

### Happy Vacation

The D.I. too, will be taking a short vacation this month. The paper will suspend publication Saturday and will resume Aug. 25.

# 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—Friday, August 6, 1969



Secretary of State William P. Rogers sampled the Indonesian dish *Sate*, consisting of skewered meat roasted over charcoal, during his visit Thursday to Bali, Indonesia. He was waited on by Balinese maidens during the meal. Rogers is in Indonesia for talks with Foreign Minister Adam Malik. — AP Wirephoto

### Going Native

## Senate Defeats, 70-27, 3rd ABM Amendment

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate cemented its approval of the Safeguard missile defense system Thursday, but Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield expressed hope President Nixon will delay deployment to spur arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

The decision to deploy the Safeguard system, made in two tight votes Wednesday, was hardened as both proponents and opponents of the ABM teamed to defeat an amendment by Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre (D-N.H.).

The vote was 70 to 27 against the proposal to approve deployment of the ABM's radars and computers at the two initial Safeguard sites in North Dakota and Montana but to withhold authority for deployment of its missiles.

Mansfield, noting statements by President Nixon that he "would be guided by events as to whether or not he would deploy the ABM," told reporters he wouldn't be surprised if Nixon decides to hold off deployment for a while.

"I am encouraged by his statements," Mansfield said.

But Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) said, "They're already deploying." He said preparations are under way to build access roads at the first two ABM sites.

Fulbright cited a July 18 letter he received from the office of the Comptroller General, saying that on May 12 the Army gave the Bureau of Public Roads approval "to program preliminary engineering for specified access roads" near the Safeguard site in North Dakota.

The letter adds that the Federal Highway Administration in turn authorized North Dakota's highway department to spend \$75,000 "for preliminary engineering related to upgrading the access roads to accommodate construction traffic."

but that no construction is planned before spring 1970.

The McIntyre amendment marked the final effort to limit the ABM in the current debate.

Many of the most outspoken ABM critics, including Sens. Mansfield, John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), opposed it on grounds it would put them in position of approving a partial deployment of the Safeguard system.

McIntyre, who had pushed his proposal for weeks as a "compromise" but never elicited enthusiasm from either side, said a heavy vote for his proposal would strengthen President Nixon's hand in arms talks.

Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) opposing the amendment, said it "would cast a cloud of ambiguity over the entire Safeguard development."

With the ABM issue disposed of — at least until the defense appropriations bill is considered later this year — the Senate turned to the rest of the \$20 billion military procurement authorization bill.

But Mansfield was unsuccessful in trying to hold a Saturday session in an effort to complete the bill before the Senate starts its August recess next Wednesday.

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## Scientist Claims Life May Exist on Mars

PASADENA, Calif. (AP) — An indication that crude form of life might exist on Mars was reported Thursday by a scientist studying information radioed from Mariner 7 in its sweep past the planet early Tuesday.

Dr. George C. Pimentel, chemistry professor at the University of California, told a news conference at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here that one instrument detected evidence of methane and ammonia near the edge of Mars' white south polar cap.

"I have no clue as to the origin of these gases," he said, "but if the readings are true — and I believe they are — we have to face the possibility they could be of biological origin."

This was the first report of possible organic substances on Mars.

Whether Mars supports life has been the subject of speculation for centuries. Telescopic sighting of lines some astronomers called canals led some to believe there might even be intelligent life on Mars, the most earthlike of the other planets. But scientific findings, until the report from Pimentel, have indicated Mars is hostile to all forms of earth life.

Pimentel also said the polar cap appears to be made of water ice with clouds of frozen carbon dioxide particles above it.

This is in direct contrast to findings by Dr. Gerry Neugebauer, California Institute of Technology physicist, who said other instruments on Mariner 7 showed the cap was made of solid carbon dioxide — dry ice.

Pimentel said there was a possibility of liquid water near the edge of the cap that might support an elementary form of life.

If life exists, he said, "it would be protected from deadly solar radiation by the clouds of carbon dioxide."

Pimentel's evidence was from an infrared spectrometer, designed to detect elements by measuring their radiation.

Neugebauer's findings were from a similar instrument, called an infrared radiometer. Each scientist said his sensor appeared to be working perfectly.

Asked by newsmen to try to resolve the conflicting readings, Pimentel and Neugebauer stressed that their findings were preliminary and would require months of study before either could reach definite conclusions.

The first hearing of the Student Investigating Committee (SIC) may not be very productive, since many of the legislators invited are not planning to attend.

Most of the dozen lawmakers invited to the hearing Wednesday at the Iowa Room of the Hotel Savery have turned down the invitation, saying that they either had other arrangements or that they thought it was not appropriate to attend.

SIC is a student organization formed to investigate various activities of the Iowa Legislature.

SIC announced its study after the Legislative Interim Budget and Control Committee voted to conduct a study of the three state universities, finances and of the "social adaptability" of the universities' professors.

SIC Chairman Mrs. Barbara Yates, a senior at Iowa State University, said 12 legislators were invited to give their reactions to the last session of the Legislature and to talk over various actions the legislature took.

Iowa House Minority Leader William Gannon (D-Mingo) said Thursday lawmakers who are reluctant to attend a hearing planned by university students must feel they are "above" the students or must be afraid of them.

"Since I am neither, I see no reason not to appear," Gannon said.

Earlier this week, Lt. Gov. Roger Jepsen said he questioned the motives of the student committee for asking public officials to appear in a hotel room. "Especially since I have been told some of the leaders of this SIC have indicated that our system of government should be destroyed."

Ralph McCartney (R-Charles City), House majority leader, said Wednesday he would not be able to attend because of other commitments and Senate Majority Leader David Stanley (R-Muscatine) he was not sure whether he would be able to attend.

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One basic element of life on earth, nitrogen, still appeared to be missing from Mars.

Dr. Charles A. Barth, professor of astrophysics at the University of Colorado, said readings from ultraviolet spectrometers on both Mariners 6 and 7, showed no nitrogen in the thin Martian air. Nitrogen exists in every living cell on earth and forms 78 per cent of the earth's atmosphere.

## Tax Revisions Sent to Senate

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House passed sweeping revision of the tax code Thursday, hitting at 27 categories of special preferences.

The revision promised most ordinary taxpayers at least a 5 per cent tax cut.

By a 394-30 House vote the measure went to the Senate, where renewed battles over its major provisions are expected to delay final enactment until at least late this year.

A major disputed provision of the revision would extend the income tax surcharge — at 5 per cent — through the first six months of 1970.

For the bulk of middle-income taxpayers, relief would come in 1971 and 1972 through reductions in tax rates.

A special low-income allowance would remove 2 million poor families from the tax rolls and extend its benefits well above the actual poverty line.

The standard deduction also would be increased, helping millions who do not have enough special deductions to itemize.

Other provisions would grant additional relief to widows, widowers and single persons over 35.

The relief would be only partly offset by the provisions aimed at wealthy individuals and corporations using tax shelters.

The oil depletion allowance would be cut from 27.5 per cent to 20 per cent; the investment credit for business spending on equipment repealed and dozens of tax benefits trimmed.

## NEWS CLIPS

### Transport Plan

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon proposed Thursday a \$10-billion, 12-year federal subsidy to rejuvenate urban transit systems that he said are caught in a dreary cycle of rising costs, fading passenger revenues, aging equipment and declining service.

"Until we make public transportation an attractive alternative to private car use, we will never be able to build highways fast enough to avoid congestion," Nixon said in a message to Congress.

### Prisoners Home

NEW YORK (AP) — Three American prisoners of war released by North Vietnam arrived in New York Thursday, looking tired and saying they were happy to be home.

"We are all very happy to be here," said Navy Lt. j.g. Robert Frishman, 28, of San Diego, Calif.

Frishman said, "We had adequate food and clothing. We hope that in the future other prisoners will be released, especially the wounded."

## ABM System Success "Tragic" UI Profs Say

By DAVID KOTOK

The passage of the anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system was labeled a "tragic mistake" by several University of Iowa professors Thursday.

The U.S. Senate defeated amendments Wednesday and Thursday that would have prevented deployment of the ABM system. Opponents of the system failed to get a majority by one vote.

George W. Forell, Director of the University's School of Religion, called the Senate vote "a tragic mistake."

"I hope, when Congress considers the financing of the system, sound heads will prevail over this 'Dr. Strangelove' attitude towards foreign policy," he said.

Forell compared the statements made by Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird on the ABM system to the fictional hawkish general in the movie "Dr. Strangelove."

"I am totally committed to the idea expressed on the bumper sticker on my car that says 'ABM is an Edsel,'" Forell said.

Robert R. Dykstra, associate professor of history, called the vote a defeat for "those who would like to see the military-industrial complex give ample justification for its expenditures."

Dykstra said, "The Pentagon will take the Senate's action as a green light for further appropriations."

"The issues are whether the military gets anything it wants and what priorities should be set for the nation," he said.

Dykstra called the ABM fight a "high tide for liberal sentiment." The loss on the ABM issue "may demoralize those seeking to readjust the national priorities" he added.

Few people realize that the ABM system is not just a defensive device. If a country gets a workable ABM system it enhances the offensive capabilities of the nation," Murray said.

Murray, who specializes in politics at the University, said he thought that national priorities should be changed to domestic issues.

Dee W. Norton, associate professor of psychology, said, "Those of us opposed to the ABM system will keep trying."

Norton is a member of an organization, Priorities for National Survival, that tried to arouse grass root support in opposition to the ABM system.

"We (the U.S.) are still guided by the ideology of mass military spending," he said.

Norton said that even many of the Senators who voted against the deployment of the ABM system were still guided by the theory of high military priorities.

Several other professors contacted declined comment on the ABM issue.

Norton, Dykstra and Murray credited Sen. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) with raising the main issue of questioning expenditures for military purposes.

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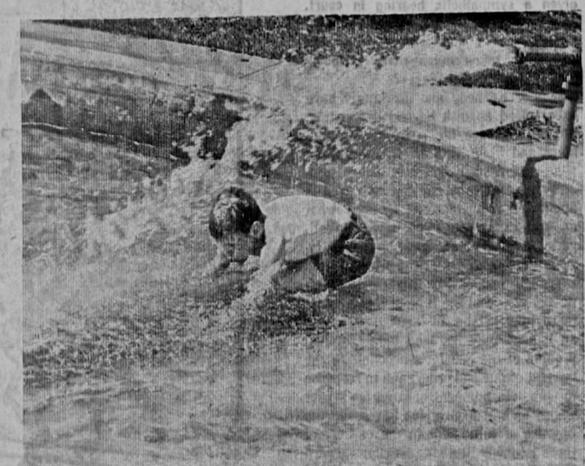
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## A Good Day For a Swim

Although the day's weather got off to a bad start, Thursday turned out to be warm and sunny — a good day for a swim. Three youths at the Elm Grove Park, in the Benton Street area, decided to do just that. At right, Ryan Reynolds, 8, son of Mrs. Helen Reynolds, Tipton, and David Reynolds, 7, son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Reynolds, 602 S. Dubuque St., dive into the Elm Grove wading pool. They were later joined by Ricky Reynolds, 7, David's brother. But the three soon abandoned the pool to swim on the tennis court (lower left), which is still flooded from recent heavy rains.

—Photos by Linda Boettcher





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A list of 'heroes?'

Huey P. Long

Theodore Bilbo

Orval Faubus

James O. Eastland

Joseph McCarthy

Lester Maddox

"Boss" Tweed

Francis Messerly

Richard J. Daley

Joseph Flatt

Richard Nixon

are all socially adaptable

A profile to discourage

By DICK GREGORY

Astrology buffs should find their beliefs substantiated by support from high places. The Chicago Sun-Times (Dec. 28, 1966) quoted Chicago psychic Joseph Delouise as saying: "I see tragedy involving water around the Kennedys." The New York Times (July 27, 1969) reports Democratic majority leader, Senator Mike Mansfield, echoing almost the same sentiment as he ruled out Senator Edward Kennedy as a Presidential candidate in 1972. Said Senator Mansfield: "As a result of the ill-omened stars that seem to build up over the Kennedys, he's the final recipient of all these pressures."

The long awaited statement of Senator Kennedy, giving his version of the tragic automobile accident on Chappaquiddick Island resulting in the death of Miss Mary Jo Kopechne, unfortunately raised more serious questions than it answered. The statement was unfortunate because it did not provide the necessary information to enable the voters to do what Senator Kennedy asked of them, namely to help him make the very difficult decision concerning the resignation of his Senate seat.

Unlike many of his colleagues in the Senate, Senator Kennedy has gladdened the hearts and raised the hopes of countless numbers of America's poor and minority group citizens. One wanted and expected to hear more from the Senator.

Serious voters should have demanded the right to cross-examine their Senator before rendering their critical decision. Senator Kennedy's guilty plea to leaving the scene of a fatal accident set aside the possibility of cross-examination in court. But the courtroom drama was less critical than that which Senator Kennedy proposed on a state and national stage.

Judge James A. Boyle had only to decide the enforcement or suspension of a 2-month jail sentence. Senator Kennedy asked the voters to decide about the possibility of three decades or more of continued service in the Senate — a decision which held the implications of a possible two-term stint in the White House.

Such a decision demanded cross-examination, not only of Senator Kennedy



DICK GREGORY

but also of his associates. During the Senator's hours of crisis, he was surrounded by friends, relatives and aides who presumably would have his ear were he the President of the United States. Undoubtedly they share his counsel in decisions made in the Senate. Two associates — Paul Markham and Joseph Gargan — figure prominently in the series of events and decisions immediately following the Senator's tragic mishap.

Senator Kennedy told the nation that he went back to the cottage where the party he had earlier attended was still in progress, after trying unsuccessfully to free Miss Kopechne from the submerged automobile. He returned to the scene of the accident with Gargan and Markham, and they too tried unsuccessfully to reach the scuttled car. Apparently none of the three men, all lawyers, thought it appropriate or necessary to immediately notify the proper authorities. At least eight hours elapsed before the accident was reported by the Senator.

Suppose the tragedy had taken a slightly different turn. Suppose Miss Kopechne had somehow freed herself from the submerged automobile and returned to the cottage to seek the advice and aid of Gargan and Markham. Suppose that the threesome had returned to the scene of the accident where the Senator was trapped below the dark water and the two men had tried unsuccessfully to free him. Are we to believe they would have waited eight or more hours to try to enlist help?

Senator Kennedy said that he went to the ferry landing with Gargan and Markham and, finding the ferry shut down for the night, jumped impulsively into the water and swam to the Edgartown shore some 150 yards away.

Again the reaction of Gargan and Markham seems less than credible. Are we to assume that these two men, now knowing the possible treachery of the dark waters and the mental and physical condition of the Senator, watched the most promising candidate for the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination and their close friend disappear into the blackness without saying a word or lifting a hand to rescue him?

Senator Kennedy admitted that his actions during the hours in question were "indefensible." The decision which he placed before the American public demanded more than his actions be believable. If the Senator's mental and physical condition was a distrust as he has said, the voters were entitled to hear more from Gargan and Markham.

The compleat angle

—By Walton

Do you remember the last time somebody passed the hat your way? You probably dropped a few shekels in the kitty, they gave you a warm smile and a window sticker that said "I Gave," and that was that. Not Word One about a cheerful refund if you weren't completely satisfied.

Contributions are like that — yeh, they are.

But Eighth District Judge Harold D. Vietor — who may have been remembering situations in which he, like all of us have on occasion, contributed first and considered later — has initiated a change. According to his July 31 decision, persons who kicked in on the ball and for seven anti-Dow demonstrators at the University in 1967 can now ask for their money back — and get it.

It's a relatively simple process. You just go to the county clerk's office, present your Student Bail Fund receipt, (your STUDENT BAIL FUND RECEIPT???) the clerk xeroxes it, you sign a legal affidavit to the effect that you the undersigned did in fact contribute the specified amount of money for the specified purpose, the affidavit is filed until the hearing, and then, at last, the affidavit is brought before the court, which decides whether or not your patience deserves its reward.

Now then, wasn't that easy? I can foresee personal problems arising out of this courtly benevolence, however.

For example: Ex-bail bonder: "Hey there, my pa-

cificist pal, being once again financially solvent, I insist on treating you to a Berkeley Barb. I just got my contribution to your bail refunded!"

Ex-bonded: "You certainly didn't accept that tainted currency?! In the name of all that's incendiary, man! That's a — you'll pardon my phraseology — cop-out! You've got to keep the faith!"

Ex-bonder: "You keep the faith, baby. I'll keep the scratch."

Or: Protester to friend: "I'm warning you, if you take back that filthy lucre, you won't be my friend anymore."

Response: "So who was your friend in the first place? I thought when I chipped in that the money was going to buy a keg."

The decision to return the bail money to the contributors came about after many of them complained to the clerk that if their friends were in no danger of rotting in jail, they wanted their deposit back. The court, which at that time had not determined where the accumulated \$7,000 ought to go, decided they probably had a point.

It kind of wiped out plans for the new jungle gym at the County Old Folks' Home, but what the hell.

The good people who looked into their hearts and their snapshot coin purses two years ago deserved to have their trust justified.

My only question now is, if everyone gets his bail refund, can the courts repossess Bert Marian?

Britons want ban on biological weapons

From the British Record

On July 10, a new initiative to ban biological warfare was launched at the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva by British Minister of State, Fred Mulley.

He presented a 10-point draft Convention which would outlaw completely the production, acquisition or use of biological methods of warfare.

The Convention contained provisions for the establishment of a complaints procedure and investigatory machinery through the U.N., which were incorporated in an associated draft Security Council resolution. Also included was a mutual protection clause: ratifiers would agree to provide, or support the provision of, assistance to a victim of a biological warfare attack.

The two drafts are a follow-up to the working Paper introduced at the ENDC last August by Mulley which proposed that germ warfare be treated as a crime against humanity.

Why Biological Warfare

The aim of the British drafts is to strengthen the 1925 Geneva Protocol, the major arms control agreement now in existence as well as biological methods of warfare, by concentrating on the latter through a ban not merely on the use of microbiological weapons but on their production or possession for hostile purposes, or even as a retaliatory measure in self-defense.

The Convention would not, however, forbid the manufacture of a passive defense capability, for example vaccines or warning devices.

In the British view it is more important, and should be much easier, to

achieve a complete ban on biological warfare — which, as Mulley observed in introducing his proposals, "generates a universal sense of horror" than on all biological and chemical warfare agents taken together.

Much argument will probably be necessary to reconcile the differences of view which exist among ratifiers of the 1925 Protocol, as well as U.N. members at large, as to whether non-lethal as well as lethal chemicals are or should be included in any prohibition. It is felt by some but not agreed by all that such gases as tear gas and chemicals like defoliants openly used as necessary law-enforcement agents, should not be encompassed by any ban.

The British view, therefore, is that agreements should be sought in an area which presents fewest difficulties and is potentially much more dangerous, leaving for later negotiations the important but more difficult problem chemical methods of warfare.

From the people

To the Editor:

I would suspect Charles F. Johnson, M.D. had his craniotomy before he arrived at the opera "\$4,000." He's welcome to his opinion but it is plain foolery to sit for an hour and 45 minutes being made nauseous and then relive his nausea on paper for the world to read.

I'd like to pass on one little old lady's remark as she exited the show — "I don't like opera but I sure liked this." Pure gold.

Perhaps in another twenty years we'll all learn to be as brief and perhaps in that time a few more will learn to listen instead of counting yawns. Go back to your pediatrics, Doctor, and I'll get back to my diapers.

Donis Lisle 1519 Plum St.

Grades To Be Ready For Pickup Aug. 21

Grades for the current summer session will be available for student pick-up in the Registrar's office, Room 1, University Hall, on Aug. 21 and 22, from 8:30 a.m. to noon, and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Grade sheets remaining after 5 p.m. Aug. 22 will be mailed to the student's permanent home address as listed on his permanent record card.

Those wishing to have their grades mailed to an address other than the one given on the record card are asked to bring a stamped self-addressed envelope to the Registrar's office before Aug. 20.

From the Associated Press

Recent Kremlin overtures for friendly relations with the United States has stirred great interest abroad, but the Soviet people are not being told of this new diplomatic thrust.

As far as the reader of the Soviet press knows, America today is what it always has been in official eyes here — a swamp of armed aggression, poverty and despair.

Even coverage of the moon landing, held to a minimum in Soviet newspapers, took an openly anti-American turn when Pravda charged that the astronauts' glory was being "used in the interests of those who wage the dirty war in Vietnam, help the Israeli aggressors and support the Bonn revenge-seekers."

Other Soviet newspapers followed Pravda with similar articles apparently aimed at toning down admiration for the moon feat.

Shortly before the Apollo mission, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko told the Soviet parliament he wanted "friendly relations" with the United States.

This passage in a long speech was never picked up and featured in the

Saluting television

By ART BUCHWALD

WASHINGTON — Have you ever wondered what would have happened if the people who are in charge of television today were passing on the draft of the Declaration of Independence?

The scene in Philadelphia at WJULY-TV. Several men are sitting around holding copies of the declaration.

Thomas Jefferson comes in nervously.

"Tommy," says the

producer, "it's just great. I would say it was a masterpiece."

"We love it, Tommy boy," the advertising agency says. "It sings. There are a few things that have to be changed, but otherwise it stays intact."

"What's wrong with it?" Mr. Jefferson asks.

There's a pause. Everyone looks at the man from the network.

"Well, frankly, Tommy, it smacks of being a little anti-British. I mean, we've got quite a few British listeners and something like this might bring in a lot of mail."

"Now, don't get sore, Tommy boy," the agency man says. "You're the best declaration of independence writer in the business. That's why we hired you. But our sponsor, the Boston Tea Company, is interested in selling tea, not independence."

"Mr. Cornwallis, the sponsor's representative, is here and I think he has a few thoughts on the matter."

Mr. Cornwallis stands up. "I think I can speak for everybody — that we don't want to go over the heads of the mass of the people who we hope will buy our pro-



ART BUCHWALD



Federal Un... ponents say: • A major downtown lo... to maintain l... and to preven... cay. A stron... is needed to... with a great... and merch... presently av... less shopping... ing ease is... downtown are... lose busines... centers and... • It would... strain on low... the project l... the federal g... only source a... needed to a... gram's goals... were availab... the business... have already... • Many of... goals are for... ments. The p... of downtown... tax base too... the city's pro... proved public... improvements... additional par... mail, provisio... ficient traffic... street lightin... ment of sev... mans. • Urban ren... in some hurt... for some peo... gretable, but j... of the greater... • Individual... usually a n... downtown lan... expand their s... through its po... domain, can a... required for... pansion. • The Unive... process of enl... pus. This expa... coordinated... ments in the... downtown area... • Buildings... over 100 year... either be brou... rent health an... ards or shoul... — which even... practical for... building. A par... is doing more... from spreadin... building to an... • Building... are not the a... some buildin... unsound. • Charges th... neval is unAm... tacks on the in... actor involv... program are... superficial. Th... but cloud the B... • There is n... agreement that... area needs to b... the only disa... method. Both s... operate to ac... common goal. • Renewal prop... federal urban... benefit the enti... that the comm... precedence over... conveniences an... assistance is th... able way to fin... town revitalizat... • Federal fun... sary to assist... to achieve the... set up for our... the Rev. Robe... the First Chri... who has been a... affairs, Welsh...

Iowa City's r... renewal progr... of over five y... ning — is now... approval of the... the Rev. Robe... the First Chri... who has been a... affairs, Welsh...

# Urban renewal and you —

# What it is, how it works

# Why support it? Why oppose it?

Federal urban renewal proponents say:

A major revitalization of downtown Iowa City is needed to maintain its competitiveness and to prevent its further decay. A strong downtown area is needed to provide customers with a greater variety of stores and merchandise than is presently available, and, unless shopping variety and shopping ease is improved, the downtown area will continue to lose business to shopping centers and out-of-town stores.

It would be too great of a strain on Iowa City to finance the project locally; therefore, the federal government is the only source available for funds needed to achieve the program's goals. If local money were available for renewal, the business community would have already started the job.

Many of urban renewal's goals are for public improvements. The present valuation of downtown property gives a tax base too small to justify the city's providing these improved public services. Public improvements needed include additional parking, a shopping mall, provisions for more efficient traffic flow, improved street lighting and replacement of sewer and water mains.

Urban renewal will result in some hurt or inconvenience for some people. This is regrettable, but justified in terms of the greater common good.

Individually, businessmen usually cannot purchase downtown land they need to expand their stores. The city, through its power of eminent domain, can amass the land required for business expansion.

The University is in the process of enlarging its campus. This expansion should be coordinated with improvements in the surrounding downtown area.

Buildings, constructed over 100 years ago, should either be brought up to current health and safety standards or should be torn down — which ever is the most practical for the individual building. A particular concern is doing more to prevent fires from spreading from one building to another.

Building "face liftings" are not the answer because some buildings are structurally unsound.

Charges that urban renewal is un-American and attacks on the individuals' character involved in the renewal program are emotional and superficial. They do nothing but cloud the basic issues.

There is nearly universal agreement that the downtown area needs to be redeveloped; the only disagreement is over method. Both sides should cooperate to accomplish the common goal.

concern in urban renewal to help bring people together in the common task of improving Iowa City.

### Private Plans Hit

"Local money is not available, otherwise the businessmen would already be doing the job themselves," he said. City Councilman LeRoy C. Buthrus said a town the size of Iowa City couldn't afford, on its own, to put the urban renewal project into effect. The taxpayers couldn't carry the burden, he said.

Councilman C. L. (Tim) Brandt said he didn't think privately financed renewal could be accomplished. "You can't assemble enough money for acquisition, demolition and reconstruction," Brandt said. "We've been waiting for private renewal since 1964. What have we seen? Nothing except the necessity of construction through a major disaster such as a fire."

Mayor Loren Hickerson, University director of community relations, said that both he and the City Council had sympathy for the people adversely affected by the renewal plan, but that the community good must come before individual concerns.

"There are those projects representing community improvements which inadvertently hurt some people," Hickerson said. "Everytime we widen a street, or put in a sewer or parking area or buy a piece of property, it has the potential of hurting or at least inconveniencing some people."

"I think, personally, that many of Iowa City's shortcomings today result from past councils not wanting to create individual problems. I can't help but feel that the individual problems caused citizens today will mean many fewer problems for many more citizens 20 years from now."

"And when you look at it this way, you feel you have no choice but to take the necessary public action in time," the mayor said.

Buthrus said that it's not good to see a man go out of business — and that many of the downtown businessmen needed urban renewal to stay in business.

"It would be renewal if they were put out of business. This can be prevented if a person receives a fair value for his property, is aided in finding other facilities and is helped to obtain financing," he said.

### Decay Cited

If the necessary public action is not taken in time, Mayor Hickerson said, there will be a continuation of a trend towards decay of the central business district that has been evident over the last 10 years.

Councilman Robert H. Lind Sr. said downtown Iowa City was almost two times larger when he first came here to school in 1920 than it is now.

"The downtown business district has been reduced in size in 40 years," he said. "This indicates that, unless we get more business here, the trend will continue."

Without urban renewal, Hickerson said, "We'd see more and more vacant lots and stores, a heavier concentration of student-oriented businesses, continued decline in the variety of retail trade, continued insufficiency of parking facilities and of traffic control."

The current trend is for some businesses either to move out of downtown or to go out of business. City Planner Morris Dicker reported that 20 downtown stores have gone out of business in the past three years. During the same period, two major retail outlets — Montgomery Ward and Co. and Sears Roebuck and Co. — have moved to outlying shopping areas.

### New Stores Needed

Urban renewal is needed to improve the economic strength and competitiveness of the downtown area, Hickerson said. As new shopping centers develop in outlying areas, downtown businesses, for the first time, have competition for the area's business and trade, he said.

Weish said the renewed business district should have at least one department store — "much larger than anything we have now" — to draw shoppers into the downtown area.

Urban renewal is designed to provide the downtown with the things required for being competitive in modern marketing — such as larger stores with better merchandise selection, attractiveness of surroundings and greater shopping ease through improved traffic movement and parking facilities, Hickerson said.

An example of the need for greater store space in the downtown area is Penney's, said former City Planning Consultant Earl Stewart, who is currently an associate University and regional planning.

Stewart said that Penney's needs to expand to 150,000 square feet of floor space in order to have what they would consider a good operation here. Penney's presently has only 26,000 square feet of floor space, he said.

Urban renewal is also designed to increase the city's tax base, Hickerson said.

Of the total current property valuation in Iowa City, only about eight per cent is in the downtown area, Lind said. Public costs of city services for the downtown area — sewer, water, lights, streets — are great. Under present conditions, returns in taxes from the downtown are hardly enough to justify these expenditures, he said, and federal funding is needed to make the needed improvements.

### FINANCING

The federal government's share of the cost is \$8 million. The city contributes \$3.5 million, partly in credit for expenditures on local public works projects in the renewal area.

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What is needed, what the urban renewal plan would try to accomplish, is a downtown area that would be "a contribution to the health of the community," Welsh said.

When people come to town and see what is in the central business district, Welsh said, they form an opinion, an impression, an attitude. The downtown area should be developed so the opinion formed

(Continued on Page 5)

Federal urban renewal opponents say:

Under the plan the city manager and the Council become too deeply involved in the management of personal freedoms and businesses.

Federal renewal, which discourages property owners from planning and providing for future growth and development provides for condemnation of one man's property for private resale and profit

to another person or institution.

There is no positive assurance to any small businessman that he will ever get his property back, or that he will ever be adequately compensated for his condemnation losses.

The federal urban renewal plan will destroy many successful businesses and many well-kept homes while it ignores the city's truly blighted areas where people live in substandard slum housing.

A unique tax burden might be placed on Iowa Citizens.

There have been many plans failing in other cities.

Downtown Iowa City does not need improvement.

Private corporate financing is better than drawing funds from city, state or federal government.

Federal renewal would take too long and Iowa City needs help immediately.

Property owners would only get 50 per cent to 60 per cent of what their property is worth.

If the property owner disputes the appraisal value offered for his property, the price he might attain in court will be wiped out by attorney's fees.

Businessmen have not been adequately consulted concerning planning of the program.

Businessmen with long-term leases will lose money.

If downtown businessmen refuse to cooperate or are financially unable to move back into the downtown area, downtown Iowa City might end up a pasture.

One of the chief critics of federal urban renewal is John Wilson, who is the spokesman for Legal Action for Property Protection (LAPP), a group that opposes federal renewal.

Wilson said that LAPP will oppose future efforts to implement federal urban renewal in Iowa City through legal action.

Wilson gave these reasons for his opposition to the program and put forth these conditions that must be met for LAPP to support federal urban renewal:

1. The urban renewal program must have the consent of the property owners. LAPP does not feel the property owners' consent was gained at the present program's start.

2. Property owners in the area must be involved in the planning of any program that might be undertaken.

3. Relocated property owners must be paid a fair replacement cost for their property. This cost has not been paid in any program yet undertaken and would not have been paid in the Iowa City program.

The Iowa Supreme Court rejected a plea by a group of Iowa City businessmen to order the city to release the appraisal figures to the property owners involved.

Wilson said that if a property owner contests the appraisal in court, attorney fees would extinguish any gain he might receive over the city's original offer. But if the city loses the case, they have to pay the attorney's fee of the property owner.

Relocated property owners

must also be paid for all damages and losses involved. It would take businesses six weeks to six months to make the move, Wilson said, and a lot of buildings have built-in things that cannot be moved.

Moving costs must also be fully paid for by the city, he said.

4. Property owners must be provided low interest loans. Even with replacement costs, if businessmen move to a different place they will need more floor space, Wilson said.

The government has planned to provide low interest rate loans, he said, but no one in Iowa City was considering them.

5. No state, county or local government agency or business or individual can be permitted to profit from land grab procedures which Wilson said were common to federal urban renewal projects.

"None of these things were involved in this program," Wilson said.

Wilson said, "We have to have the owners involved."

Wilson said, "What is the purpose of the program? If it is the improvement of the business district, then people who spent their lives doing business in Iowa City and who were good enough businessmen to stay in business for over 20 years need to be intimately involved in the planning of the program."

"I don't believe it is the function of the government to determine what the downtown should be. Businessmen must agree. If they say federal urban renewal is feasible, they need to be in on formulating the policy."

Members of the Council would be the first to admit that they mishandled the project. There was no attempt to sell the public. The number one motive behind the project was that the University could get a huge amount of property on which to expand.

Wilson said he doubted whether the Board of Regents ever approved the University's participating in what he called a "land grab" plan that would result in property owners getting only a fraction of what their land was worth.

Concerning the future of downtown Iowa City Wilson said:

"Downtown Iowa City is not the main business district or the regional business district, nor will it ever be again. Going back several years ago, the City Council did nothing about increasing convenient parking."

"Reduced parking caused many businesses to move out of the downtown area. Wards and Sears are examples. The downtown was killed as central or regional business district. The last shovelful was thrown when Wards moved to the edge of town."

"The downtown can still be a fine business district. To make this possible, we need to have a parking ramp in the College Street parking lot. It is the only convenient place. The city already owns it. That is the number one thing that needs to be done."

Wilson compared a parking ramp to a school built at the edge of a cornfield. He said it is not long before the school is surrounded by new homes,

but the school serves as a magnet.

"The same thing would happen if a ramp was built downtown," Wilson said. "We need the magnet of the ramp. No businessman is going to invest his money unless his customers have a place to park. The only times all spaces are filled are four or five days during Christmas. The rest of the time there are spaces available."

Wilson said he felt there was a danger of downtown Iowa City becoming a pasture if businessmen failed to cooperate with the project and didn't return to the project area.

"The Des Moines project has been held up for 13 years," Wilson said. "There is still land not sold. The Urban Renewal Agency in Des Moines has gotten in touch with almost every realtor in the state trying to sell land in the project area."

"In Iowa City banks won't loan money for less than 8 per cent interest and not for more than 6 months," Wilson said. "A person building a downtown business needs a good chunk of money. The interest rate plus the cost of building, if downtown Iowa City was leveled, look terrible."

Concerning the fate of Iowa City's project, Wilson said he felt the project had been completely voided by the Iowa State Supreme Court and would have to be started all over again.

Wilson said the new state laws passed during the last legislative session redefined the conflict of interest concept, but had nothing to do with Iowa City's program.

"I got a letter from the Chairman of the Cities and Towns Committee in the Iowa House. He said, 'It was not the intent of the legislature to do anything that would affect what had happened in Iowa City.'"

Wilson declined to reveal the names of other LAPP members because of alleged threats by members of the University to boycott businesses opposing the current urban renewal plan.

"The program is dead legally," he said. "It will take a long time to start another one. If one is started, more people will have to take an interest. People who are willing to follow our guidelines. Practical people interested in experience."

"Any new program will have to follow the guidelines I've listed. The community might benefit, but we can't have a program if owners of businesses lose one-half of their business holdings."

Robert Connell, city councilman, said he objected to the current urban renewal plan because the city will take land from property owners at a price less than fair market value.

Connell said he also felt appraisal values of property should be released to the owners, which the city has refused to do.

He said he thought the city did not have adequate plans once they got past the demolition stage. He said there was a danger that businessmen will leave the downtown area and

(Continued on Page 4)

SEE RENEWAL

## About this section, How it was done

The Daily Iowan presents here, an in-depth analysis of Iowa City's urban renewal program and the issues and proposals that surround it.

We felt that the urban renewal issue needed clarification by a logical, organized presentation of what is involved. We are publishing our results now because of the potential rekindling of the issue.

After the Department of Housing and Urban Development gives expected approval to the program, it will be presented to the public at a hearing and the Council will vote on it. Thus, the issue may face us very soon.

To get the stories, the Iowan interviewed many people who held differing opinions on renewal and used a team interview approach.

The urban renewal section was done by a team of four reporters: George Reynolds, G. Travis Westly, Mark Rohrer and Larry Chandler.

We hope our discussion of renewal will help you understand what the urban renewal is and the issues and forces involved.

— Lowell Forte Editor

## Renewal at a glance

**THE AREA**  
The renewal area now under consideration embraces the 13 square blocks bounded by Washington, Linn and Court Streets and the Iowa River.

**THE PLAN**  
Features of the renewal plan include the construction of a major department store, a parking ramp, a pedestrian shopping mall and a hotel and convention center; and the improvement of street lighting, water and sewer mains, sidewalks and streets.

**HOW IT WORKS**  
The city, with the aid of an \$8 million federal grant, would appraise, acquire and raze substandard buildings which house 100 businesses, 400 individuals and 60 families. The city aids displaced persons and businesses in finding new quarters, and since acquisition will be done in four phases, it will not be necessary for most of them to move from the downtown area. Compensation for moving expenses is available.

**FINANCING**  
Cost of the project now under consideration is estimated at \$17.8 million. Subtracting the city's anticipated land sale proceeds of \$3.7 million, the net project cost comes to \$14.1 million.

The federal government's share of the cost is \$8 million. The city contributes \$3.5 million, partly in credit for expenditures on local public works projects in the renewal area.

March 11, 1969 — The Supreme Court upholds the District Court injunction.

April, 1969 — The Iowa General Assembly modifies the state conflict of interest law, permitting the City Council to go ahead with renewal planning.

March 1968 — District Court makes the injunction permanent and the City Council initiates an appeal in the Iowa Supreme Court.

Sept. 12, 1967 — Johnson County District Court grants temporary injunction, sought by 20 downtown businesses, barring city councilmen from voting on renewal matters on grounds some of them had property interests in the renewal area. Urban renewal comes to a halt.

Dec. 18, 1963 — The City Council asks the federal government to certify Iowa City as eligible for federal planning money.

Feb. 15, 1965 — Iowa City receives a \$172,000 federal grant for urban renewal planning.

March, 1965 — The City Council hires planning consultants and urban renewal planning begins.

March 8, 1967 — The City Council submits urban renewal plans to the federal government.

# Iowa City's renewal program waits for HUD's approval

Iowa City's federal urban renewal program — the result of over five years of planning — is now awaiting the approval of the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and may be underway yet this year.

The project involves the renovation, with the assistance of federal funds, of a 13-square-block area in the heart of Iowa City.

The renewal area was initially designated as a 20-square-block downtown area in 1964. In 1965, the area was doubled in size, but was cut

back and divided into two separate phases in 1967 when it was learned that the \$8 million the federal government had committed to the project would be insufficient to redevelop the entire project area.

Phase A of the project has been under consideration by the city since then and is being studied by HUD. Phase A involves the 13-square-block area bounded by Washington, Linn and Court Streets and the Iowa River.

Phase B, a 10-square-block area bounded by Court Street, Iowa Avenue, Van Buren Street and Linn Street, plus an adjacent two-square-block area bounded by Iowa Avenue, Linn and Washington Streets and the Pentacrest will be considered sometime after Phase A is completed.

Phase A, known as the city-University project, provides plans both for downtown business district improvement and for University expansion.

Also, the plan calls for using federal money to improve public downtown facilities such as street lighting, water and sewer mains, sidewalks and streets — projects which the city possibly couldn't undertake, as City Councilman Robert H. Lind Sr. pointed out. He said that the downtown area's eight per cent of the Iowa City tax base isn't enough to justify such massive projects in the area.

The plan would provide the following new additions to the central business district:

- 1,300 to 1,500 new parking spaces.
- 21 to 28 acres of land for University expansion between 1970 and 1974.

### Four Land Use Areas

The plan divides the project area into four land use areas, each slated for a different type of development.

A central business district core, bounded by Washington, Burlington, Clinton and Linn Streets, will have the department store, parking ramp and shopping plaza as well as smaller retail and service establishments and offices and

apartments.

A central business service area, bounded by Burlington, Court, Linn and Capitol Streets, would have "auto-oriented" businesses — automobile dealerships, garages, service stores, etc., as well as other types of business permitted in the core area.

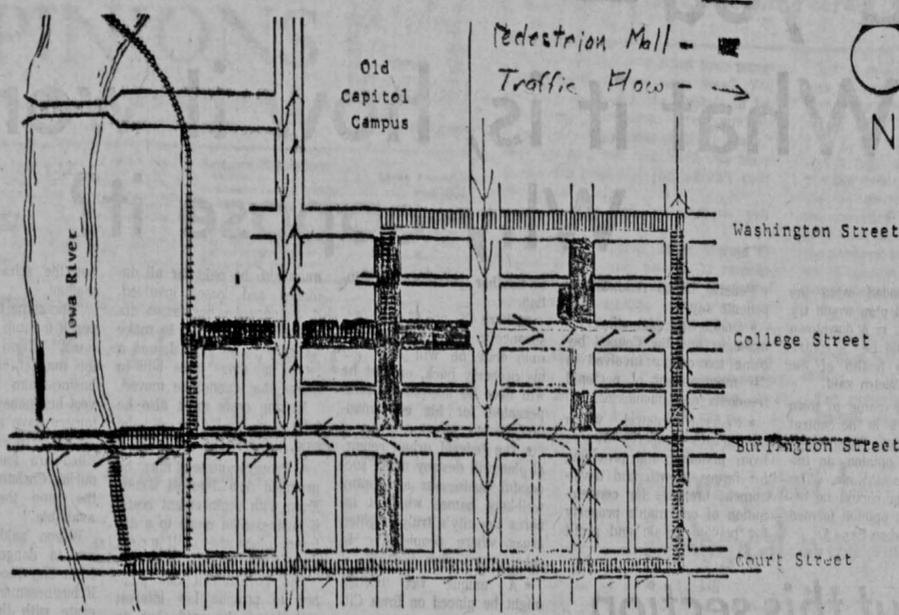
A University area west of Capitol Street would provide room either for University expansion or for a high-density residential area. The University has already acquired most of the land in this area.

A "transition zone," bounded by Capitol, Clinton, Wash-

ington and Burlington Streets would blend University and commercial uses, including offices, hotels and motels, retail and service businesses, taverns, restaurants and University administrative offices. Plans call for razing the entire two square blocks for redevelopment.

As the project gets under way, land will be acquired by the city, families and businesses relocated, sites cleared and the land sold for private redevelopment.

Acquisition, relocation and clearance will be undertaken (Continued on Page 4)



**New Pedestrian Malls**

The map shows the way the traffic will flow if the federal renewal plan is adopted and instituted. The dark areas are where the pedestrian malls would be. The plan reroutes circulation and uses one way streets to improve the traffic flow. One of the purposes of the plan is to route through traffic around the central business district.

# Renewal need agreed upon, But disagree on the method

## NEWS ANALYSIS

Federal urban renewal is criticized by many businessmen and defended by the City Council, which says it is only trying to get people to consider the plan and all its facets. Are there any businessmen who favor federal urban renewal?

Sixty per cent of the businessmen do favor federal urban renewal, according to a 1967 Chamber of Commerce survey of its members. But only 145 out of 313 favored the then current city-University plan.

It is clear that while the majority of the businessmen may not agree upon what form of federal urban renewal should be used, they do want federal urban renewal rather than any other approach.

Two groups that have spoken out on renewal have been the Downtown Business and Professional Men's Association, which has opposed federal urban renewal; and the City Council, which has had to defend the plan.

One complaint by businessmen throughout urban renewal discussions is that they have not been informed. This complaint appears to be legitimate.

Earl Stewart, city planner when urban renewal studies began in 1964, and currently an associate University professor of urban and regional planning, attempted to organize so-called "block meetings" — meetings of all businessmen in a given block to discuss the renewal plan with city planners.

These block meetings apparently never occurred. Morris Dicker, city planner, said that to his knowledge none of these block meetings were held with the businessmen.

There were block meetings held for people who would be affected by a part of the renewal plan which was in a residential area. But there were none held for the businessmen.

At a public hearing in October of 1966, a presentation on federal urban renewal was made by the city's planning department and the consultants that were working with them on urban renewal. At the meeting, no questions were allowed.

**Communications Breakdown**  
Councilman LeRoy C. Buthers said that part of the cause for the opposition to federal urban renewal was a communications breakdown.

The businessmen weren't consulted closely throughout the planning process. Instead of being asked for advice about how to best effect renewal, the businessmen were asked if they had any questions about the plan after it had been made up.

There was little coordination between the city planners and the business groups. The Chamber of Commerce presented a plan whereby the small businessman whose property was subject to urban renewal acquisition would only have to move once, rather than being required to move out of the renewal area and then back in.

The city then altered the plan so that it only required one move for small businessmen.

But if city planners and the chamber had been working together from the start, the city's plan for two moves would never have been part of the renewal proposal in the first place.

There have been instances where the city has responded directly to the suggestions of citizens about the program. The Paul-Helen building was originally slated for demolition, but the occupants of the building protested, claiming that the building was structurally sound and that there was no reason to destroy it. The city decided to allow the building to remain so long as it conformed to the rehabilitation standards.

The businessmen who objected to the Paul-Helen building's destruction were mainly professional men with offices within the building. And there will be many professional men who will have to relocate their offices because of urban renewal.

But it is the small businessman who is concerned about having to move and relocate. He is the businessman who makes his living from his store but whose operation is not always solvent.

The businessman whose business is student-oriented is also concerned. These men probably have the least to gain from urban renewal. They will have customers as long as the University exists and is across the street from them.

Mayor Loren Hickerson said that he saw three groups of businessmen opposing the plan, the businessman within a few years of retirement, the businessman whose business is completely student-oriented and the businessman who opposes renewal on philosophical grounds.

The philosophical opponents are the businessmen who oppose renewal as being an abridgement of their right to own property. They have said that renewal is un-American and is contrary to the free enterprise system.

There is also the business which needs to expand and tends to favor urban renewal, such as Penney's. Stewart said that Penney's needs to expand to 150,000 square feet to have a good operation by its own standards, while the store now has only 26,000 square feet.

There are also people who support urban renewal because they feel that the short-range cost will be justified by the long-range profit.

**Businessmen's Objections**  
The chief fear of businessmen who oppose renewal is what will happen when

they relocate. Will they be able to get the same location back? How much will it cost to buy it back or how high will new rent be?

The Rev. Robert L. Welsh of the First Christian Church, who has been active in civic affairs, said that most businessmen would end up paying more rent after urban renewal redevelopment, whether their buildings were rehabilitated or rebuilt. He said that some would be priced out of the downtown area.

The city planning department has tried to solve the problem by using the "checkerboard" approach of instituting urban renewal. Under this approach, people from the next district to be renewed move to the district just renewed. This way the businessman only has to make one move and it is to his new store. The first area that would be renewed is primarily residential but would be designated for commercial use when renewed.

The relocation plan will provide moving expenses — up to \$25,000 for businesses and \$200 for families — and other possible assistance grants.

The city, in choosing the checkerboard approach, decided to leave the decision on where to relocate up to private enterprise with a city relocation office offering assistance.

Some businesses are hesitant to move because they are booming financially, Stewart said that businesses are opposed to renewal because of their prosperity and because many of them hold long-term leases on their present stores or offices.

To persuade these businessmen to support renewal, it must be proved to them that federal urban renewal would be profitable in the long run. The effort to convince businessmen of this has not been strong enough, as the lack of block meetings for businessmen shows.

## What Do Iowa Citizens Want?

Another consideration is how Iowa Citizens feel. The Council wanted to find out and ask if any civic organizations would conduct a private referendum on the question in October of 1966. But none of the organizations were willing to finance such a referendum.

The city couldn't finance the referendum because, according to the law on federal urban renewal, there cannot be a vote of the citizens to decide whether or not to adopt the program.

From on-the-street interviews published by The Daily Iowan over the past five years and from comments in the paper, Iowa Citizens apparently favor federal renewal, in contrast to the businessmen's reticence.

Iowa Citizens and businessmen do agree that there is a need for some kind of urban renewal. Norwood C. (Bud) Louis of Henry Louis, Inc., who has repeatedly expressed opposition to federal urban renewal, has said that he favors private renewal.

The Downtown Business and Professional Men's Association (DBPA) presented an eight-point plan for private renewal in November of 1966. The DBPA is opposed to the federal urban renewal program, but it has said that the city should see if federal renewal funds could be received for redoing facilities such as water mains and firewalls.

Within the DBPA, there is a group that is philosophically opposed to federal renewal because it supposedly violates people's property rights and is un-American. The group labeled itself Legal Action for Property Protection (LAPP).

This group is not willing to accept compromises on federal renewal and they are the people who were instrumental in bringing the court suit against the Council that halted urban renewal.

## No Private Renewal

But, despite the support of DBPA for private renewal with a plan, there has not been a drive in the downtown area to rehabilitate buildings and to implement the provisions of the DBPA plan.

There are different reasons given as to why there has been no private renewal. City Manager Frank Smiley said that there was not enough money to finance effective private renewal.

City Atty. Jay Honohan said the high interest rates of 9 to 10 per cent and private investors' lack of the eminent domain power were reasons why comprehensive private renewal doesn't occur.

Honohan said he had had contacts with the attorneys of investors who wanted to develop a half a block of block in the downtown area but were unable to purchase the property because they couldn't work through the power of eminent domain.

Honohan also said private renewal is occurring although there has been no decision on the adoption of federal urban renewal. He said more building permits in the renewal area have been issued since renewal planning began than for a comparable period before renewal.

David Markusse, city planner in 1966, said building permits in 1965 had increased over the years before renewal was considered.

Most of the businessmen agree that the downtown needs some kind of renewal, but they can't agree upon what kind of method should be used — private renewal or federal renewal. Whichever way is taken, the downtown has deteriorated throughout the debate over renewal and will continue to deteriorate as long as the debate continues and the moratorium on action reigns.

# Renewal has controversy

The history of urban renewal in Iowa City is marked by over five years of conflict between those favoring the project and those against it.

Both sides agree that the downtown needs to be revitalized. The conflict has arisen over how it will be done.

Almost seven years ago a federal official told an Iowa City citizens' group that he felt the city might qualify for federal urban renewal. That was on Jan. 11, 1963.

Earlier, a comprehensive plan was done by Robert Wheeler, then a University engineering professor. This plan was a result of a study Wheeler made of Iowa City's buildings.

From that time on, a succession of events has led to Iowa City's second attempt to implement a federal urban renewal program.

Loren Hickerson, mayor of Iowa City and director of University community relations; Charles Dore, president of Owens Brush in Iowa City; and Ray Vanderhoef, manager of Iowa Book and Supply, called for action to improve the downtown business district.

The suggestion was made at an annual Chamber of Commerce dinner in January, 1963, at which Dore succeeded Vanderhoef as the Chamber's president.

The Redevelopment Committee of the Chamber of Commerce "wholeheartedly" endorsed the following December urban renewal plan for downtown Iowa City and urged the Chamber "to encourage prompt and continuous efforts by the City Council to implement the redevelopment of the Iowa City business district."

The committee's report was unanimously endorsed by the Chamber of Commerce.

The City Council then asked the federal government to certify Iowa City eligible for federal planning money.

On June 24, 1964, Iowa City received the eligibility certification.

In September, a Citizens Advisory Committee made 27 suggestions for downtown improvement.

Besides advocating things such as improving the building code, revamping water source supply and improving parking, they favored using private corporate financing. This involved raising funds from private persons rather than from the city, federal government or state.

City financing without the use of federal funds was dismissed by the advisory group as being too costly and impractical.

The advisory group dismissed a program of just federal renewal because, they said, it would take too long, and the city needed help immediately.

City planning consultant Earl E. Stewart in November proposed a 20-block area of the downtown as an urban renewal zone.

In late April of 1965 another citizens' group considered

the problem of urban renewal.

A member of this group was Frank Vogel, who was head of the Downtown Business and Professional Men's Association (DBPA), which was opposed to federal urban renewal. Vogel was later to be one of the founders of Legal Action for Property Protection (LAPP), a group which is presently threatening to go to court to stop federal renewal in Iowa City.

In early May, a group of University-oriented businessmen said they would be forced out of the downtown area by federal urban renewal and they would not get their locations back.

The businessmen complained that they could not afford to be away from their locations for even six months.

On July 14, the Council doubled the city's proposed renewal area by adding a second project south of Court Street between the Iowa River and Van Buren, running south to the railroad tracks.

By Oct. 19, 1966, the renewal plan was sufficiently developed so that the City Council was able to present the plan for the downtown area at a public hearing at the Iowa City High School auditorium.

Earlier, in March, John Wilson — then owner of a sporting goods store located in the renewal area — criticized the City Council for proceeding with the federal urban renewal program without adequately consulting the affected businessmen.

Wilson maintained that renewal could best be achieved with private funds. He said federal renewal would infringe upon the business owners' property rights.

Countering this argument, City Planning Director Barry Lundberg said improvements like pedestrian malls could not be constructed without federal help.

Businessmen also were afraid they would not be able to get back their original locations if federal renewal were adopted.

Under Vogel's direction, DBPA conducted a survey of businessmen's attitudes toward urban renewal.

Statistics published by the group revealed that 86 per cent of the tenants and 81 per cent of the owners were opposed to the plan for federal urban renewal in Iowa City.

The businessmen's survey did not disclose how many persons were interviewed for the survey.

## Jaycees Hit Renewal

That August, the Board of Directors of the Junior Chamber of Commerce stated opposition to federal urban renewal.

Citizens for Better Iowa City (CBIC) was formed in the fall of 1966. Bill Nusser, president, Bill Nusser, CBIC president, said his group had elected to assume the citizen committee role in community improvement programs.

Nusser said all community improvement programs, such

as low rent housing or urban renewal, must have a citizen committee to participate in them.

The government requires that the citizen committee represent a broad base of the citizens in that community, Nusser said.

Jay Honohan, city attorney, said that, as far as he knew, "The government will not require CBIC to come out in favor of federal urban renewal before the government approves the program."

And he did not think the program was being held up until CBIC states its objectives concerning urban renewal, he said.

## DBPA Offers Plan

On December 3, the DBPA demanded to see appraisals on businessmen's property made by the city. Later that month, DBPA offered an eight-point program for private urban renewal:

- Urban renewal properties must be inspected by a local engineer. Then a written notice should be given to each building owner showing the alterations required to bring the building into compliance with the city building code.

- An immediate study must be done of how to provide rear access to each business building for delivery of merchandise and supplies.

- Underground utilities must be installed in the business district.

- An effort must be made to get every property owner to paint and clean up his property — especially front and rear elevations.

- A parking ramp must be installed immediately on the College Street lot between DuBuque and Linn Streets. This is on currently owned city property. A second ramp should be added soon on Clinton Street between Burlington and Court Streets. The city also owns most of this prop-

erty.

- The central business district should be expanded to the south.

- Owners should be informed where and how to borrow the money and coordinate with local institutions.

- An attempt should be made to get some federal funds for "local" urban renewal to help with utilities.

**Businessmen File Suit**  
On Jan. 19, 1967, a group composed primarily of downtown businessmen asked Johnson County District Court to order the city to produce urban renewal property appraisal figures.

The businessmen charged that the records of appraisals were public records and, under Iowa law, should be available to the public.

In February the Chamber of Commerce received the results of a poll taken of its membership concerning urban renewal in Iowa City.

The Chamber sent out questionnaires and received a response from 62.5 per cent of those questioned.

The questions and responses to them were:

- Do you feel it necessary to improve and redevelop the downtown area? Yes 329; No 37.

- Do you favor the city-university federal urban renewal program as presented to the public on October 19 at the Iowa City High School auditorium? Yes 145; No 186.

- Do you favor a modified federal urban renewal program similar to the one presented by the Council in the Iowa City Press-Citizen of November 18? Yes 66; No 248.

- Do you favor a local voluntary downtown urban renewal project with application for federal funds for use only in improvement of public utilities, parking, bridges, traffic control, etc.? Yes 140; No 179.

- Do you favor any federal

urban renewal plan? Yes 181; No 122.

After considering the results of the poll the Board of Directors of the Chamber supported a call for action to redevelop and improve the downtown area.

The board recognized that the majority of members opposed the plan presented by the City Council. The board said:

"The board sides with the expressed feeling that a voluntary plan will not work. The board is strongly in favor of the objectives of the present plan (that of the City Council)."

"The board recommends that the City Council work with those most directly affected to work out an acceptable means of executing the plan or come up with a different plan which would be acceptable."

## Plan Divided

Later that month the downtown renewal plan was divided, with phase A (the area then set for hearing) involving a 13-block area between Washington and Court Streets and between Linn Street and the University property on the west.

Phase B, a 10-block area (the blocks on either side of Gilbert Street between Court Street and Iowa Avenue plus an adjacent two-block area bounded by Iowa Avenue, Washington and Linn Streets and the Pentacrest) was to be considered separately later.

On March 8, the Council approved submission of the proposed two-phase downtown urban renewal project to the federal government for review.

The Relocation Committee of the Chamber of Commerce suggested offering small businessmen permanent relocation in a single move, rather

(Continued on Page 6)

SEE COURT

# Renewal planning questioned

(Continued from Page 3)

not move back. This could create a vacant area in the heart of downtown, he said. To avoid this, the council will be forced to sell the land at lower prices than it is worth to get people to move back in, he said.

Connell said that in Keokuk, Waterloo and Cedar Rapids the renewal agencies were forced to sell land at lower rates to get people back into the downtown area.

In Iowa City, Connell said, there was no adequate relocation plan.

"They can't tell anyone where they are going to be," Connell said.

"They spent \$400,000 in planning. For what?" Connell said. "All they have to show is where things will be ripped down."

Connell said it was easier to sit behind a desk and draw up plans than to get them to work in a practical situation.

He said he favored private urban renewal done by the individual property owners.

"The downtown could stand improvement," he said, "but it should be done by local people."

Connell said that with the uncertainty of urban renewal hanging over their heads, many businessmen have been reluctant to improve their buildings. He said he had made improvements in his business before he sold it.

Connell had owned a tavern. "A parking ramp should be built on the College Street lot," Connell said.

If Iowa City put in a parking ramp, Connell said, "the downtown would really take off."

The University is too involved in the federal urban renewal plan, he said.

"The federal urban renewal plan was a good chance for the University to get property at a fraction of the price," he claimed. "The University is using the government to help them gain property."

"The businessmen were not consulted enough concerning urban renewal. When they were, their opinions were not given enough weight."

Concerning the pending urban renewal plan's fate, Connell said he expected a lot of trouble ahead for the plan.

"This conflict is a long way from being over with," Connell said.

Connell said the majority of businessmen were opposed to the federal urban renewal plan. He said a large number of these businessmen belonged to LAPP.

Connell said LAPP was a group that branched off from the Downtown Business and Professional Men's Association to file an injunction in district court that stopped Iowa City's first urban renewal program.

Even though Connell no longer has a business in the downtown area, he said he felt LAPP would still consider him a member.

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# Hickerson: need shopping convenience

(Continued from Page 3)

would be a healthy opinion, he said.

University Pres-select Willard Boyd said the downtown's quality is important in terms of the whole community — whether it is the University, Procter and Gamble or the attraction of professional men.

## Fire Hazards Cited

Welsh said urban renewal would help make the downtown a safer place in which to work and to shop.

"My guess is that a number of buildings are not safe from the fire standpoint — something has to be done to reduce this danger," Welsh said.

The fire chief recently reported to the Council, Hickerson said, that in all of downtown Iowa City there were only two fire walls that meet today's specifications.

"Modern construction makes sure a fire in one building will not spread to an adjacent building — but downtown Iowa City was built 100 years ago. They didn't make adequate fire control provisions back in those years," he said.

Hickerson said there are some dangerously poor and overcrowded conditions in the downtown area which urban renewal would help to correct.

"I'm not trying to paint a picture of falling bricks, but the structure of many buildings has serious defects," he said. "There are buildings that look attractive. But some new fronts hide guts of different quality."

Stewart said, "The downtown area has deteriorated in the sense that a lot of businesses have moved out." He also said there is a "good possibility that the remaining department stores will give serious consideration to moving out" unless there is business district redevelopment.

The city hopes to retain the "period character" of the downtown area, Hickerson said, and a concern over the shopping district's attractiveness is a part of the federal urban renewal plan.

"Many of the buildings not involved in planned city acquisitions are very attractive and are structurally sound. Their retention is important and consistent with the redevelopment plans.

"The desirable thing is to capitalize on whatever visual focuses you have," he said.

He said that city and University plans for development along Capitol Street will help provide a vista for Old Capitol — "Iowa City's one, great historic landmark."

## Shoppers' Needs

The urban renewal plans must take into account the shopper's concern over his own convenience and the variety of merchandise in the stores he shops, Hickerson said.

"A lot of Iowa City shoppers now go to Cedar Rapids to shop because of the greater shopping convenience and the greater price range of their merchandise," he said.

To add to the Iowa City shoppers' convenience and available selection of merchandise, the urban renewal plan would encourage the building of at least one big department store in the downtown area, he said.

A "marketability study" completed this summer, Dicker said, "shows that there is a great market and need for a department store in downtown Iowa City."

Stewart pictured the downtown area resulting from urban renewal as "one big center" which would offer shoppers a range of choice, with big and small stores side by side.

Both the larger and smaller stores have a "desperate need for space," Hickerson said. Modern merchandising requires that a store, to be competitive, has to have adequate space for attractive display of merchandise and for serving customers and the renewal program is designed to help merchants get this needed space, he said.

Many of the downtown stores are "boxed in" at their present location, he said, and urban renewal is the only program that can give them the room to expand their display and service areas.

City Attorney Jay Honohan said he knew of three inquiries about putting together a

large piece of property in one block. The plans folded, he said, because a settlement couldn't be reached with some of the individual property owners in the block.

The advantage of acquiring such a block of land under the urban renewal plan is that eminent domain procedures can be used to force the sale of property to the city, he said.

However, the urban renewal plan's eminent domain provision does not affect the University's participation in the plan, because the University already has the power to use eminent domain in purchasing land needed for its expansion, Ludwig said.

"Urban renewal makes no difference on where the University goes," he said. "There's a certain, natural evolution that's going to occur" as the University expands its campus to provide for the projected enrollment of 30,000 students by 1980, he said.

Even if there were to be no city urban renewal program, he said, the University would expand south of the present campus because it wouldn't be practical to expand in any other direction.

## University's Role

"The city is anxious to have the University take part in the plan because University land acquisitions can be counted as credits against the city's commitment in the plan," Ludwig said.

Under the plan, the cost of improvements made by the city during renewal and land purchases by the University are considered payment of the city's matching-fund obligation to pay one-fourth of the project's total public costs. The federal government — if the plan is approved both locally and by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) — will pay the remaining three-fourths.

The University has been consulted and has played a role in urban renewal planning, Hickerson said. The downtown's problems and the University's problems overlap — and the problems of both are related to urban renewal. The objectives of urban renewal are valid for both the city and the University, he said.

Of the University, Honohan said, "You consider them; they're here. We don't want to build something and then have the University, as a state agency, tear it down for us."

"No one in his right mind would make long range plans for downtown Iowa City without consulting the University because the University is part of the downtown," the mayor said.

He said that a number of people were confused about the University's involvement in urban renewal. A lot of people assume the city and the University are partners in the project, but such an assumption is untrue because the University has no legally binding interest, he said.

"The University was not a sponsor of the plan, nor is it under any legal or financial obligation. The University does have options to purchase, at fair market value, some parcels of land necessary for its orderly growth," Hickerson said.

"The city will buy the land under strict requirements of the law and will sell the land within the laws that govern such sales — whether the sale is to the University or to private interests," he said.

Welsh said urban renewal is not a clearing plan, and only those areas with buildings that need to be torn down would be cleared.

He said he was pleased that many businesses have been fixing up their own property, but he doubted the rest of the businesses could afford to bring buildings up to building code standards.

"So, what do we do with the old buildings unless we have urban renewal?" Welsh asked. "And how are we to get adequate water, sewer and lighting systems, a better traffic pattern and more parking?"

The plan provides for the "conversion of the heart of the downtown area to pedestrian, rather than vehicular, traffic and a pattern of ramp and surface parking," Hickerson said.

Welsh said the most obvious alternative to federal urban renewal would be for the community to assess itself, "but I don't see anybody saying anything about this. And I don't think that it can come from business alone because they lack the financing."

Federal funds are needed to finance the renewal goals that the community has set up for itself, Welsh said. He said he had seen no real differences in goals among proponents and opponents of federal urban renewal. Rather, the differences were over the method used to accomplish the goal, he said.

## "People Want It"

Brandt agreed the "people really want urban renewal."

He said he had contacted 31 people — some of whom he knew opposed federal renewal financing and some of whom he knew were for it — on March 11, 1968, the day the Iowa Supreme Court upheld a district court injunction stopping the Iowa City urban renewal plan due to an alleged violation of the state's conflict of interest law.

"The consensus was that downtown services such as water mains, lighting and sidewalks should be improved," Brandt said.

Some of the persons he contacted had suggestions on alternative methods, but the opponents hadn't been sold on federal financing of the plan, he said.

"Opponents say federal urban renewal is un-American, unfair and an opportunity for graft," Brandt reported.

Welsh said, "It is unfortunate that the controversy has been over method, that method has become the focal point in the discussions. Rather, we should decide if we want downtown Iowa City to be a regional shopping center."

"If we do want a regional shopping center, we should discuss the alternative methods and decide which one is best," Welsh said.

He said it was also unfortunate that the urban renewal program hadn't been better presented when it was first discussed, and that more of the community hadn't been involved in the decisions.

"Now, we have no alternative. Now, there is only one problem — that of 'federal financing.' Private enterprise is not a plan," Welsh said.

"There's been indecision — and indecision hurts. I'm hoping for a clean-cut decision, and whatever that decision is, that we could all work together to see our common goal achieved," Welsh said.

When the Chamber of Commerce first requested the city, through federal financing, to initiate a renewal program, they said private financing was unable to do the job, Hickerson said.

Businesses can make, and some have, made major improvements to their stores, he said. One example he pointed to was Hands Jewelry Store. They spent a lot of money on improvements without waiting for urban renewal, proving it could be done, he said.

## Codes Not Enough

Also, the city could force improvements by strict enforcement of codes — but to do so would be at great cost to private owners and strict enforcement could force a lot of stores out of business, Welsh said.

In either case, such improvements would have no relation to public improvements and would not cause the broad scale redevelopment that is needed, he said.

Even if all the building in the downtown area could be brought up to code, Lind said, it wouldn't mean the buildings would make good business locations.

"All the building codes control are the health and safety standards," he said.

"Individual building improvement projects don't improve sewers, sidewalks and other public projects. And private parties shouldn't be expected to make these public improvements," Hickerson said.

Welsh said the building codes had not been enforced in the renewal area because, in cases where the buildings would be torn down, it would not be right to require the owner to try to rehabilitate his building.

"The same funds could be used more beneficially, for him and the community, to finance new construction rather than just to bring old buildings up to code," Welsh said. "If there are any further delays in urban renewal, however, I hope the council would recon-

sider and enforce the codes."

Achieving all the goals of urban renewal would require a "tremendous assessment" on each businessman if they were to pay for it all, Welsh said. Federal assistance can make it possible for private enterprise to get the job done, he said.

Although he said he was a strong advocate of private enterprise, Welsh expressed no fear of federal financial assistance. Rather, he compared federal funding to a bank loan.

"Like a bank the government requires the money to be administered properly. Like a bank, on any sizeable loan, the government needs to know what is going to be done with the money," he said.

The federal government can provide the financial backing for the urban renewal plan, but the plan's success depends upon the entire city and upon the businessmen, he said.

## Cooperation Needed

"The cooperation — or lack of cooperation — among the Iowa City people will determine the success of urban renewal. The federal government can only provide financing and the City Council can only pass a statement allowing the plan to operate," Welsh said.

Taking notice of several urban renewal plans in the East which had resulted in clearing land without replacing the buildings, Hickerson said the Iowa City plan "is mindful of the great mistakes other urban renewal authorities have

made in the early years of the program's development.

"Nobody in his right mind could demolish business property until redevelopment plans for the property are well underway. The Council does not want vacant lots."

The object of the plan is to facilitate orderly expansion of the central community by making land available for improvement, Hickerson said. The city will acquire land in an orderly way and at a reasonably early date, he said.

The plan is designed to minimize both the inconvenience to the owner and the period of time needed to prepare the land of redevelopment.

## Interest Conflicts

Although the Iowa City urban renewal program has been criticized on the basis of what the critics claim to be a conflict of interest on the part of some of the program's supporters and of the University, Welsh said he thought there were no real conflicts.

"Maybe I'm naive," Welsh said, "but I go on the basic assumption of trust. Those who are speaking out either for or against urban renewal are conscientiously trying to do what they think is best for Iowa City. I wouldn't accuse any of them of having a conflict of interest or a vested interest. I hope we can disagree

and still trust each other."

Hickerson, noting that he has been a "frequent critic of both the city and the University" during the 33 years he has lived here, said he believes he is not involved in a conflict of interest.

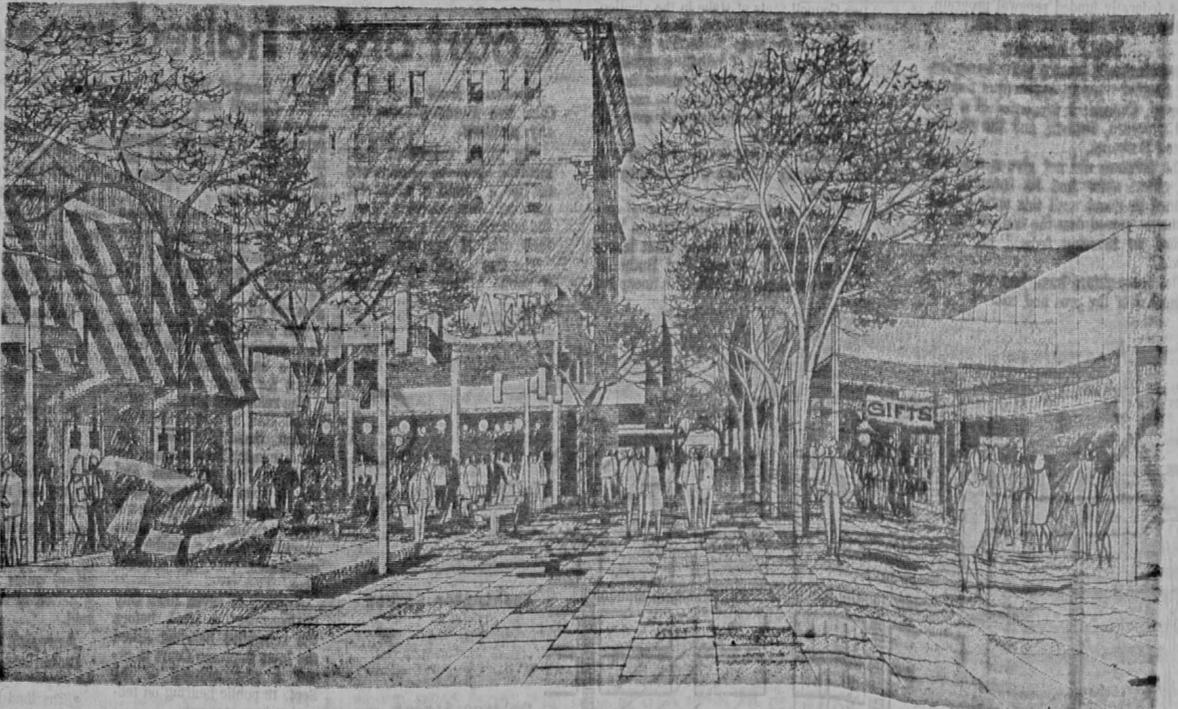
"I've been, I hope, a good citizen. At no time since I was urged by local businessmen to run for the Council in 1969 has anyone in the University suggested how I should vote on any issue, including urban renewal," Hickerson said.

"From the beginning, I have dealt with urban renewal plans in terms of the interests of the city of Iowa City and not of the interests of the University of Iowa.

"No one should misinterpret the meaning of the law as it affects me as a University employe. I would abstain from any vote on acquisition of property from the University or disposal of property to the University, just the same as any other member of the Council would abstain from voting on matters affecting him or his employer," Hickerson said.

He said the old state conflict of interest law — under which the Iowa Supreme Court invalidated Iowa City's original urban renewal plan — was so narrow that he doubted that any city council in Iowa could undertake urban renewal.

The Legislature has since rewritten the conflict of interest law, he said, and the Iowa City urban renewal plan has been revised to comply with the new law.



## What Would It Look Like?

The picture at the top shows the view looking down the pedestrian mall which is now Washington Street. Washington Street would become a mall in the business district if the renewal plan were adopted. To the left is the plaza that would be off the mall. The plaza would be at the corner of Washington and College Streets. The other picture shows what Iowa Avenue would look like after urban renewal. The view is on Iowa Avenue looking toward Old Capitol.



# Renewal will be Council election issue

## News Analysis

Iowa City voters will elect two councilmen this November in what promises to be the third city election in three years to center on a question of political theory: Should the city's development be in public or in private hands?

In 1968, the question was whether or not Iowa City should have a Low Rent Housing program — a plan whereby the city leases dwelling units from local landlords and, in turn, rents them at low cost to low-income families. The difference between the lease cost and rent income is filled by federal money.

Nov. 5, in the 1968 elections, Iowa City chose public funds and public administration. Low Rent Housing was approved by a 72 per cent affirmative vote.

Iowa City voters were somewhat less willing to choose the federal route for urban renewal in 1967. But neither the opponents nor proponents of federal urban renewal were able to win a mandate in the council elections that year.

At that time, renewal opponents were able to win a temporary injunction barring several City Council members from voting on renewal matters. It was judged that the councilmen named in the injunction had a conflict of interest because of property interests in the urban renewal area. The injunction was later made permanent when it was upheld by the Iowa Supreme Court.

Renewal opponents did not fare as well at the polls as they did in the courts in 1967. The election pitted three federal renewal opponents, Robert J. (Doc) Connell, E. Dale Erickson and Clifford B. Kritt, against three "independents," Tim Brandt, LeRoy C. Butherus and Brooks W. Booker. The race was regarded at the time as a test of the city's desire for federally financed urban renewal.

The slate of federal renewal opponents, which were supported by a number of downtown merchants, was far ahead in the primary race. The three "B's" — Brandt, Butherus and Booker — filled out the bottom of the six-man list of primary winners.

Brandt and Booker took stands favoring a federally funded renewal program. Butherus remained uncommitted.

## 1967 Results

The election's results were inconclusive. Elected were an opponent of federal renewal, Connell; a proponent of a federal program, Brandt; and the uncommitted Butherus.

The outcome did not give a mandate for either side. And its meaning remained in doubt until this spring when Butherus moved that the council "go on record as favoring federal urban renewal."

The fence-sitters have had two years to mull over the pros and cons of a fed-

eral plan. During much of those two years, Iowa City's renewal program was held up in the courts. Only since last April has a new state law on conflict of interest permitted the Council to revive its renewal program.

In the meantime, with renewal less a hot issue than it once was, voters should have had the opportunity to take a step back and look at renewal with a cool eye, untroubled by the pictures of doom each side linked to the other's program in the 1967 campaign.

And while the federal program was dormant during the court fights, downtown deterioration — if deterioration there be — could only have increased in most instances. If it has increased, it would point out the need for some type of renovation — financed either publicly or privately — to get under way.

But if past experience is any indication, no renewal of any kind will be started until it's definite whether or not Iowa City will have federal urban renewal. While federal renewal has been a possibility, private redevelopment has been talked about, but no program has ever been proposed.

## Influence on Renewal

More than other factors, the election this November could determine whether Iowa City will have a federal urban renewal program. By November, the program could have been given the approval of the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), which is now being waited upon, and the approval of the City Council and could be well under way.

Conceivably, the program could again be stopped by November, if its opponents make good their threat of bringing another injunction against the Council.

Or — and this appears most likely — the program could be right where it is now, still waiting for federal approval. But no matter where the program is in November, it will be influenced by who is elected to the City Council.

Most city officials expect federal urban renewal to be a major issue in this fall's campaign. Moreover, they said they expect an organized campaign to put up anti-renewal candidates for the two Council seats at stake in the election.

However, John Wilson, head of Legal Action for Property Protection (LAPP), a group composed of long-time opponents of federal urban renewal, insisted there'll be no anti-renewal campaign — and that federal urban renewal won't even be an issue this fall.

Whether renewal is an issue or not, the election's outcome will influence the program.

The seats of two federal renewal proponents, Hickerson and Councilman Robert Lind Sr., are at stake. That leaves two proponents, Brandt and Butherus, and an opponent, Connell, with unexpired

## Council posts.

Lind has said he will not run for another Council term. Hickerson has not made his intentions known publicly, but a reliable source told the Daily Iowan the mayor would not seek another term.

Thus, it appears likely that Iowa City will have a pair of freshman councilmen for the 1970-72 term. With no incumbents running in the election, the possibility arises that the Council's past direction could be changed by the election.

It would require opponents to sweep both seats, or at least to get a renewal opponent and an uncommitted candidate into the Council. That doesn't appear probable, but the possibility cannot be ruled out.

If federal urban renewal opponents were in the majority on the Council, it is a foregone conclusion that the program would be dropped quickly.

If the new Council were composed of two opponents, two proponents and one councilman neutral on federal renewal, the future of renewal might depend on the status of the program at the time the new Council took office.

Thus, if the project were still in its present stage, waiting for federal approval, the Council's decision would depend upon which side could effectively persuade the man in the middle.

If the project were again held up in the courts, it is conceivable that the uncommitted councilman would be unwilling to leave the city tied to a program with a doubtful future.

On the other hand, if the project has federal approval and is already under way when the new Council takes over, the neutral councilman might be unwilling to bring an ongoing program to a halt.

Of course, if one or two more proponents of federal urban renewal are elected, the program will doubtless proceed — barring any further successful legal action to stop it.

## New Mayor?

Unless Hickerson ultimately does decide to run again, wins and is subsequently again elected mayor, Iowa City also faces the prospect of having a new man at the helm of the Council for the

next two years. Although Iowa City's mayor has no real power except as a councilman, he can wield a great deal of influence, as has Hickerson, a forceful proponent of federally financed urban renewal.

The pattern in the past has been for the mayor to be chosen from among Council veterans. Assuming this tradition would continue, possible mayors would be Brandt, Butherus and Connell.

The odds would appear to be against having a majority of renewal opponents on the Council — if only for the reason that opponents must elect two men, while proponents need elect only one, to have a majority. Thus, Connell appears to be the least likely of the three to become mayor. That leaves Brandt and Butherus the more likely candidates. Each would bring a different style to the mayor's office.

Brandt, who called himself "arrogant," ran in the last election on a pro-federal-urban-renewal platform. If Brandt were mayor, renewal proponents would have a forceful spokesman in an influential position. But Brandt's forcefulness might also make enemies for federal urban renewal.

Butherus, on the other hand, comes across with a cool, mild-mannered style. He ran for election uncommitted on federal urban renewal and gave little indication he favored a public program until just this spring.

The quiet pro-federal-renewal influence Butherus would probably exercise as mayor could provide a man sufficiently amenable to working with renewal opponents to establish the communication between opponents and proponents which both sides admit has long been lacking. He might also turn the Council into a captain's ship.

No one is calling the results of the election at this point — not until the names of the candidates and the status of the urban renewal program on election day are known.

But it seems safe to say that federal urban renewal will be an issue again this year and the campaign should be a lively one.

# Renewal has shortcomings, But should be supported

Iowa City needs federally financed urban renewal.

Iowa City needs to redevelop its downtown area. Blight is starting to set in. It's not bad now — if you're not looking carefully, you might even miss seeing the signs of blight.

But the signs are there — some businesses are moving out, some buildings are in a sad state of disrepair, some stores are so overcrowded they become a challenge to shop in, parking is at a premium and antiquated sewer and water lines fail today's needs.

In short, a business district built 100 years ago can't be expected to meet the requirements of the 1970's.

Some people — even while agreeing that downtown Iowa City needs redevelopment — say that private enterprise, rather than the federal government, should finance this redevelopment.

This is an admirable argument. It demonstrates a good strong backbone. A private, public-development corporation, capitalized with \$20 or \$30 million, could accomplish much of the needed renewal.

But even such a public-development corporation — which represents a concept more sophisticated than any proposed by the Iowa City private enterprise advocates — is extremely unrealistic.

The first thing that makes it unrealistic is the question of where the money would come from. It is doubtful that private sources could come up with the \$17.8 million needed to pay for the planned improvements.

Next is the problem of how private financing would mix with public services. The city, through taxes and service fees, can get a return on its investment in such things as streets, sidewalks, street lighting, sewers and water lines.

But what return could private enterprise expect from providing such public service facilities? And without expectation of return, who will invest his money in such a plan?

And a private enterprise redevelopment plan is unrealistic simply because such a plan does not exist. Blight is coming to downtown Iowa

City because private enterprise is a hit-or-miss, uncoordinated ambiguity. Such an ambiguity cannot compete with the organized plans of urban renewal.

Nor is federal financing either immoral or un-American. Rather, it is in the American tradition of pooling resources for the common good. Federal financing is the 20th century version of the great American sharing experiences of the past, such as the corn shucking bees or barn raisings.

Federal financing is not an immoral act of getting something for nothing. It is nothing more than a returning to Iowa City of part of the federal taxes Iowa City residents and businesses have paid over the years. It's like withdrawing money from a bank that you've stashed away for a rainy day.

Iowa City's rainy day is here in the form of blight creeping into the downtown area. It's time to withdraw enough money to buy the umbrella to protect Iowa City from the rain. The federally financed urban renewal plan is the umbrella.

And what kind of morality — what kind of compassion for individuals — is it to do nothing but to sit back and watch fellow townspeople live, work and shop in buildings slowly turning into overcrowded, decaying firetraps?

While private renewal does not answer these problems, federal renewal is not perfect.

The Iowa City federal urban renewal program needs a massive injection of understanding and information.

They need to seek out — possibly through a cycling series of block- and city-wide meetings — the ideas and concerns of the people of Iowa City. And then they need to use these ideas and concerns in refinement of the program.

And the opponents of federal urban renewal need to seek out the answers to their questions. They need to understand the need for improvements and the desire by proponents to make Iowa City a better place in which to live.

The opponents need understanding rather than emotional coverup and scapegoating. — The Daily Iowan Staff

# Court order halted renewal

(Continued from Page 4) than two moves planned by city planners.

The city's relocation plan involved moving businesses out for a period of about six months; then offering them the opportunity of returning to their original locations.

The Council set Sept. 12 for a public hearing on the \$16

million renewal proposal.

The Council heard, a week before the public hearings, a relocation plan for the federal urban renewal which did not include temporary relocation of businesses.

The plan had been divided into three stages which were to stretch over seven years and made provisions for the relocations of the businesses affected by the plan.

The plan called for \$25,000 in moving expenses for businesses and a possible \$2,500 grant for small businesses.

The relocation plan ultimately adopted by the Council included these provisions for compensating businessmen for their moving expenses and also a plan which gives them first chance at buying back their original building sites, providing their businesses conformed with the renewal plan.

A group of seven Iowa City businessmen, a week before the scheduled hearing, asked the Iowa Supreme Court to order a postponement of the Sept. 12 public hearing on federal urban renewal.

The group asked for a hearing delay until after the Supreme Court handed down a decision on whether to force the city to release property appraisal figures.

The Supreme Court the next day rejected the businessmen's request to delay the urban renewal hearing.

Vogel, speaking for the Downtown Business and Professional Men's Association, then argued that the central business district did not need improvement.

He said he recognized that it had to be "upgraded and expanded to the south and west."

The federal approach was the wrong method, Vogel said. He said it violated principles of property rights.

Then on Sept. 8, 20 local businessmen sought an injunction against the city's federal urban renewal project on the grounds that councilmen who voted in favor of urban renewal were involved in a conflict of interest.

## Renewal Stopped

The district court four days later blocked Iowa City's urban renewal plan. The public hearing was cancelled and renewal planning came to a halt.

The district court's ruling was upheld by the Iowa State Supreme Court on March 11, 1968. The decision ruled that three councilmen could not vote on urban renewal matters because it was judged they had property interests in the renewal area.

However, state conflict of in-

terest law revisions passed by the last legislative session have relaxed and narrowed the conflict of interest restrictions by redefining them.

It appears that this modification will enable local officials to continue with slightly revised renewal plans.

Iowa City's revised plan has been submitted for approval by federal officials.

# City, federal government Would share program's cost

(Continued from Page 3)

in only one area at a time in order to minimize the disruption of families and businesses, according to Morris Dicker, city planner. These operations would be spread over a period of six years, Dicker said.

## Acquisition Policies

Dicker said properties would be acquired by the city if:

- The land is needed for assembling a large parcel to accommodate a development such as a department store or hotel.
- The site is needed for the construction of public facilities.
- The buildings occupying the property are substandard or exert a "blighting influence."

According to figures supplied by Dicker, of the 188 buildings in the project area, 79 are substandard to a degree making demolition necessary and seven of them exert a "blighting influence" on adjoining property. Thirty-four of the buildings are rated as sound and the remaining 75 are deficient, but could be brought up to standard.

The City Council has adopted the following land acquisition policy for federal urban renewal redevelopment.

- One offer of purchase will be made equal to the highest acquisition price concurred in by HUD.
- This offer will be in writing, including a reasonable time to consider, an invitation to discuss the matter and the date on which condemnation would begin if agreement were not reached.
- Possession of the land would not be taken without at least a 90-day notice.
- No owner will be required to surrender property until the city pays the agreed price; where the price is in dispute, at least 75 per cent of the offered price will be paid pending a settlement. The 75 per cent will be applied to

the final price award.

Dicker said owners of deficient properties may also find their land subject to acquisition if they refuse to bring buildings up to standard.

## Disposal Policies

The Council's policy for disposing of land acquired and cleared through the federal urban renewal project is as follows:

- The final determination as to the sale of cleared project land will be made by the Council. A sale price will be established for each redevelopment parcel. (Fair market value of cleared land as determined by appraisals and concurred in by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.)
- Owners of project properties and tenants thereof acquired by the city... will be given preference consistent with state and local law whenever possible in the purchase of cleared project land.
- The selection of redevelopers shall be primarily based on the type of development proposed, taking into consideration the plan's land use proposed and the ability of the prospective developer to accomplish his plan.

No firm offers to build in the renewal area have yet been made by redevelopers and the city has not started to solicit offers to redevelop.

However, City Manager Frank Smiley said Penney's had expressed interest in building the major department store city officials hope to have as part of the renewal.

## Relocation Program

Dicker supplied figures showing that approximately 60 families, 400 individuals (many of them University students) and 100 businesses would need to be relocated in connection with the urban renewal plan.

Dicker said a city relocation program would be set up to offer information and financial

assistance to persons and businesses looking for new quarters.

As part of the relocation program, Dicker said, the city would provide displaced persons with fact books and informational letters to aid them in moving.

In addition, Dicker said, payments to compensate for moving expenses are available in amounts up to \$200 for families and individuals and up to \$25,000 for businesses.

There is also provision for added payments of up to \$1,000 for eligible families and individuals and up to \$2,500 for eligible businesses to compensate for hardships incurred in the process of relocating.

## Finances

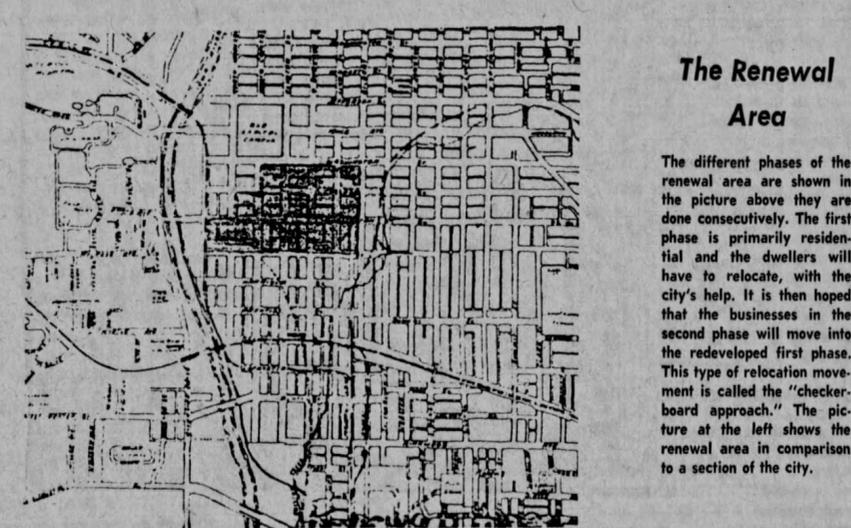
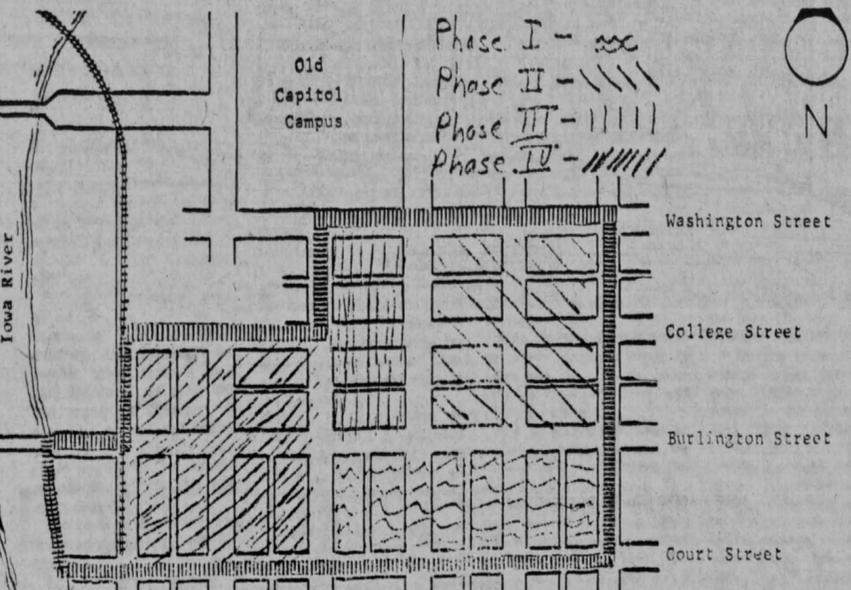
Cost of the city-University phase of the federal urban renewal project has been estimated at \$17.8 million. However, when the city's estimated proceeds from the resale of project land (\$3.7 million) are subtracted, the net project cost comes to \$14.1 million.

The largest share of the net cost — \$8 million — will be furnished by the city's grant from the federal government. The city will supply another \$3.5 million.

Most of the remainder of the net cost figure is accounted for by credit the government will give the city for the land the University has purchased within one-half mile of the renewal area during the last seven years. According to Dicker, the University has bought nearly \$2.5 million worth of land in that area since 1962.

Following HUD approval, a public hearing on the project and final council ratification of the plan, appraisal and condemnation proceedings could begin immediately.

It is considered likely the federal decision on the project will be made before the end of this year.



## The Renewal Area

The different phases of the renewal area are shown in the picture above they are done consecutively. The first phase is primarily residential and the dwellers will have to relocate, with the city's help. It is then hoped that the businesses in the second phase will move into the redeveloped first phase. This type of relocation movement is called the "checker-board approach." The picture at the left shows the renewal area in comparison to a section of the city.

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# Bowen Picks Committee Members 8 Up For Top School Post

University Pres. Howard R. Bowen has named more than 100 members of the University community to 20 general policy-making committees.

The new members, who represent the student body, the faculty and the general staff, were appointed by Bowen to fill vacancies created by the expiration of terms of former members. The complete list of committee members will be released in the fall.

All terms for new members will begin Sept. 1, except for appointees to Student Publications, Inc., and the Board in Control of Athletics. Appointments to these committees became effective July 1.

Terms for faculty and staff are usually one to three years, although there are two or three committees that carry five-year terms for faculty. Students are appointed for one year and may be reappointed.

The committees and their new members are as follows, with length of terms indicated for the faculty:

**Campus Planning:** Faculty — James Harris, 2; Charles Cutler, 3; John Gerber, 3; Staff — Ruth Drake; Students — Daniel Cambridge, Atlantic; Jonathan Heaslet, Iowa City; Chris Ryg, Park Ridge, Ill.

**Campus Security and Parking:** Faculty — Thomas Ayers Jr., 1; Donald Hase, 2; Martin D. Sokol, 2; Richard G. Hutchins, 3; Gene Lata, 3; Staff — Steve Adams; Students — Kappy Bristol, Waukon; Ralph Throckmorton, Derby; James Walter Jr., Ames.

**Council on Teaching:** Faculty — John J. Birch, 3; Mildred Freil, 3; Carl Klaus, 3; James Lindberg, 3; David J. Moffatt, 3; Norman Williams, 3.

**Cultural Affairs:** Faculty — Alexander Kern, 1; David Thayer, 1; Douglas Ehninger, 3; Wallace Tomasini, 3; Staff — Barbara Becker; Students — Bill Dull, Ottumwa; Emil Rinderspacher, Osceola; Stanley Zegel, Iowa City; James Doorley, Reinbeck; Frank Mussell, Iowa City; Carol Rompot, Cedar Rapids.

**Funded Retirement and Insurance:** Faculty — Henry Hamilton, 5; Charles Marberry, 5.

**Homecoming:** Staff — Jean Kendall.

**Housing:** Faculty — Margaret Fox, 3; Students — Janis Gornien, Genese, Belgium; Jim

Hanks, Chicago; John E. Mullen, Bronx, N.Y.; Larry Wood, Iowa City.

**Human Rights:** Faculty — Ronald Johnson, 2; Enzo Macagno, 2; Staff — R. Ed Hicks; Alice Saferek; Students — Christopher Bjornstad, Spencer; Nancy C. Jones, Waterloo; Richard Lariviere, Ames; Sarah Scott, Shawnee Mission, Kan.; Michael Stillman, Algona; Chris Wollenberg, Falls Church, Va.

**Non-Resident Fee Review:** Faculty — Kenneth Dolan, 3; Students — Jerry Patten, Perry; Charles Shattuck, Santa Barbara, Calif.

**Parking Appeals:** Faculty — Olga M. Mattes, 2.

**Recreation:** Faculty — Robert Kretschmar, 2; Paul Leaverton, 2; Clifford Mitchell, 2; Staff — Marshall Lovrien; Chuck Wolfe; Students —

Frank Booth III, Columbus, Ohio; Nathan Dappen, Manning; Bill Kozar, Dunnville, Ontario, Can.; Warren Palmer, Iowa City; James Thompson, Grimes.

**Services:** Faculty — Stanley Wawzonek, 2; Richard Wilmett, 2; Charles Anderson, 3; and Orville Hitchcock, 3; Staff — Bill Vincent; Orville Harmon; Ben Douglas.

**Student Awards and Aids:** Faculty — Irvin S. Snyder, 3; Students — Karen Buttles, Ainsworth; Susan Miller, Des Moines.

**Student Conduct:** Faculty — E. Martin Gal, 1; Harold Beckholdt, 2; Marshall McKusick, 2; and John McLaughlin, 2; Students — Janis Fox, Des Moines; Thomas Lunkley, Ottumwa; James Kass, Rockville Center, N.Y.; John Gamble, Carlisle; J. Greg Ganske,

Manchester; W. Richard Knupper, Wilmette, Ill.

**Student Life:** Faculty — Robert Fitch, 1; Brian Mawhinney, 1; John C. Huntley, 3; Ian M. Smith, 3; Students — Mitchell D'Olier, Chicago; Rita De Marco, Palatine, Ill.

**Tuition and Fees:** Faculty — J. Leonard Davies, 3; Students — Clark Reid, Hamburg; M. Christian Skultety, Omaha.

**University Relations:** Faculty — Clifford Baumbach, 1; Clyde Kohn, 2; Leslie Moeller, 3; Staff — Robert Irwin; Alvin Logan; Students — Lowell Forte, Webster City; Malvin III, Carbondale, Ill.; and Brent Stanton, West Burlington.

Student Publications Inc.: Faculty — George Forell, 3; Staff — Bob Hilton.

**Board in Control of Athletics:** Faculty — Donald Johnson, 5; Staff — Ardyss Wharton; Students — William Bevil, Cedar Rapids; Patrick Chambers, Webster City; Coleman Lane, Osceola, Mich.

Eight candidates are under consideration for superintendent of Iowa City's schools, the Board of Education announced Thursday.

The Board plans to interview the candidates here next month. Consultants to the board in the screening process were Willard R. Lane, professor and director

of the University's College of Education; Professor Luverne Cunningham from Ohio State University; and Professor Alan Thomas from the University of Chicago. The names of the eight candidates were not disclosed.

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## The Daily Iowan's University Calendar

**SUMMER INST'UTES**  
June 2-August 23 — Religion and Alcoholism Institute  
June 16-August 8 — Molecular Biology Institute for Secondary Teachers  
June 16-August 8 — Institute in Earth Science for Secondary Teachers  
June 16-August 8 — Research Participation for High Ability Secondary Science Students

**WSUI HIGHLIGHTS**  
10:00 GREAT RECORDINGS OF THE PAST: Serge Prokofiev plays his Piano Concerto No. 3 in C Major, a 1932 recording with the London Symphony Orchestra, Piero Coppola conducting.  
11:00 AFRO-AMERICAN HISTORY: Alabama civil rights attorney, Fred D. Gray, speaks. Mr. Gray was formerly counsel to Martin Luther King, Jr.  
8:00 20TH CENTURY COMPOSERS: Vaughan Williams' Serenade to Music, the London Symphony Orchestra and Chorus conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent, and the recorded premier of Symphony No. 12, Op. 112, by Shostakovich, Eugene Mravinsky conducting the Leningrad Symphony.  
8:00 AFRO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE: Darwin Turner, Dean of the Graduate College of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, speaks on "The History of the Black Man in the American Theatre."

4:00 CABARET: "Newsweek" Medicine Editor, Matt Clark, discusses a new anti-German measles vaccine. Recorded music by Herb Alpert and the Tijuana Brass, and June Christy.

7:00 CASPER CITRON: John Canady, Art Editor of the New York Times and author of "Culture Gulch, Notes on Art and Its Public in the 1960's," gives insight into the business of selling art works to museums and the public.

8:00 CLEVELAND ORCHESTRA: Recorded at the July 10 performance at the Blossom Music Festival, the Cleveland Symphony, directed by guest conductor Karel Ancerl, perform Beethoven's Cello Concerto, Sinfonietta for Orchestra by Janacek, and the Brahms Piano Concerto No. 1 in D Minor, Op. 15, John Browning, soloist.

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**FOR RENT** — single room, graduate student. 610 E. Church St. 8-9P

**GIRLS** — clean sleeping rooms, carpeted, refrigerator, private entrance, off street parking, summer or fall. Across from Currier. 430 N. Clinton. Resident Mgr. 337-5544. 8-11P

**APARTMENTS FOR RENT**  
GRADUATE STUDENT to share house. Private room \$42.50 per month. Preference given to first year law student. 324 North Du. 337-7877. 8-9P

**MALE ROOMMATE** or couple for two bedroom furnished, air conditioned. Sept. \$60.00. Byron Bissell, Holiday Garden Apt. H-4. 8-9P

**FEMALE ROOMMATE** to share apartment Coralville, Sept. \$35.00 monthly. 351-7592. 8-9P

**LAW STUDENTS:** Law student wants other graduate student to share comfortable 2 B.R. apt. with 2nd and pool at Scotsdale. Apts. Coralville after 1 Sept. Address inquiries to: Larry Bolin, 5703 Sanger Ave. No. 222, Alexandria, Va. 22311. 8-9P

**WANTED** — female to share full apt. Inexpensive. Close in. 338-7882. 8-9P

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WANTED — artist's portrait — children or adults. Pencil, charcoal \$5.00. Pastel \$20.00. Oil \$25.00 up. 338-0260. 9-9P

**WHO DOES IT?**  
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FLUNKING MATH or basic statistics? Call Janet, 338-9306. 8-9P

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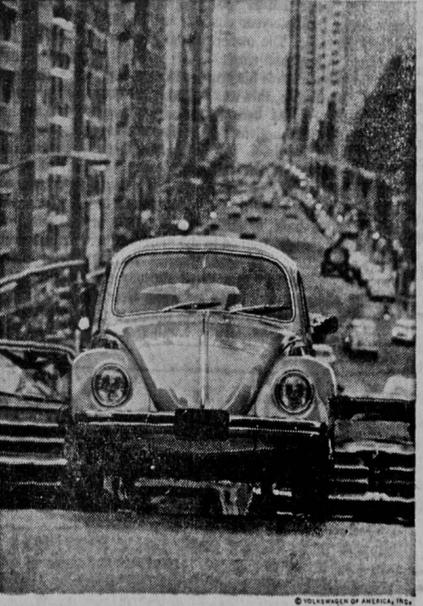
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**2 Storms Bring Power Outages**  
Lightning and high winds knocked out the power to about 300 homes in Iowa City when two storms passed through the area early Thursday morning.

The southern and southwestern parts of Iowa City were hardest hit by the storm.

Donald W. Findlay, district manager of Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Co., said that several thousand dollars of damage to power transformers resulted from lightning.



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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.

The Associated Press is entitled to the exclusive use for publication all local as well as all AP news and dispatches.

**Subscription Rates:** By carrier in Iowa City, \$10 per year in advance; six months, \$5.50; three months, \$3. All mail subscriptions, \$25 per year; six months, \$15; three months, \$10.

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.

Trustees, Board of Student Publications, Inc.: Bob Reynolds, A3; Pam Austin, A3; Jerry Patten, A3; J. Enrich, G; John Cain, A2; F. L. Morrison, College of Education; William C. Murray, Department of English; William F. Albrecht, Department of Economics; and William J. Zima, School of Journalism.

likely the project are the end

# Richie Allen Squabble Deciding Factor—Phillies' Bob Skinner Quits; Cites Lack of Club Support

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A grim-faced Bob Skinner, his voice trembling, announced his resignation Thursday as manager of the National League Philadelphia Phillies because of what he called "lack of support from the front office."

John Quinn, general manager, said coach George M. Yastremzki had been offered the managerial post for the remainder of the season.

Quinn said Skinner's action caught the club by surprise.

"All he told us was that under the present conditions, he did not feel like continuing on the job," Quinn said.

The 37-year-old Skinner, who has not been able to turn the Phillies around from their losing ways, ended 14 months as field manager.

"The straw that broke the camel's back was the handling of Rich Allen," he said.

Allen, the Phillies' temperamental star slugger, has openly rebuffed Skinner and car-

ried all his disagreements, including suspensions and fines, to owner Bob Carpenter.

Skinner told a hastily summoned news conference, "There is no way in my opinion that a manager can win in Philadelphia without having complete control of all players, without exception."

Skinner got the job on June 15, 1968, succeeding Gene Mauch who was fired by Carpenter, also after having a run-in with Allen.

"Now I know what Gene Mauch went through," Skinner said.

Skinner, who played for 12 years with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis in the National League before retiring as a player in 1966, came to the Phillies from San Diego where he had piloted that team to the Pacific Coast League pennant in 1967.

In his 14 months with the Phillies, Skinner saw the club lose 123 games while winning 93. The Phils are currently mired in fifth place in the six-team eastern division, 24½ games out of first place.

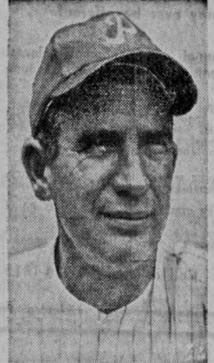
"I feel I've done a great job," Skinner said. "But I have too much pride. I am a winner, and you can't win this way."

"Allen has been a big factor in our losing and there is very definitely disharmony on the club,"

Carpenter said he regretted Skinner's action, and denied that he ever interfered with the operation of the team on the field. He acknowledged, however, that he had stepped in frequently to try to cool down Allen's rebellious moments.

"Whatever I did in the Allen case, I did for the benefit of the Philadelphia ball club," Carpenter said.

Allen was suspended for nearly a month after he missed two ball games in New York. Skinner said that fines that he had imposed for that absence were canceled by Carpenter.



BOB SKINNER  
Quits Manager Post

If you think staying in school is tough, talk to someone who quit.

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## Majors Scoreboard

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	70	41	.631	—
New York	59	51	.537	8½
St. Louis	59	51	.537	10½
Pittsburgh	55	53	.509	13½
Philadelphia	44	64	.407	24½
Montreal	35	73	.323	35

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	76	34	.691	—
Detroit	59	48	.551	15½
Boston	57	51	.526	17
Washington	57	56	.504	20½
New York	54	56	.491	22
Cleveland	46	67	.407	31½

## Major League Baseball, Back From Having One Foot in the Grave

By MIKE SLUTSKY  
Sports Editor

Major League baseball in this, its centennial year, has passed the test. Test? What test? If you remember correctly, about a year ago the 1968 Major League pennant races had been officially declared null and void and the St. Louis Cardinals and Detroit Tigers were awarded the winners by forfeit. Both clubs had wrapped up their league titles by August and, in reality, the last two months of the season were played for the fun of it.

The word "boring" is how most described the game. With the pennant races non-existent, something else was required to draw the fans' attention. That something was nowhere to be found and the game of baseball was proclaimed by just about everyone but the diehard fans as ready for its wake.

Instead of a funeral — which was scheduled for 1969 — rejuvenation prevailed. This season has turned out to be one of baseball's best —

Whatever it was Kuhn and his staff did to bring the bat back into the game, it has been successful. It probably was a mixture of things. Included in this conglomeration is the lowering of the pitching mound, the cutting down of the strike zone and, finally, the outlawing of that most famous ingredient in the pitchers' repertoire, the spitball (the word around the circuit, though, is that a few catchers still have waterlogged gloves at the end of some contests).

Then again, expansion certainly hasn't hurt. There's 100 guys in the majors who wouldn't be there if the four new teams, the Montreal Expos and San Diego Padres in the National League and the Kansas City Royals and Seattle Pilots in the American League hadn't been formed. Thus, the batters in each league get to face about 22 pitchers who would've been in the minors had not expansion come. If you go back a few years, you'll remember that 1962, the year the M-M boys, Mantle and Maris, waged their battle for Babe Ruth's home run record, was also an expansion year. California and Washington came into the league and it's doubtful that it bothered the two too much.

Whatever it is, a strong-fisted commissioner who has the respect of the players, changes in the mound or strike zone, expansion or divisional realignment, the results have been most refreshing and, in fact, amazing.

There were 18 batters in the National League and 10 in the American League as of last Sunday hitting over .300, baseball's magic circle. A look at last year's statistics shows that but one man, Carl Yastrzemski at .301, the AL batting king, hit over .300 in that league last year, and barely at that. The National League, long known for its batting prowess, had about eight over .300.

One team, the Cincinnati Reds, has six men hitting over .300 this year. The team is hitting at a .285 clip, almost as astonishing. Perhaps their game with Philadelphia last Sunday is a prime example of the turnaround from last year. The Reds edged the Phillies in a tight pitcher's duel, 19-17.

Along with the comeback of the hitters, right behind is the comeback of the fans — that is, the fans coming back to the ballparks. Attendance is way up this year and will probably set all-time records — and not just because there are four more teams to draw fans.

The fans are getting what they want — enjoyment from an entertaining sport. The new divisional setup has made the game over again. Instead of one or two contenders for the pennant flag, there are now two divisions in each league and, all of a sudden, there are two, three and five teams in the four divisions battling for a pennant. The Baltimore Orioles are excluded. The way they've played this season, they could be playing against the 1927 New York Yankees every day and still be way out in front of the pack. At last check, they were 15 games ahead of the Detroit Tigers and magic number day is rapidly approaching.

So baseball is back in the hearts of America. Still skeptical? Just try to get box seats for weekend games in Chicago or New York or St. Louis or Minnesota or Boston or Cincinnati or some of the others. Four years ago the Cubs were lucky to draw 2,000 (and that with Senior Citizens' Day) on a weekday game against the Mets. Three weeks ago, however, the two hooked up in a three game set at Wrigley Field and played before standing room only crowds each day. The teams and players have set fire to their fans' imaginations. People are once again thinking baseball.

When the Mets, Astros and Cubs challenge for pennants, when a young outfielder in Oakland named Jackson takes aim on Maris' home run mark, when five of six teams in one division are within three games of first place in August, when five homers are hit in an All-Star game, when a pack of "Bleacher Bums" become the talk of the sports world, then you know baseball is safe once again. Last year's gravediggers, put away your shovels.



BOBIE KUHN  
Major League Baseball Commissioner

possibly the best ever. A number of things are responsible for this resurrection but one stands out over the others.

Baseball got itself a real, honest-to-goodness commissioner. His name, Bowie Kuhn. Not an Air Force general, not a puppet for the club owners — Kuhn is just a down to earth baseball man, exactly what the baseball gods had ordered.

Kuhn, a Wall Street lawyer, had done some legal work for the National League for Commissioner William D. Eckert, a converted Air Force general who, along with the owners, found out the Air Force and baseball had nothing in common. Kuhn got the job more or less by default. When the owners realized they could find none that would make them all happy, they went back to the hall closet and grabbed Kuhn. The job, at that, was an interim one — supposedly lasting one year until someone "better suited" could be found. Kuhn now has a multiple-year contract with a large salary increase. The owners found a surprise package in that hall closet.

Kuhn at once made his presence known and, at 6-5, 240 pounds, this was probably his easiest task. He has become a commissioner who allows his actions to speak for him. Baseball, 1969-style, is in a lot better shape than a year before due to Kuhn's acts.

Solid hitting in 1968 was a hit batsman, a sacrifice, a ground out to the right side of the infield and a balk. Sluggests ended up 3-2 or 5-3. People, though, wanted to see more hitting. It was as simple as that. There's nothing wrong when Bob Gibson or Dave McNally fire three-hit shutouts. But when guys like George Culver, Tom Phoebus and Catfish Hunter start tossing around no-hitters like nothing, something's wrong.

Other provisions require approval of the President, the surgeon general and the public health.

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## Peter Townsend Takes 1st Round Milwaukee Lead

MILWAUKEE (AP) — Peter Townsend, who once lost his approval player card because of poor play, cut a five-under-par 67 out of the gusty winds Thursday and swept into the first-round lead in the \$100,000 Greater Milwaukee Open Golf Tournament.

The 22-year-old Briton put his score on the board in the morning round, then relaxed and watched the rest of the field — including Gary Player, Arnold Palmer and defending champion Dave Stockton — fire and fall back in the winds that gusted to 28 miles per hour.

Stockton staggered in with a 77, five over par on the 7,075-yard North Shore Country Club course. The troubled Palmer had a fat 76. Player had little trouble with the wind, but couldn't buy a putt and finished at 73. Bert Greene, second in last week's Westchester Classic, had a 75.

John Miller, a 22-year-old rookie from San Francisco, held second with a sparkling 68, even though he said the wind made as much as 50 yards difference on a shot.

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## N.L. Makes Playoff Plans

CINCINNATI (AP) — The National League has a playoff arrangement in the event two or more teams tie for first place this year in its Western Division — but it may be changed.

If two teams tie the problem won't be difficult. There will be a one-game playoff at the site to be selected by lot.

League President Warren Giles and publicity director Dave Grote explain it this way: If three teams tie, Giles will draw lots to determine teams 1, 2 and 3.

Team 1 will host Team 2; Team 2 next will play Team 3; Team 3 will entertain Team 1 the third day.

But that could create a situation in which all three teams would have been beaten only once.

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