrest in England.

- William C. Olson, associate director, Humanities and Social Sciences, the Rockefeller Foundation, who will discuss the crisis in American universities.

- Onder Ari, of Turkey, a political scientist and visiting lecturer at the University, who will discuss student unrest in Turkey.

Chairman of sessions during the four-day meeting will include Lynn W. Eley, assistant chancellor, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; Stephen D. Kertesz, professor of international studies at the University of Notre Dame; Oliver J. Caldwell, a dean at the University of Southern Illinois; Philip G. Hubbard, dean of academic affairs at the University and D.C. Spriestersbach, dean of the University Graduate College.

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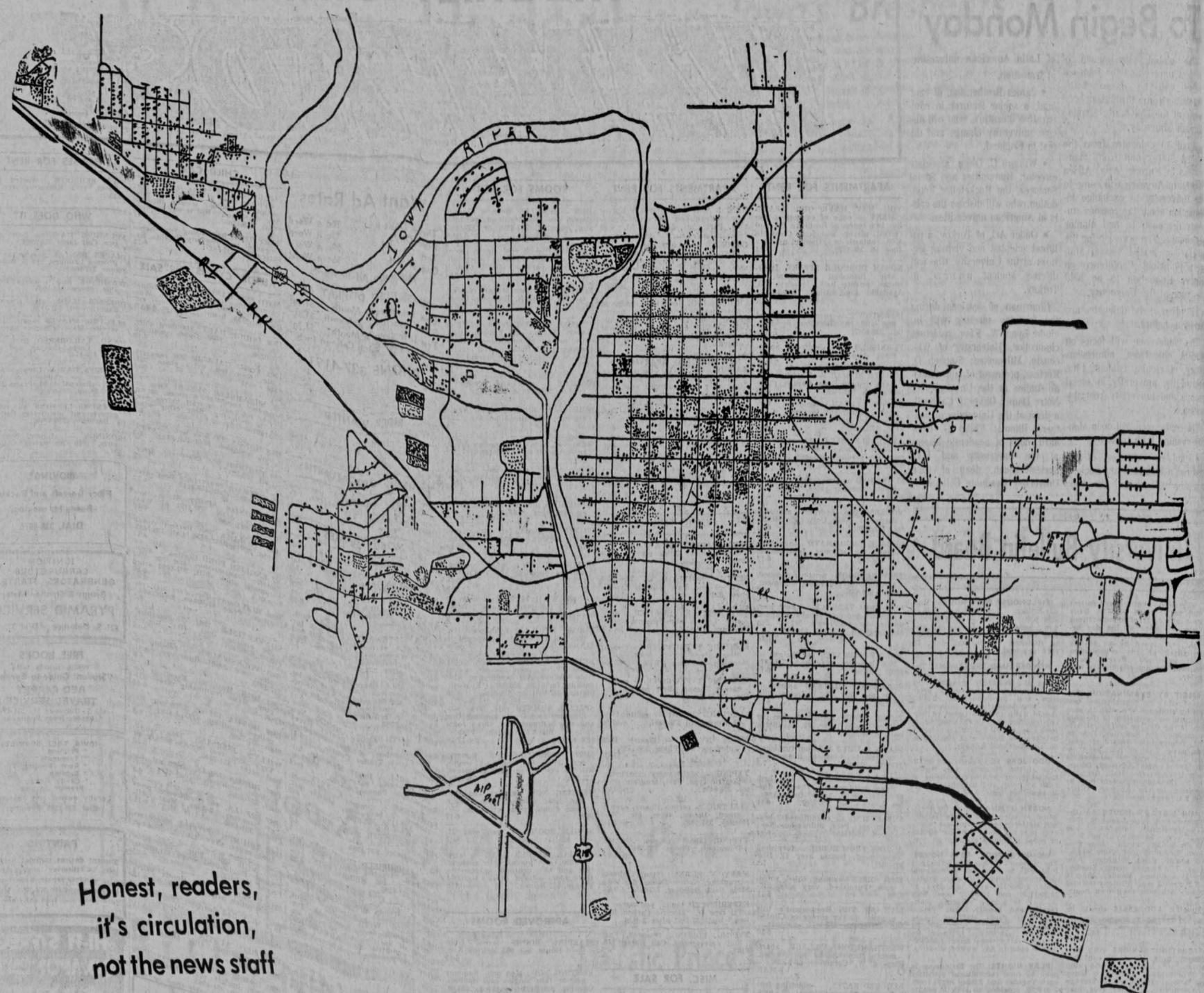
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**Honest, readers,
it's circulation,
not the news staff**

To write for The Daily Iowan, to make your association with the paper known at all, to—horror of horrors—receive a by-line, is to invite a pestilence worse than locusts. This is the considered opinion of one who has endured the onslaught for less than one year and is already fed up to her bippy.

I may just go over the hill, under the table, around the bend, and/or of my arborvitae if one more person accosts me with "We haven't been getting our paper!"

I sympathize, neighbors, I really do. I haven't had a Daily Iowan stuck in my door once in the three years I've been a University student.

I have pried cola-sticky DIs from the desks in Schaeffer study hall, whisked them from the faces of unsuspecting snoozers in the Union and retrieved them section by section from wastebaskets the campus over.

I have even, on occasion, resorted to the radical action of going to the Communications Center and picking up a nice, fresh paper unsullied by previous readers.

I have never berated a reporter or editor for not getting my DI to me.

It would be the height of immodesty for one who contributes to the paper's content to also distribute it. Elsie the Cow doesn't see to it personally that you get your ice milk and your yogurt every morning. Zsa Zsa Gabor doesn't tune up your transmission herself, dahlink.

The point is, there is a nice man at The Daily Iowan office who keeps our circulation going. Relieving arterial constrictions is his job.

His name is Jim Conlin, and you may call him at 337-4193.

Jim is the man to whom you address your request for a certain paper boy to be beaten to a creamy gruel if his habits don't improve.

It is true that being without a Daily Iowan for even one morning leaves a regrettable void in one's life. And it's flattering to a staff member that you think he need only say the word and your service will be healed. Unfortunately, his influence stops at the typewriter.

I, for one, only start the rumors. I don't spread them.

—Joanne Walton
—D.I. April 12, 1969

A lot of papers . . .

Honest, Joanne, if you lived in Iowa City, we'd deliver the paper to your door, every morning. We do that for all University of Iowa students.

There's a dot on the map above for each home where The Daily Iowan is delivered. It takes 60 carrier boys, each with a bagful of papers, to cover all of Iowa City and Coralville. That's a lot of dots; a lot of doors; a lot of students.

You'd think we'd have a lot less circulation when summer school starts, but actually, it won't be down much. Just a different group of students in town. So we'll still be delivering The Daily Iowan to homes throughout Iowa City and Coralville.

We'd like to mail the paper to Lone Tree (Lone Tree?!) and other places where commuting students live. But the low student fees for the newspaper and the sky-high postal rates don't exactly dovetail. (Actually, we think it's a conspiracy on the part of Congress to keep students from receiving news by mail.) If you'd like to pay the going postal rates, however, see Jim Conlin. He'll tell you how much.

the Daily Iowan

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And the People of Iowa City**

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