

NEWS CLIPS

Flood Relief

DES MOINES (AP) — Gov. Robert Ray Tuesday asked President Nixon to declare 46 Iowa counties disaster areas because of damage from June and July floods.

Total loss is estimated at \$68.2 million. Johnson County's relief request was \$53,000.

Ray asked that an initial allocation of \$750,000 be authorized under Public Law 875 to begin repair to damaged public property.

Ray said that he wanted to emphasize that today's request for another disaster declaration for Iowa is based on preliminary damage estimates to public property made by the various county officials and these may be subsequently revised.

No Hiring Bias

AMES (AP) — Iowa Highway Director Joseph Coupal Tuesday defended the Highway Commission's record on equal employment. He said his opposition to new federal civil right guidelines is not based on a desire to discriminate against minority groups.

The U.S. Transportation Department has a new plan to require successful bidders on federally-funded highway projects to show they will abide by federal equal employment opportunity guidelines before the contract may be awarded.

Coupal told the commission the practical effect of that rule could be to offer an easy escape from a contract when the bidder discovered he had bid too low.

8 GIs Charged In Viet Murder

SAIGON (AP) — The U.S. Army announced Wednesday it has charged the former commanding officer of the Army's 5th Special Airborne troops (Green Berets) in Vietnam and seven other ex-Green Berets with premeditated murder in the fatal shooting of a Vietnamese man.

Col. Robert B. Rheault, 43, of Vineyard Haven, Mass., became the first colonel to be charged with murder in the Vietnam war.

Similar charges were placed against two majors, three captains, a chief warrant officer and a sergeant first class.

U.S. military officials would say only that the Vietnamese man was shot to death last June 20 near Nha Trang, the headquarters of the 5th Special Forces Group 200 miles northeast of Saigon. They refused to discuss the case further, saying it would prejudice the eight men's cases.

Army records showed that Rheault, a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and a Legion of Merit winner, took command of the 5th Special Forces on May 29, only 23 days before the fatal shooting. He was relieved of command July 21.

U.S. officials said Rheault, who entered the Army as a second lieutenant on June 24, 1946, and the seven other Green Berets were being held in confinement under guard at Army headquarters in Long Binh, 12 miles northeast of Saigon.

Questioned as to why the eight men were referred to as former members of the 5th Special Forces Group but still in Vietnam, a U.S. spokesman said that once they've been charged they are assigned to the U.S. Army, Vietnam, pending outcome of an investigation.

In addition to the premeditated murder charge, the ex-Green Berets also are charged with conspiracy to commit murder.

Take the Umbrella

It will be partly cloudy today with a chance of thundershowers. Highs will be in the 80s.

Contributors to 1967 Bail Bond Fund Will Be Able to Get Their Money Back

See Court Order Page 3
Persons who contributed money in the fall of 1967 to a "bail bond" fund to provide bail money for persons arrested in demonstrations will be able to get their money back — but they'll have to go to the county clerk of court to get it.

A district court judge set aside an order issued earlier this month to return the bail money to the attorneys of seven persons arrested in an anti-war protest at the University on December 5, 1967.

The persons — four of them students at the time of the arrests — were charged with conspiracy for their alleged activity in the protest against Dow Chemical Co.

Eighth District Court Judge Harold D. Vietor last Thursday halted the order to return the bail money after the Johnson County Clerk of Court's office was barraged with phone calls from private citizens and from organizations claiming they had contributed to the bail

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House OKs Part of ABM Plan

Authorizes Construction Of Missile Control Area

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House beat the Senate to the punch Tuesday and voted approval of a \$2.5 million deployment fund for the Safeguard antiballistic missile (ABM) system.

The money was included in a \$1.55 billion military construction authorization bill, assertedly by mistake, before the Senate disposal of the ABM system controversy.

The House decided by a voice vote to leave it in the bill.

The money is for Safeguard command and control space in NORAD Headquarters in the Cheyenne Mountain complex deep in the Rocky Mountains.

Congress' first vote on whether to approve deployment of the Safeguard system was supposed to come Wednesday when the Senate takes up an amendment to kill all deployment funds for Safeguard but leave its research and development money intact.

The Pentagon said Monday that the \$2.5 million item was included in the House bill some time ago on the assumption Safeguard deployment would have been approved by now.

Rep. William S. Moorhead (D-Pa.) protested that the House was being asked to approve deployment money "in the guise of a relatively insignificant and obscure line item."

The money was contained in a line in

the bill reading: "NORAD Headquarters, Colorado Springs, Colo.: Operational Facilities, \$20.8 million."

An amendment by Chairman L. Mendel Rivers (D-S.C.), of the House Armed Services Committee, to remove the \$2.5 million item was shouted down.

The construction bill was passed 375 to 30. It authorizes projects at U.S. bases around the country and abroad, but the financing must be appropriated in a separate bill.

The House also defeated, 323 to 87, an effort by four members of Rivers' committee to eliminate a ban against Pentagon demonstrations.

ABM Vote In Senate Set Today

WASHINGTON (AP) — An almost evenly balanced Senate headed Tuesday for a showdown on the Nixon administration's fight for deployment of the Safeguard antiballistic missile system, (ABM).

Voting is scheduled to start Wednesday about 3 p.m. Supporters of the ABM said they would win 51 to 49, while opponents claimed 50 votes, one short of the necessary majority, and two senators still uncommitted.

The initial test will come in a vote on an amendment by Sens. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) and Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) to bar ABM deployment and site acquisition but to permit a continuation of research.

Many regard Wednesday's vote as primarily of symbolic importance, demonstrating congressional desire to curb Pentagon spending and to reorder national priorities to meet domestic needs.

In fact, Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, an ABM opponent, said a narrow administration victory would really be a triumph for his side.

"If we lose by one or two votes," Mansfield told reporters, "we will win in the long run."

"It will indicate the depth of feeling here, and it will indicate that the Senate intends to look very closely at the requests of the Department of Defense," he added.

The vote could be the closest on a national security issue since the House extended the draft by one vote in the summer of 1941 — just months before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

It could even wind up in a tie — but that would mean an administration victory, since an amendment fails on a tie vote.

While Vice President Spiro T. Agnew has the power to break Senate ties, his vote would not be needed by ABM supporters if the Senate votes 50-50 on the Hart-Cooper amendment.



A Gift from Germany

West German Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger, right, presents Tuesday to New York City Mayor John V. Lindsay a silver cigarette box during a courtesy call to the mayor's residence, Gracie Mansion, in New York City. Kiesinger arrived in New York from Germany Tuesday. He is scheduled to fly to Washington today for talks with President Richard Nixon. — AP Wirephoto

—Navy Pilot Says Treatment Adequate—

Freed War Prisoners Arrive in Laos

VIENTIANE, Laos (AP) — Three Americans wearing blue dungarees and rubber Ho Chi Minh sandals arrived here from Hanoi Tuesday night looking pale and gaunt from months in North Vietnamese prisoner of war camps.

Lt. Robert Franchot Frishman, 29, acting as spokesman for the freed men, said their treatments had been adequate and reported the North Vietnamese had made no attempt to brainwash him. He assured relatives of the many Ameri-

cans left behind in North Vietnamese camps that they had no cause for worry.

With Frishman, a Navy pilot from Santee, Calif., were Capt. Wesley Lewis Rumble, 26, an Air Force pilot from Oroville, Calif., and Douglas Hegdahl, a Seaman Apprentice from Watertown, S.D.

They arrived from the North Vietnamese capital aboard an International Control Commission plane, accompanied by

a four-man American pacifist mission headed by Rennie Davis. The pacifists took over custody of the three in Hanoi Monday.

The three met aboard the plane for 40 minutes with officials from the U.S. Embassy before coming out to talk to reporters. They apparently were discussing whether to fly to Udorn Air Base in Thailand or to travel home aboard a commercial flight. One of the pacifists said their travel route still was undecided.

Frishman chose his words carefully while talking with reporters, saying, "I do not want to jeopardize other prisoners still there. My treatment has been adequate."

He went on to say that treatment of the other two had also been adequate, then added that relatives of other prisoners should not worry.

Frishman's right arm hung limply at his side as he spoke. He had been wounded when his plane was shot down northwest of Hanoi Oct. 24, 1967.

Frishman praised the North Vietnamese doctors who had spared him from an amputation.

"The doctors were very busy giving treatment to their own people," Frishman said. "It would have been easier to amputate my arm but they operated on me and removed my elbow. I still have my arm."

Asked about the prisoners' diet, Frishman replied that it was "based around bread, soup and pig meat. It may not

sound very good but they had a way of preparing it that made it tasty."

Rumble said nothing to reporters, and Hegdahl very little.

Rumble was shot down over North Vietnam's southernmost province, Quang Binh, on April 28, 1968. Hegdahl fell into the sea from the U.S. cruiser Canberra on April 5, 1967, and was picked up by North Vietnamese fishermen.

Hegdahl did say rather nervously that the main activities in prison camp were sweeping floors, smoking and listening to the North Vietnamese propaganda radio, the Voice of Vietnam.

The three men were escorted from the Vientiane airport to U.S. Embassy limousines, which took them to the home of U.S. Ambassador G. McMurtrie Godley, who was out of town.

Davis, coordinator of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, said he thought the men would fly to Bangkok Wednesday and take a commercial airliner to the United States.

Frishman, Rumble and Hegdahl were the third group of American prisoners released by Hanoi to pass through Vientiane on their way to freedom. The other groups of three came out in January and August of 1968.

Davis, speaking to newsmen after the three men had left the airport, said that during his two-week stay in Hanoi, Premier Pham Van Dong had told him that 1970 would be "the fiercest year of fighting in the war."

\$2.4 Billion Relief Measure Added To Tax Reform Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — The tax reform bill was sweetened Tuesday — the eve of House debate on the matter — with an additional \$2.4 billion of tax relief primarily for low and middle income taxpayers.

The Ways and Means Committee acted unanimously after critics, led by the moderate-liberal Democratic Study Group, complained the bill skipped about three or four million taxpayers in its relief provisions.

They also criticized the move for not fulfilling its promise of an at least 5 per cent tax reduction for all but the rich.

Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), however, said the additional tax relief merely carried out the committee's original intention.

The committee's original tax rate revision did not include any rate cuts for

the lowest five income brackets. Instead the committee is counting on other special low income provisions.

These brackets run up to \$4,000 for a single person and \$8,000 for a married couple filed jointly.

The committee has now decided on a one percentage point cut in the rates for these brackets. The cut would go into effect in two stages in 1971 and 1972.

The reduction will affect not only persons whose entire income is in those brackets, but everyone with higher income. It will, however, reduce the levy on the first \$4,000 or \$8,000 income taxed.

While the rate reductions, both the original ones and those newly added, will affect taxpayers all the way up the income scale, the committee calculates that for those in the top brackets the effect will be outweighed by other reform provisions limiting preferences enjoyed by the wealthy.



Slow—Children at Work

Children at the Melrose Day Care Center, 701 Melrose Ave., stand Tuesday behind a sign posted across the circular driveway entrance to the Center. The sign warns drivers to stay out of the area. The Center, sponsored by the United Campus Ministry, is run by students who volunteer their services.

— Photo by Linda Boettcher



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Today: the Senate Tomorrow: history

Today, the Senate decides whether it will take one step forward down the road to a sane arms policy or it will decide to maintain its support of the arrogant military establishment. Today, the Senate will vote to deploy or not to deploy the Safeguard antiballistic missile system.

The vote will be close, with only the difference of a few ayes or nays determining the final outcome. Both sides claim to have the necessary numbers to effect the decision in their favor; of course, that will not be known until the roll call vote is taken.

Aside from the purely technical aspects of the Safeguard system, which only a few individuals are privy to, or are knowledgeable of, the opposition and those in support base their arguments on strictly emotional issues:

The proponents state we should not abandon our strategic superiority to the Soviets, and that if we should enter into discussions with the Russians on limiting the arms race, we should do so from a position of strength. Then, too, they throw out the spectre of Communist China and the possibility of that country developing a missile capacity which, in the words of Iowa Sen. Jack Miller, would be of "sufficient power to hold some of our major cities hostage."

ABM opponents cite the high cost of the system's deployment and their contention that the arms race will escalate to such an extent that by the mid-1970's newer weapons will be deployed which will render the Safeguard system obsolete.

The ABM system then would be turned into "billions of dollars of junk," according to Alaska Sen. Mike Gravel.

ABM opponents are also against the power that has been granted by silence to the so-called "military-industrial complex." Silence from the senators and representatives who, for the most part, have not spoken out against the Pentagon, or other governmental agencies in matters of national security.

Politics had dictated that most issues concerning the defense of this country be approved with a minimum of debate and outspoken opposition. It seems, however, that the mood generated by the anti-Vietnam war forces has carried over into other areas connected with the intense militarization of this country. Hence, the prolonged and vehement opposition to the Safeguard system.

The saddest thing about ABM is the logic of its supporters. They say

that the system is needed to protect the missiles we have on hand from direct nuclear attack. Such logic is viciously circular. It begs the question: When, Mr. President, will the American taxpayer be asked to pay for the deployment of missile bases to protect the missile bases that are protecting our missile bases?

Perhaps the day is coming when political analogy to the slogan "a chicken in every pot" will become a "missile silo in every yard."

The plain fact is that any addition to our nuclear stockpile will not bring about added protection but rather added overkill, and, admittedly, we will be able to kill more people faster. But is that so desirable in a nuclear holocaust?

To endorse the ABM system is morally inconsistent with the public statements of America's leaders who are constantly stressing this country's love for peace. To achieve peace in the world, countries will have to come to grip with world problems through love, reason and compromise — not through raw power politics, threats and confrontation. To give lip service to the word peace yet continue to stockpile the most deadly devices known to mankind kills the credibility of the United States as a peace creating force in the world.

ABM is also politically inconsistent. Mr. Nixon during his campaign expressed a desire to halt the arms race. Deployment of the ABM would likely shatter any chance of entering into meaningful talks on the subject of arms limitations and shows that the United States has no desire to do so — at least until it has monopolized nuclear power.

Opponents of the system, of course, are branded as unpatriotic because of a lack of desire to protect their country. But that's not the issue. The issue is: Isn't it about time that the United States plans a positive program for peace in the world rather than a defensive one?

It is for these reasons that we stand alongside those in opposition to the deployment of the anti-ballistic missile system. It is for these reasons that we will watch closely the results of the Senate vote. Today, for right or wrong, the Senate will decide.

But history will be the final judge.

— Lowell Forte, M. E. Moore, Mark Rohner, Karen S. Good, M. Joanne Walton

On ABM A tale of two senators

Sen. McGovern Sen. Jack Miller

D-S.D.

R-Iowa

Editor's Note — The following article, written by Sen. McGovern, appeared in a recent edition of The Progressive, in which the Senator enunciated his stand in opposition of the ABM system.

The Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) is a remarkable device. It is remarkable for its technology, its speed, its acceleration, its complexity. It is even more remarkable for the effect it may have on the course of Soviet-American relations during the next ten years, and for its capacity to devour enormous sums of public funds allocated to the military sector of the nation. Most remarkable of all, our country may spend many billions of dollars on an ABM deployment before the system has been carefully evaluated and during the precise period that we most need to scale down both the costs and the hazards of the arms race.

Let me state at the outset my own firm conviction that the building of an ABM system by the United States would be a national blunder of major proportions — militarily, economically, and politically. I am convinced that the proposed ABM would be obsolete and ineffective before it could be constructed; that for far less money than the cost of any ABM system, the Soviets could and would place us in an even more vulnerable position by increasing their offensive capacity.

No one has more clearly summarized the case against the ABM than former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, who said on September 18, 1967: "Every ABM system that is now feasible involves firing defensive missiles at incoming offensive warheads in an effort to destroy them. But what many commentators on this issue overlook is that any such system can rather obviously be defeated by an enemy simply sending more offensive warheads, or dummy warheads, than there are defensive missiles capable of disposing of them. And this is the whole crux of the nuclear action-reaction phenomenon."

And, added McNamara, "Were we to deploy a heavy ABM system throughout the United States, the Soviets would clearly be strongly motivated to so increase their offensive capability as to cancel out our defensive advantage. It is futile for each of us to spend \$4 billion, \$40 billion, or \$400 billion — and at the end of all the spending, and at the end of the deployment, and at the end of all the effort, to be relatively at the same point of balance on the security scale that we are now."

I believe that an ABM deployment by the United States would actually decrease our security, not only because it could be easily penetrated by the Soviets, but because it would lead to a further escalation of the arms race and a worsening of Soviet-American relations. Beyond these considerations, the allocation of many billions of dollars of tax funds to the ABM would threaten our national security by depriving us of funds desperately needed to cope with the explosive social and economic needs of our own society and of a world in ferment around us.

It is my considered judgment that last year the Johnson Administration yielded to the pressure of the military-industrial complex in agreeing to deploy a "thin" ABM system supposedly against the Chinese. This was not a security decision based on a broad view of national and international priorities: it was rather a surrender to mounting political pressure from military-minded Senators, Congressmen, generals, and arms manufacturers. All of this was fed by the mistaken impression that it is possible to calculate national security in mathematical terms related exclusively to the size of our defensive and offensive armaments.

Recognizing that the only real defense against the sophisticated missile system of the Soviet Union is our continued capacity to deter the Russians from using it, the Administration justified the abandonment of its previous opposition to the ABM by saying that we were now building it as a temporary \$5 billion holding action against China.

This justification appeared so patently weak when the delays in China missile development became known that the China argument was largely dropped and the Congressional debate centered on the need to begin developing a full-blown defense against the Soviet Union.

During the Senate debate, I asked the proponents of the ABM why they had announced the new system as a defense against China and then stated later that the system could be abandoned if the Russians would agree not to build one. They had no answer to that question.

The truth is that if we begin a \$5 billion "thin" system, the political and economic pressures will quickly mount until we have poured \$25 billion to \$50 billion and perhaps a hundred billion dollars into this system. I say that if we do not halt the present move to deploy the so-called thin ABM system, we will spend a minimum of \$50 billion on

this system before we finally agree a few years hence that the whole exercise was a colossal military, economic, and political blunder that has weakened us as a nation both at home and abroad.

A comparable investment in cleaning up our cities, training our youth for jobs, strengthening our agricultural and natural resources, and attacking the misery which breeds disorder both in our own society and in the developing countries will do far more to build American security and our leadership for peace.

It is true that the ABM has functioned fairly well under laboratory conditions. When a single ABM is launched against a single simple ICBM warhead approaching on a known trajectory, the chances of successful interception are reasonably good. But if we deploy an ABM system, we can be reasonably certain that no nation will ever attack us with a single ICBM. We would more likely be attacked by large numbers of complex offensive missiles, almost all of which can be expected to use multiple warheads and penetration aids, and some of which may be able to change trajectory in mid-flight. This situation is qualitatively different from that of a laboratory test.

It is worth emphasizing that defense against thermonuclear missiles is a qualitatively different problem from World War II style anti-aircraft defense. In World War II it was assumed by both attackers and defenders that on any given raid, most of the bombers would reach their target and drop their bombs somewhere in the vicinity, that they would damage the target and perhaps destroy it, and that most of them would return safely to base to fly further missions.

The job of the defenders was to impose attrition sufficiently high so that the attackers would no longer find it profitable to continue the attacks. Generally, this critical attrition rate was surprisingly low. For example, on the night the British destroyed five per cent of the attacking German bomber force, the defensive battle was won; the bombers did not return.

And one should also keep in mind that the Soviet Union is not likely to remain static, but would, rather, respond to a U.S. ABM deployment by increasing its offensive capability.

Given the high levels of offensive armament which both major powers will have by the mid-1970s, the proposed terminal ABM system, even in its heaviest form, would be ineffective. This system can easily cost a hundred billion dollars, if one includes the cost of the fallout shelters necessitated by the Sprint anti-ballistic missile. Why, then, are the Joint Chiefs of Staff recommending that the money be spent? Why is a majority of the Congress agreeing with them?

Let us face it: The Anti-Ballistic Missile is little more than a gigantic make-work military project. This kind of artificial and wholly unimaginative spending is degrading to the American society. The production of ineffective military hardware is not a healthy contribution to society. If our economy requires that the government spend billions of dollars each year, let it be spent in reconstructing our cities and depressed rural areas, in purifying our air and water, in improving our health, education, and nutrition, and in other ways that will be of real benefit to the citizens of the United States. Let us not waste money on ineffective gadgetry.

We live in a magnificent country but we have not yet crossed into the promised land. We are confronted by urgent domestic needs that are neglected because the nation's financial, human, and material resources are being poured into sterile military make-work projects. We must redirect this money, talent, and resources to meet the needs of our people. We cannot afford to do otherwise, for what is at stake is the quality of our society and a more meaningful expression of the human spirit.

Editor's Note — The following statement is an excerpt from a speech by Sen. Miller on the floor of the Senate, Monday, August 4, 1969, in which he outlines his advocacy, and the reason therefore, for supporting the safeguard antiballistic missile system.

Mr. President: The Senate debate on the ABM has been in the finest traditions of a separate, coequal, independent branch of the government. Everyone has had an ample opportunity to make his points. In my judgment, further debate will change no minds, and I hope we can get on with the voting on this matter and any amendments that may be offered.

I have been pleased that this debate has been free from partisanship, because anything relating to the security of our country certainly should not appear in the partisan political arena. I note, for example, the great leadership among my Democratic colleagues, especially the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Stennis) and the Senator from Washington (Mr. Jackson), in support of the President on this issue.

It is regrettable that a certain amount of emotionalism has entered this controversy — not so much here on the floor of the Senate as among some members of the public. When the national security is involved, it is most inappropriate and unhelpful to suggest that those on either side of the controversy have a premium on morality, good faith, or wisdom. Resort to such extreme tactics, I might add, generally tends to weaken the position of those who follow them, because the natural inference is that a genuinely strong position would command a confidence which would preclude the use of such tactics.

This is a most complex issue for all of us. None of us is a physicist, and no Member of Congress I know of has had much contact with Soviet or Red Chinese officials, much less has participated in extensive negotiations with them. Accordingly, we are forced to look to those possessing expertise in the fields of physics and diplomacy, supplemented by experts — both civilian and military — in the field of national defense and such knowledge and experience as we individually possess on that subject. Ultimately a judgment factor is involved, and when some of the experts differ among themselves, judgment is more difficult. It is for this reason that I have constantly made the effort to point out that there are good, honest, decent, and conscientious people on both sides of the controversy.

My Conclusion I do say, however, that my own careful analysis of the evidence, the arguments, and the professional judgments advanced has caused me to conclude in support of the President on this issue. And let me point out that the President's assurance to the Congress that each phase of the deployment of the ABM will be reviewed to insure that we are doing as much as necessary but no more than that required by the threat existing at that time — this assurance seems most reasonable in light of the anticipated negotiations with the Soviets on the subject of arms control and limitation.

Putting Cost in Perspective A great deal has been said about the cost of the ABM, the size of the national defense portion of the budget, and the needs of other areas of government for money. Interesting as this information is, it seems to me that it is somewhat beside the point. If, indeed one concludes that the ABM "won't work" we should not approve it — regardless of how lean or fat the budget may be. If, on the other hand, one concludes that it will work and that it is likely to be necessary to our nation's security, then it should be approved, and the state of the budget is very secondary.

I appreciate that the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Symington) is concerned about the size of the defense portion of the budget. So is everyone else. However, the size should be placed in perspective if we are to properly evaluate it. Thus, for example, the \$78 billion defense budget is about 40 per cent of the total expenditure budget of \$195 billion. It is estimated that our total GNP for fiscal

1970 will be \$960 billion, so you can see that defense will comprise approximately 8.1 per cent of our GNP. If the estimated cost of the War in Vietnam totalling \$28 billion is taken out of the \$78 billion defense budget, this leaves \$50 billion or 5.2 per cent of our GNP.

Compared to fifteen years ago, ten years ago, five years ago, and last year, the portion of our gross national product going to all Department of Defense costs for fiscal 1970 is smaller in three and equal in one. And if the costs of the War in Vietnam are taken out, and this should be done to look at the defense budget from the standpoint of "sufficiency" compared to Soviet military power and also to accurately compare 1964, 1959, and 1954, the percentage of GNP for fiscal 1969 and 1970 is greatly less.

Furthermore, it would be well to consider that, with a GNP of only half that of the United States, the Soviets have a military budget equal to ours (exclusive of the costs of the War in Vietnam) so it is clear that the burden on the people of the Soviet Union is very great.

On the money point which, as I have pointed out, is something of a side issue, it appears that most of the opponents are favorable insofar as strictly research and development costs are concerned. Of the total authorization before us, they only question some \$345 million, which is scheduled for procurement leading to deployment. Of the \$78 billion defense budget, one could hardly argue that \$345 million is a major factor.

For those who do not favor even the research and development and think the whole ABM program should be cancelled, we are talking of a system which, fully deployed at all sites, would cost an estimated \$10 billion, of which \$9 billion would be spread over the next seven years. This could hardly be said to be of major significance in the overall federal budget.

Will It Work?

The first real point to judge on this issue is whether or not the ABM system will work, because, regardless of how lean or fat the budget may be, it would be improvident to spend any money at all for something that will probably not work. Here is where one must look to the scientific community — particularly the physicists. As I pointed out to the Senate on May 1, Professor Eugene P. Wigner, Nobel Laureate, of Princeton University, is preeminent; and his speech of April 29 supporting the ABM before the American Physical Society, which I placed in the Record, is most persuasive. Even Professor Hans Bethe of Cornell University, one of the opponents, concedes that the system could be effective and places his opposition on the matter of timing rather than on the "won't work" theory.

Is It Needed?

The next point is whether it is needed, because, even if it is likely to work, it would be improvident to go ahead on it if it won't be needed. Here is where so many opponents have so much trouble, because it is necessary to project not only our own capabilities, but those of the Soviets and Red Chinese many years into the future. It isn't a question of our relative strengths today, but rather our relative capabilities in the mid 1970's.

The best intelligence information we have indicates that by that time period the Soviets will have sufficient power to seriously threaten our deterrent capability; and the Red Chinese will have sufficient power to hold some of our major cities hostage. What their intentions will be, then, no one knows, and there has been too much hair-splitting. I think, over whether the Soviets are "going for a first strike capability" — as if it was their intention to follow a first strike strategy — or whether they will have such a capability.

It is the capability which poses the threat. Hostile intentions, without the capability, do not pose the threat. Friendly intentions, with the capability for a first strike, do not pose a threat either; but intentions can change. So it is the capability which is of prime importance.

Against this there are those who argue that we should, nevertheless, ignore the capability and stand still. Otherwise, they say, we will escalate the arms race. But who, indeed, has done the escalating? Who was the first to deploy an ABM. Who was the first to test it? Who is moving towards a capability of destroying our deterrent power? Who has refused during all of these years to enter into negotiations, much less an agreement, on nuclear arms limitation and control, with effective inspection to prevent cheating? It has not been the United States.

Hopefully, the United States and the Soviet Union — and eventually the Red Chinese — will enter into a meaningful agreement which will put a stop to the arms race.

In this perspective, and assuming this is a close decision for some of my colleagues, I believe prudence requires us to support the President of the United States.

"It's The Multiple Head Re-Entry Principle"



behind the scenes

Reprinted from the Guardian, July 26, 1969.

Faced with a close Senate vote on the Anti-Ballistic Missile Safeguard system, President Nixon turned to old time Madison Avenue techniques but found they don't work the way they used to. He got one of his rich bankrollers, Chicago insurance broker W. Clement Stone, to publish "Safeguard: Why the ABM Makes Sense" through his publishing house, Hawthorn Books.

Its editor is Col. William Kintner, who runs an ultra-right "thinktank" at the U. of Pennsylvania, and well-known hawks such as Dean Acheson, and Sens. Gale McGee and Henry (Boeing) Jackson as contributors. And Herman Kahn's

Hudson Institute rehashed some of its Pentagon contract research for another "Why ABM" book and even included two articles from the Kintner collection.

In the old days, this PR technique would have been unquestioned except in the radical press, but this time ABM opponents in the Senate quickly exposed the source of the books.

Democrats who are now behaving as if the ABM emerged full-blown from the head of Nixon should recall that ABM was conceived and planned by the Johnson administration, which rated its value to the military-industrial complex at about \$20 billion — or even more than Nixon's version.

Mo... The third time Graduate... Its virtues and main fairly constant... is still clever and pretensions to so... still spurious; it... proceed and spiri... sentimental... The performan... remain brillian... direction remain... crude... I will assu... knows the story... the MILL R... LASA... SUBMARINE... STEAK... Food Service... Tap Room... 351-9... 314 E. Burlington... Engle... Starts T... GREGO... THURS. FRI... SAT... EN... STARTS THURSDA... Wals... PE... TEC... FEAT... ADMISSION... Ends Tonite... STARTS THURS... FOR THE FIRST... the class... restless... unspeak... EDGAR... O... E... AN... GORDON HESSLER... FE... B. C.

More Notes on 'The Graduate'

The third time around, "The Graduate" is still an immensely enjoyable film.

Its virtues and defects remain fairly constant. Its humor is still clever and amiable; its pretensions to social comment, still spurious; its whole approach and spirit, still lushly sentimental.

The performances of the cast remain brilliant; Mike Nichols' direction remains decent if crude.

I will assume everyone knows the story. Its characters are almost all cardboard figures, the easily lampooned figures of the imagination of early Nichols and May comedy. There is still a good deal

of that open and improvisatory air about the film. The scene between Ben and the hotel room clerk immediately comes to mind. Ben himself is a walking improbability, Dusty Hoffman being too old for a part written on the level of someone much younger than Ben is supposed to be.

For all of this the scenes between Ben and Mrs. Robinson have a tone and suggested richness far above anything else in the film. Ben's relation with Elaine is pallid in comparison, and the last third of the film

never attains. The film moves quickly past any genuine investigation of Ben's worries or of Mrs. Robinson's motivations. Instead we see Ben in his pool and hear Simon and Garfunkel on the soundtrack.

Everyone performs admirably, but the film belongs to Dustin Hoffman and Anne Bancroft. Bancroft's mature sexuality and pain give the film its most intense moments, and Hoffman's consistent formality and bafflement keep the film in motion. Whatever one's reservations about the character, Hoffman makes Ben's final desperation and anguish a very real experience on the screen.

"The Graduate," finally, is the kind of movie most people want. It offers a fairly powerful experience without demanding much from its audience. It has a good entertainer's sense of manipulation and evasion. It refuses utterly the cruelty or rigor of art.

The film cops out on the side of easiness everywhere. The theme of Ben in rebellion against the adult system is dropped almost immediately, unless one chooses to see his relation to Elaine as a serious act of independence. Elaine's last words, that it's not too late for her, remind one with a shock that all this is meant to have a broader implication

The architects were named Tuesday for Iowa City's proposed Post Office and Federal Building. The firm of Brooks, Borg and Skiles of Des Moines, has been selected to design the \$3 million building, for which federal funds will be made available next year. Rep. Fred Schwengel (Iowa), who made the announcement, said that a site for the new building has not yet been chosen but that a preliminary selection process would be undertaken soon. In addition to the Post Office facilities, the new building is to house all local federal agencies.

Oakdale Head Physician Resigns

Budgetary deficiencies at the Iowa Security Medical Facility at Oakdale have caused hospital head physician John K. Dickinson to resign his position. His resignation is effective August 30.

In reference to his resignation, Dickinson said he could "no longer maintain the pace necessary to bring the hospital up to appropriate standards in view of budgetary deficiencies." Calvin Auger, program coordinator for the men's reformatory at Anamosa, is acting as temporary head of Oakdale while Dickinson is recovering from a car accident in which he was injured last week. An interim director was assigned to manage the facility during Dickinson's absence because of an open house planned for Oakdale on August 23 and 24.

Dickinson said further that the hospital "has found itself in the grasp of correctional people who generally hide the excellence of the programs and do not work hard enough for funds to bring the programs up

to what they should be." "Although the hospital is understaffed, I am sure that the excellent staff there will do their best to give the people of Iowa the best possible program they can," he said.

Dickinson has been director of the security hospital since the resignation of John Hege in 1967. The hospital now contains 93 beds with a staff of 129.

The Daily Iowan's University Calendar

SUMMER INSTITUTES
June 2-August 23 — Religion and Alcoholism Institute
June 16-August 8 — Molecular Biology Institute for Secondary Teachers — The Muckrakers
June 16-August 8 — Institute in Earth Science for Secondary Teachers
June 16-August 8 — Research Participation for High Ability Secondary Science Students
WBU HIGHLIGHTS
10:30 THE BOOKSHELF: Selections are read from "Years of Conscience" — The Muckrakers, edited by Harvey Swados.
12:45 NEWS BACKGROUND: Moon voyage called "man's greatest adventure"; French Press also calls for solving human needs and creating a "base of tranquility" on earth; French change position toward Britain and the Common Market; struggle to solve Vietnam problem.
2:00 AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE: Federal Communications Commissioner Nicholas Johnson speaks on the FCC, its beginning, its role in the broadcast industry.
7:00 CASPER CITRON: Dr. Lawrence Lamb, author of "You Heart and How to Live with It," explains various causes of heart attacks and precautions one can take to avoid them.
7:30 FROM THE BBC: First of five episodes of the serial play "The Quarry," written by Jon Rolleston and Keith Williams.
8:30 PAN-AMERICAN UNION CONCERTS: Brazilian pianist Roberto Saldon presents a recital of works by Schubert, Poulenc, Scriabin, and Villa-Lobos. Stravinsky's "L'Histoire du Soldat" follows the recital.
10:30 NIGHT CALL: Dr. George Wiley, head of the National Welfare Rights Organization, talks about "Is Welfare a Right or a Privilege?" Del Shields hosts.

the MILL Restaurant
FEATURING TAP BEER
LASAGNE RAVIOLI SUBMARINE SANDWICHES
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Engler
Starts THURS.
If the Red Chinese don't kill him... a computer in London will!

20th Century-Fox presents
GREGORY PECK ANNE HEYWOOD
An Arthur P. Jacobs Production In COLOR
"THE CHAIRMAN"
THURS. - FRI. - MON. - TUES. - WED. At 4:00 - 5:42 - 7:38 - 9:24
SAT. and SUN. At 1:30 - 3:12 - 5:13 - 7:19 - 9:25

• ENDS TONITE "THE GRADUATE" •
STARTS THURSDAY
ASIRO
Walt Disney's ALL CARTOON FEATURE
PETER PAN
TECHNICOLOR
FEATURES AT 1:30 - 3:25 - 5:20 - 7:20 - 9:20
ADMISSION CHILD 75c • ADULT REGULAR PRICES

• ENDS TONITE "ALEXANDER" — BRILLIANT COMEDY •
STARTS THURS.
IOWA

FOR THE FIRST TIME...
the classic tale of the restless dead and their unspeakable hungers!
EDGAR ALLAN POE'S
THE OBLONG BOX
COLOR
Vincent PRICE
Christopher LEE
AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL
GORDON HESSLER - LAWRENCE HUNTINGDON - CHRISTOPHER WYKING - EDGAR ALLAN POE
FEATURES — 1:47 - 3:44 - 5:41 - 7:38 - 9:35

Post Office Architect Set

The architects were named Tuesday for Iowa City's proposed Post Office and Federal Building.

The firm of Brooks, Borg and Skiles of Des Moines, has been selected to design the \$3 million building, for which federal funds will be made available next year.

Rep. Fred Schwengel (Iowa), who made the announcement, said that a site for the new building has not yet been chosen but that a preliminary selection process would be undertaken soon.

In addition to the Post Office facilities, the new building is to house all local federal agencies.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF IOWA IN AND FOR JOHNSON COUNTY

STATE OF IOWA, Plaintiff vs. ALBERT G. MARIAN, et al., Defendants.

Criminal No. 4636 ORDER

In January of 1968, all of the defendants were released from custody after cash bail was deposited with the Clerk of this Court.

On July 3, 1969, with the consent of the Johnson County Attorney, this Court ordered that the defendants shall remain released from custody on their own recognizance.

It has come to the attention of this Court that persons and organizations other than defendants may claim to be legally entitled to refund of all or part of one or more of the cash bails previously deposited with the Clerk of this Court.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the portion of this Court's Order of July 3, 1969, directing the Clerk of this Court to remit the cash bails to defendants' counsel of record, is hereby set aside.

IT IS FURTHER HEREBY ORDERED that the Clerk of this Court shall not disburse the cash bails to defendants or their counsel or any other persons or organizations until further order of this Court.

IT IS FURTHER HEREBY ORDERED that any persons or organizations, other than defendants, who claim to be legally entitled to receive from the Clerk of this Court refund of all or part of one or more of the cash bails previously deposited with the Clerk of this Court, shall, on or before October 3, 1969, file written claim thereto with the Clerk of this Court.

IT IS FURTHER HEREBY ORDERED that hearing shall be held at 9:30 a.m. on October 15, 1969, in the courtroom of the Johnson County Courthouse in Iowa City, Iowa, on the question of who is legally entitled to receive refund of the cash bails.

IT IS FURTHER HEREBY ORDERED that the Clerk of this Court shall cause a copy of this Order to be published once in the Iowa City Press Citizen and once in the Daily Iowan, said publications to occur on or before August 6, 1969. Dated this 31st day of July, 1969.

Harold D. Violette
JUDGE OF THE 6TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF IOWA
Published in The Daily Iowan Aug. 6, 1969

The Daily Iowan

Published by Student Publications, Inc., Communications Center, Iowa City, Iowa, daily except Sundays, Mondays, legal holidays and the day after legal holidays. Entered as second class matter a post office at Iowa City under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The Daily Iowan is written and edited by students of the University of Iowa. Opinions expressed in the editorial columns of the paper are those of the writers.

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Dial 337-4191 from noon to midnight to report news items and announcements to The Daily Iowan. Editorial offices are in the Communications Center.

Dial 337-4191 if you do not receive your paper by 7:30 a.m. Every effort will be made to correct the error with the next issue. Circulation office hours are 8:30 to 11 a.m. Monday through Friday.

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UNIVERSITY BULLETIN BOARD

THE SPANISH PH.D. reading examination will be held Thursday, August 7 at 3 p.m. in 123 Phillips Hall. Please sign a list outside of 218 S.H. by August 6, 4 p.m.

PETS

BASSET HOUND puppies, AKC. Champion sire. Excellent with children. 351-5822. 8-10pm

ROOMS FOR RENT

ROOM — newer, private home, private entrance, quiet. Prefer graduate student or professional man. Refrigerator. Available Sept. 1. Call after 5:30 p.m. 351-1322. 9-20

SLEEPING ROOM — single, linens furnished — ample parking. 337-5484. 8-10pm

SINGLE ROOMS for men — across street from Campus. Air-conditioned with cooking facilities. \$50.00. E. Washington, 337-9041. 9-11pm

APARTMENTS FOR RENT

WANTED — female to share fall apt. Inexpensive. Close in. 338-7682. 8-9

ATTRACTIVE furnished three room apartment, private bath, adults only. 20 N. Dodge, 338-8197. 8-9

SUBLEASE — 2 bedroom, 1 1/2 baths, air-conditioned, pool, at Scotsdale apartments. 351-1022. 8-9

FIRST FLOOR 3 bedroom furnished, suitable for 3 or 4, second floor bedroom furnished. Couple or 2 students. 338-3189. 8-9

FEMALE ROOMMATE wanted to share efficiency apt. close in. 338-9122 evenings. 8-9

ONE OR 2 ROOMMATES wanted. Quite close in. Cheap. 351-5605. 8-9

GRAD STUDENT FEMALE to share one bedroom apartment. Call 351-8821. 8-9

DOWNTOWN SPACIOUS 4 room furnished apartment, 123 1/2 S. Clinton. 338-8387. 8-9

WESTHAMPTON VILLAGE apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Hwy. 6 W. Coralville. 337-2327. 8-9

DELIGHTFUL YARD, 1-2 bedroom unfurnished lower level. Near campus, garage. \$160.00. Utilities paid. Late August. Call for appointment. 351-8154. 8-9

COLONIAL MANOR — luxury one bedroom furnished or unfurnished, from \$105.00. 338-5363 or 351-1760. 8-9

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES, large studio, also rooms with cooking. One and two bedroom apts., three room cottage. Black's Gaslight Village. 422 Brown. 9-21pm

NICE 1 AND 2 bedroom furnished or unfurnished apartments in Coralville. Park Fair, Inc. 338-2201. 8-15AR

CHOICE ONE or two bedroom apartments furnished or unfurnished. Short term leases available. Call 351-4008 or inquire at Coral Manor Apt. 11 or 23 Hwy. No. 6 W. Coralville. 8-15AR

AVAILABLE AUGUST — furnished apartments, utilities paid. 326 S. Dubuque. Call after 1, 351-2644, 338-8633. 8-15pm

FALL LEASING on one bedroom unfurnished apt. Near University Hospital — air-conditioning. 351-1739. 8-6

WESTWOOD WESTSIDE CORONET

A few ultra-luxury — Efficiency suite 2 bedroom suites 3 bedroom townhouses 3 bedroom suites 3 bedroom townhouses Up to 1,300 square feet. Plus heated garage. Furnished or unfurnished. From \$115.00. Come to 945 Oakcrest (Apt. 3A) or 1904 Broadway (Apt. 6) Call 338-7058 or 337-4350

by Johnny Hart

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GRLS — clean sleeping rooms, carpeted, refrigerator, private entrance, off street parking. Summer or fall. Across from Currier, 430 N. Clinton. Resident Mgr. 337-5544. Owner 337-7787. 8-11pm

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4 BEDROOM HOUSE, 2 baths, contemporary design, 3,000 sq. ft. finished space. Central air conditioning, 1 year old. Close to schools. \$250,000. 338-7255. 8-9

LARGE FAMILY HOME at 207 Black Springs Circle. Larew Realty 337-2841. 8-12

MOBILE HOMES

'84E SPARTAN, air conditioned, washer and dryer, skirting. Call 338-1983 afternoons. 8-9

1955 AMERICAN, 8'x38', furnished, air-conditioned, two bedrooms. 338-1225. 8-9

1966 CHEVELLE SS396, 4 speed. Call after 6 p.m. 337-7235. 8-9

1965 OPEL SEDAN. Excellent condition. Economy car. \$700. Call 338-6721. 8-7

1968 CORVETTE 327, two tops, 12,000 miles. 351-6211 after 5. 8-6

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MAN OR WOMAN to operate Drive-In Dairy Store. 337-3571. 8-9

R.N. or L.P.N. — part-time work available Iowa City Care Center, 351-7460. An Equal Opportunity Employer. 8-9

WANTED — Plumbers and Electricians. Larew Co. 227 — East Washington St. 8-8

THE FULLER BRUSH COMPANY needs salesmen. Earn in excess \$3.00 per hour. 337-3789. 8-9

R.N. or L.P.N. — part-time work available Iowa City Care Center, 351-7460. An Equal Opportunity Employer. 8-6

RIDE WANTED

TO ST. LOUIS anytime weekend Aug. 8. Share expenses. 351-7285. 8-8

2 RIDERS WILLING to share expenses to Boston anytime after August 8. 351-7654 after 6. 8-9

WANTED — ride to Buffalo, New York. Can leave Aug. 8 or 9. 338-7417, 353-4037. 8-6

WANTED — ride to Des Moines. Ames area. Friday. 338-2415. 8-7

MISC. FOR SALE

1969 6,000 BTU air conditioner \$120.00. 1967 washer and dryer \$125.00 each or best offer. 351-5272. 8-8

BEAUTIFUL wedding gown, train, veil; baby bottles and sterilizer. 338-9943. 8-9

SUNFISH SAIL BOAT. Everything including trailer. Good condition. \$250.00. Dr. Chizek 338-0325. Ext. 215 or 351-2299. 8-9

SPINET PIANO: hide-a-bed couch. \$10.00; air conditioner 12,000 BTU. \$50.00; 7,000 BTU \$40.00; table, \$5.00; clarinet, \$50.00; bar stools, \$5.00 each. 351-1396. 8-9

FOR SALE: air conditioner, 11,500 BTU, \$150.00; washer and dryer, \$150. each. baby bed, toilet seat, play pen, etc. Phone, 351-1949. 8-9

PORTA-CRIB \$45.00; potty chair \$2.00; child's car seat \$4.00; guitar \$40.00. Call 338-1425. 8-7

BELL AMPLIFIER (Mono). University speaker. Bogan Turner (Mono). Girard Changer (Stereo). Call West Branch NIS-2505 daytime. 8-7

VISIT RON'S GUN and Antique Shop 3th and Water Street, West Branch. Weekdays 5:00 p.m.-9 p.m. All day Saturday and Sunday. 8-9

MUST SELL — two complete bedroom suites; living room furniture, kitchen set. Reasonable. 351-3017. 8-9

SCHWINN 10 speed racer, nearly new with extras. New Sears boys 27" three speed with extras. Older 24" girls' three speed in very good condition. 351-4759, 351-9211. Gary Hubbard. 8-6

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WANTED — Place equipped to park trailer house in or around Iowa City. Sent 1-1969-27 David Miller, Box 1, Batavia, Iowa 52533. 8-9

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IRONINGS — 338-0609. 8-10

IRONINGS — student boys and girls. 1016 Rochester. Call 337-2824. 8-10AR

FLUNKING MATH or basic statistics? Call Janet, 338-9306. 8-9

WASHING AND IRONING. Reasonable. Phone 351-7285. 8-6AR

DIAPER RENTAL Service by New Process Laundry, 313 S. Dubuque. Phone 337-9666. 8-6AR

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BETLE BAILEY



YOU KNOW...



MOVE ON...



Braves Nip Montreal Twice; Move Back into 1st Place Tie

MONTREAL (AP) — Orlando Cepeda crashed a three-run homer in the seventh inning to give the Atlanta Braves a 4-3 victory over Montreal and a sweep of their two-night double-header Tuesday.

The Braves won the opener 1-0 and snapped a five-game losing streak.

Cepeda's 17th homer of the season off reliever Mike Wegener wiped out a 3-1 lead the Expos had grabbed in the sixth.

Jim Britton and Gary Waslewski were looked in a scoreless duel through eight innings of the opener. Tony Gonzalez opened the ninth with a single, only the fourth hit off Waslewski. Aaron fled out but Carty walked. Cepeda then bounced to shortstop Bobby Wine, who flipped to Sutherland, forcing pinch runner Mike Lum. But Sutherland's relay sailed past first, allowing Gonzales to score.

FT. DODGE CLIPS KENNEDY
 Ft. Dodge defeated Cedar Rapids Kennedy 8-4 in Ames Tuesday night to take the Iowa State High School summer baseball tournament.

the Daily Iowan

SPORTS

North Finkbine Golf Course Most Likely Closed for Year

North Finkbine golf course will probably remain closed for the remainder of the golf season, but the smell that has resulted from the flooding waters there will probably remain until it goes away by itself according to Charles Zwiener, pro manager and superintendent of the University golf courses.

Zwiener said that it was virtually impossible to estimate the monetary losses that the North Finkbine course had sustained.

He also said he wouldn't be able to make an estimate of the damage until all the water had cleared from the area. He went on to say that the monetary losses should include the loss of revenues from golf receipts at the

course, a nine hole layout.

Zwiener said that North Finkbine might or might not open again next year depending on the costs of renovating the golf course.

"If it costs a lot of money to rebuild the course, then we won't bother," Zwiener said.

Meanwhile, the smell will be a problem, he said.

"There is really not a whole lot that we can do about the smell," he said. "We'll just have to wait until it goes away."

Zwiener said that three or four of the greens lost all the grass on them.

The Iowa Coach said that it would cost about \$100 to re-seed each green.



Lenny Wilkens Joins the Coaching Ranks—

Lenny Wilkens, right, talks with newsmen after being named head coach of the Seattle SuperSonics of the National Basketball Association Tuesday. Sonics General Manager Dick Vertlieb, left, said Wilkens would receive a "substantial" pay boost from his regular player's salary with Seattle. Wilkens succeeds Al Bianchi who resigned July 11. — AP Wirephoto

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NBA's Seattle SuperSonics Name Wilkens Player-Coach

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP) — Playing-making Lenny Wilkens was named player-coach of the Seattle Sonics of the National Basketball Association Tuesday.

With the retirement of Boston's Bill Russell, the elevation makes Wilkens the only black athlete in the demanding dual role and one of only two Negroes in the nation heading a major professional team.

Sonics general manager Dick Vertlieb said Wilkens will receive "two salaries." Wilkens' salary is believed to exceed \$70,000 for the dual duties.

Wilkins said the coaching offer was a "big surprise."

"I wasn't too sure I was being considered," he said. "For the past four years I've wanted to coach. At first I was reluctant. Then, the more I thought about it, I realized this was the opportunity I wanted."

Wilkins said he wanted another Sonic ballplayer, Tom Meschery, to be his assistant, but said Meschery "hasn't accepted anything yet."

Wilkins succeeds Al Bianchi, who resigned July 11 after two years with Seattle. Vertlieb said he began considering Wilkins for the job "the day Al Bianchi resigned," but didn't discuss the post with Wilkins until he consulted with Sonics' president Sam Schulman.

Vertlieb said he offered Wilkins a multi-year contract, but Wilkins wanted a one-year agreement.

Wilkins said that he will not change Seattle's system much from that taught by Bianchi, but said he had "some definite ideas about the game."

Wilkins, known for his "cool" under stress, has been ejected from only one game in nine years in the NBA.

"And that was from the bench, after I'd already fouled out," he said.

That is in sharp contrast with

Bianchi's record — about 40 ejections in the past two seasons.

Wilkins, 31, came to Seattle last fall from the Atlanta Hawks in exchange for Walt Hazzard. He has scored 10,436 points in nine seasons in the NBA, and last year averaged 22.4 points and passed for 674 assists.

The other black heading a major professional team is John McLendon, new coach of Denver of the American Basketball Association.

U.S. Track Team Grabs Lead

AUGSBURG, Germany (AP) — As expected, Americans dominated sprint events Tuesday night in both men's and women's competition before a crowd of 20,000 under the lights of sultury Rosenau Stadium. Millions of others watched on national television.

In the decathlon competition, America's Bill Toomey of Laguna Beach, Calif., takes a 231-point lead into Wednesday night's wind-up events over West Germany's world record holder, Kurt Bendlin.

American men owe their point bulge to victories in field events, as well as to overwhelming superiority on the track.

George Frenn won the hammer competition, Stan Whitley the broad jump, John Cole the discus and John Pennell the pole vault.

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Majors Scoreboard



NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	69	41	.627	—
New York	59	46	.562	7 1/2
St. Louis	57	50	.537	10
Pittsburgh	54	52	.509	13
Philadelphia	43	63	.406	24
Montreal	35	75	.318	34

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	74	34	.685	—
Los Angeles	68	47	.592	14 1/2
Boston	58	50	.537	16
Washington	56	56	.500	20
New York	53	56	.485	21 1/2
Cleveland	45	65	.409	30

Tuesday's Results
 Atlanta 1-4, Montreal 0-3
 Cincinnati 8-1, New York 5-10
 San Francisco 6, Philadelphia 2, 2nd game, N

Probable Pitchers
 Washington, Bosman (7-5) vs Chicago, Edmondson (1-3) at Milwaukee, N
 Minnesota, Perry (12-4) at Detroit, Lohel (11-4), N
 Oakland, Hunter (9-9) at Cleveland, Tiant (8-12), N
 Seattle, Segui (8-4) at Boston, Lonborg (7-4), N
 Kansas City, Rooker (2-8) at Baltimore, Cuellar (13-9), N
 California, Murphy (6-10) at New York, Peterson (10-12)

Tuesday's Results
 Oakland 8, Cleveland 3
 Seattle 9, Boston 2
 New York 3, California 2
 Baltimore 7, Kansas City 5
 Chicago 11, Washington 4
 Minnesota at Detroit, N

Probable Pitchers
 Atlanta, P. Niekro (15-9) at Montreal, Renko (1-3), N
 San Francisco, Marichal (13-7) at Philadelphia, Jackson (11-11), N
 New York, McAndrew (3-3) at Cincinnati, Merritt (10-5), N
 Chicago, Colborn (1-0) at Houston, Bingham (4-4), N
 St. Louis, Carlton (13-5) at San Diego, Kirby (3-14), N
 Pittsburgh, Bunning (9-5) at Los Angeles, Sutton (12-11), N

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Building Are A For V

During the summer session a fall semester, the Union and the tail hours and se

However, hours Art will remain.

From this Sat. Sept. 14, the libr 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. Sunday to 10 p.m. Monday.

The library will Sept. 1 for the La

From Saturday ion's general buil 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. room from 7 a.m.

The information and offices will b 4:30 p.m. Monday.

The Union low continuously thro cluding the Labor

However, the ru be closed during th

The Field Hous Friday (Aug. 8) a However persons during the interio facilities if they ment.

The fall recrea be released before Harry Osterand, murals and Recre

The Museum of regular schedule sion. Touring hou 5 p.m. Mondays th to 5 p.m. Saturday Sunday. It will, h the Labor Day ho

EMK In

BOSTON (AP) — Dinis said Wednes on his own and h auto accident of nedy (D-Mass.) in was killed. Dinis a an autopsy.

He made his ann er the third judge the inquest decline pending clarificat ney's request.

Dinis said all w thing to contribu called but did not er Kennedy would

Wear Yo

Clear to party t peratures and th state beginning to

\$10,000 Attrib

The month of J Park. During the waters from the storms did nearly age to the park, rector Eugene H.

About 10 differ lost during sever sumed that the fl the roots of some in the park.

The lower sectio under water since be as long as tw

Stu

By JUDY JO

Complaints by that their landlo abusing them in light here recent cases have be through Legal A clety and some tled in court.

Students claim by landlords in fo • impounding without obtaining tachment thro

• keeping sec because of alleg the property, bu itemize damages lar amount invol

• unfair provis

• gathering inty deposits but r interest when the turned to tenant

The withholdin deposits is the b students have v according to Ki Jr., director of L ces Society.

"At least twic dents come in that their depo been returned," He added the