

Gunmen Kidnap U.S. Ambassador In Rio De Janeiro

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — Communist terrorists kidnaped U.S. Ambassador Charles Burke Elbrick Thursday and demanded that Brazil release 15 political prisoners to save his life.

Four gunmen, some of them bearded, ambushed Elbrick's black Cadillac limousine on a Rio street and drove off with him in a station wagon. A report said he was chloroformed.

A political manifesto left behind by the abductors said the 61-year-old Elbrick was seized because he was "the symbol of exploitation."

The document said Elbrick's life "is in the hands of the dictatorship" — meaning Brazil's military government.

The kidnappers said Elbrick would be "executed" if the government did not accept their demands within 48 hours — by Saturday afternoon.

The deadline would not be postponed, they added, and declared, "We will not hesitate to carry out our promises."

They demanded that the 15 political prisoners be flown to Algeria, Chile or Mexico where the prisoners would seek political asylum.

The kidnappers forced Elbrick from his limousine as he rode back from lunch at his residence to the downtown embassy offices.

Police sources said four terrorists armed with guns cut off the Cadillac

national Liberation Action — would no longer tolerate alleged tortures, beatings and killings of their members by authorities.

"Now, it's an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," the manifesto said.

The incident occurred at a corner in the Botafogo quarter of Rio de Janeiro. The area is about halfway between downtown Rio and the Copacabana beachside. The U.S. Embassy residence is in upper Botafogo while the offices are downtown.

Elbrick had been at his office during the morning.

In San Clemente, Calif., the Western White House said President Nixon was "concerned" over the kidnapping and was following developments closely.

The State Department in Washington said the Brazilian government had promised every effort to obtain Elbrick's release.

Red Leaders Head for Hanoi For Ho's Rites

SAIGON (AP) — Leaders of the Communist world headed for Hanoi Thursday to attend the state funeral of president Ho Chi Minh. The mourning North Vietnamese capital was shrouded in rain as the people listened to radios playing somber music.

And the Communist command announced Friday a three-day cease-fire in mourning for North Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh would start Monday. There were initial indications that U.S. and South Vietnamese forces would go along.

The Soviet Union, Red China's antagonist, was expected to send Premier Alexei N. Kosygin.

Hanoi has yet to announce the date for the funeral of the 79-year-old North Vietnamese leader, who died Wednesday of a heart attack. But Ambassador Xuan Thuy, chief of Hanoi's delegation to the Vietnam peace talks, said in Paris the funeral would be next Wednesday.

Thuy requested and got a cancellation of Thursday's session of the peace talks. He said Ho's death would bring no change in North Vietnam's stand, which among other things calls for withdrawal of all U.S. troops from South Vietnam.

But despite the period of mourning, Hanoi called on the people and army to "contribute both their minds and their force to the great task of defeating the U.S. aggressor" and "liberating South Vietnam."

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75 Per Cent Fund Cutback In Federal Building Ordered



Mourning Ho's Death

Leonid Brezhnev, Soviet Communist party chief, sits at a table in the North Vietnamese embassy in Moscow Thursday and signs a mourning book for the death of Ho Chi Minh. Brezhnev wears a mourning band on his left arm.
— Tass Photo via AP Wirephoto

Changes in Tax Bill Asked

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Nixon administration asked the Senate Thursday to trim back some of the tax relief for individuals in a House reform bill, to go easier on corporations but to maintain the proposed cut in oil depletion allowances.

Secretary of the Treasury David M. Kennedy ran into prompt criticism on all three grounds as he faced the Senate Finance Committee at its opening hearing on the bulk tax measure.

"An extremely anti-oil bill," said Chairman Russell B. Long, Democrat from the oil-producing state of Louisiana.

"You are taking relief from the lower-

income taxpayer and giving it to the corporations," said Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.).

And Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) said the administration is proposing "re-enactment of the old imbalance."

But Kennedy argued the bill, as passed by the House, cuts revenues too sharply — \$2.4 billion a year by 1972 — at a time when "we simply do not know enough about the future to commit ourselves."

The administration proposals would pare the tax relief for individuals to \$4.8 billion, increase corporation taxes by \$3.5 billion instead of \$4.9 billion and cut the net loss of revenue from \$2.4 billion to \$1.3 billion.

Inflation, Housing Costs Cited By Nixon As Reason for Order

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif. (AP) — President Nixon ordered the federal government Thursday to cut back its proposed construction expenditures by 75 per cent. He said the move was an attack on inflation and rising housing costs.

Nixon said the cutbacks — which would affect post offices, federal office buildings and public works construction — would stay in effect as long as necessary to fight inflation. Contracts already approved are not affected, an aide said, and high social priority projects would go through.

The President advised state and local governments to curb construction plans and urged businesses to do likewise. If state and local government "response proves insufficient," Nixon said, "I shall need to restrict the commitments for construction that can be financed through federal grants."

The 75 per cent cut in new federal contracts was translated by one official into a dollar value of \$1.6 billion. But actual spending won't be that much since the contract's cost isn't necessarily spent in one year. The official, White House counselor Arthur F. Burns, said it would be a reduction of \$300 million for the fiscal year.

Should the states and local governments follow the federal example and trim their construction plans by 75 per cent — and Burns called this "an exceedingly optimistic assumption" — there would be an estimated \$4.5 billion trimming in dollar value and \$700 million in spending for the fiscal year, the counselor said.

Nixon said that exorbitant housing costs are of major concern when the administration is striving to control inflation.

Nixon said what really determines prices in the housing field is supply and

Black Jobs Threatened, Union President Says

WASHINGTON (AP) — A union leader said Thursday President Nixon's announced order for a 75 per cent cutback in new contracts for federal construction could cripple efforts to put more blacks into building trade jobs.

"If we don't have the work for them, we can't very well put them on and train them," said President C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Construction and Building Trades Department.

Haggerty, leader of some 3.5 million construction workers in 18 building trade unions, said current efforts to bring more blacks into apprentice training is working well despite complaints of black militants in Pittsburgh, Chicago and elsewhere.

"The percentage that is staying is not too heavy," Haggerty said in an interview, but "those who are staying are going to make pretty good mechanics."

Federal figures show that the 18 construction unions have taken in 3,800

black, Puerto Rican, Mexican-American and Indian apprentices through its "Outreach" program in the past two years.

More than 1,500 have been added in the last six months alone, the Labor Department report said.

However, government reports indicate that blacks still make up only about four per cent of construction union apprentices. The figure was only two per cent when the Outreach project started two years ago.

Haggerty said AFL-CIO Building Trades Councils in Pittsburgh and Chicago are trying to work out a plan to increase black workers following demonstrations by black militants that shut down some construction projects.

The coalition has complained that only 2,700 jobs, or about three per cent of the Chicago area's 90,000 construction jobs are now held by blacks.

School Board Candidates Air Their Views at Open Meeting

By SHARON WATKINS

The nine candidates for the Iowa City Community Board of Education aired their views at a Thursday night meeting sponsored by the West High School PTA.

Each candidate was given five minutes to present his opinions on what problems the district is facing.

A major point of agreement was the need for a superintendent who will be able to, as incumbent Arthur L. Campbell said, "pull this school system back together again."

Supt. of Schools Buford Garner resigned in April.

The nine school board candidates were ranked in order of preference at a Citizens Action Council meeting Wednesday. Ranking was done by Council members who interviewed the candidates.

In order of preference, candidates were listed as follows: Arthur L. Campbell, Route 4; Daniel T. Moe, 837 Dearborn St.; Robert E. Engel, 913 S. Summit St.; Phillip E. Cline, Route 3; Mrs. Bruce E. Spivey, 1713 E. Court St.; James P. Stier, 2401 Mayfield Road; Mrs. Harold L. Franklin, 921 Walnut St.; Eugene L. Radig, 201 N. First Ave.; and John Dane, Route 3.

Council Pres. George Brosseau said the ranking was based on two factors. One was the candidates' responses to specific questions on local issues; and the other was the subjective opinion of the interviewers on the candidate's leadership potential, educational philosophy and general educational knowledge.

Brosseau emphasized that the council's action was not an endorsement of Campbell, Moe and Engel for board positions. He said that any of the first seven named were considered by the group as good candidates.

A question-and-answer period followed the individual speeches. This pattern was followed Tuesday night, when the nine candidates appeared at the Elks Club and launched the final phase of their campaigns.

On Sunday several of the candidates plan to appear at the Unitarian Library to participate in a discussion, "What makes a school good for kids?" Scheduled to take part are Moe, Campbell and Engel.

The Daily Iowan will feature statements by the School Board candidates and their stands on issues in its regular edition Saturday morning.

Who Will Be Sutton's Successor? It's Anybody's Guess Right Now

By LARRY CHANDLER

A DI News Analysis

Who will succeed Student Body Pres. Jim Sutton and how he will be chosen remains a mystery.

The Student Senate's Constitution and By-laws only provide for succession from the president to the vice president and no further. But Student Body Vice Pres. Jim Dougherty has said that he will resign with Sutton.

Sutton resigned after being elected vice president of the National Student Association (NSA).

According to Sutton, his job "will be to administer foundation grants and to submit proposals for funding agencies. We're (NSA) committed to try to make student government fiscally independent of the universities."

Sutton said that he thought the Senate would decide the selection method for his replacement. He said he doesn't want to appoint the next president and that "a general election is out of the question."

Sutton cited five potential successors. He named: Marc Baer, G. Davenport, currently a student senator; Bert Marian, G. North Liberty, currently a student senator and vice president of Senate research; Phil Dantes, A4, Waterloo, Action Party chairman and Senate vice president of activities; Roy Cacciato, A3, Freeport, New York, an Action Party member, student senator and Senate president pro tempore; and Robert Beller, Al, Glencoe, Ill., Action Party member and president of Rienow II.

Sutton declined endorsing any of the possible successors he named. However, Sutton did say earlier that he thought the successor would come from Action Party because the party was dedicated to getting action, because it controlled the Senate and because it has shown

an interest in student government.

If Sutton's initial prediction comes true, it would mean that either Dantes, Cacciato or Beller would succeed Sutton.

It appears unlikely Beller would succeed because he is not high up in the Action Party hierarchy. Dantes is the party's chairman and Cacciato is the party's floor leader in the Senate.

But Cacciato said he "seriously doubts" that he would ever accept the job if it were offered to him. Dantes has said that while he is not working to be student body president, he is not ruling himself out.

Dantes said whether he runs or not depends on how the president is chosen. He said he wouldn't support an all-campus election and wouldn't run if one was held. He campaigned against Sutton in last spring's student elections.

Marian, Beller or Baer could not be reached for comment on whether they would run for the presidency.

Marian would be a front runner to challenge Dantes. He proposed a large amount of legislation introduced in Senate last year and was influential in Senate debates. But he would have to capture some Action Party defections, since it controls the Senate majority, to win the election if a Senate vote was held.

It appears unlikely that there would be an all-campus election since it is opposed by both Sutton and Dantes, who feel it is impractical.

Dantes said he opposed an all-campus election because of the time element. He said it would be one to one-and-a-half months into the fall semester before the new president could be elected. He said this was because of the time needed to set up the election, the campaigning and the election itself.

He said this delay would "leave Sen-

ate and a lot of student activities de-

OPINIONS



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Ho Chi Minh

1890-1969



"All men are created equal. They are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

"This immortal statement was made in the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America in 1776. In a broader sense this means all the peoples on the earth are equal from birth, all the peoples have a right to live, to be happy and free. . . ."

— From the Declaration of Independence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam written by Ho Chi Minh.

David's off the hook—but just barely

State Sen. David Stanley was not cleared by the Senate Ethics Committee. The committee really said that the senate's code of ethics currently doesn't apply to this case, but should be extended to cover it. Or paraphrased: Mr. Stanley violated the code of ethics in spirit, but we don't have the letter of the law to convict him with.

Sen. Stanley was accused of violating the Senate's code of ethics when he appeared before two local boards of tax review. Stanley represented the Crane Co. before the Washington County Board of Review and the Maytag Co. before the Newton Municipal Board of Review. Stanley appeared for these companies in their efforts to lower their tax assessments.

The committee's call for extending the ethics code to appearances by legislators before local and municipal boards as well as before state agencies was clearly aimed at Mr. Stanley's violation. It said: "This committee is of the opinion that the conduct of a legislator should be the same before local and municipal boards, below the level of a state agency, as is required by the rules when appearing before a state agency."

The committee's report said that some of the statements attributed to Stanley in his two appearances "indicate that he was speaking in his official capacity of legislator." Using the word "indicate" means that from the evidence of what occurred, Stanley WAS speaking to the two boards as if he were attending in his official capacity. The committee couldn't bluntly say he violated the Ethics

Code in spirit because they had just voted to "clear" him, although it should be noted that the vote was only 4 to 3.

That Sen. Stanley should be guilty of the two breaches of ethics is unpardonable. It is especially so because of his past prominence in state politics (he ran for U.S. senator against Harold Hughes) and his unstated effort to run for the First District Congressional seat on the Republican ticket.

The argument that Stanley did not intend to violate the code and didn't feel he was because it didn't apply to local and municipal boards misses the point. A leading political figure in the state should have exemplary ethical conduct. This means that he doesn't just look at the letter of the code or law but looks at the spirit in which it was written: an ability Mr. Stanley apparently doesn't possess or doesn't wish to possess.

We hope that Mr. Stanley's seeming lack of this "ethical" ability will be brought before the public's eyes and will judge him accordingly.

We also believe that the state senate must act quickly to amend its code of ethics so that appearances before local boards and municipalities are covered as well as ones before state agencies.

The citizens of this state have the right to ask that the people they elect and give the legislative power to don't abuse it. If the legislators ignore this responsibility, they may find the voters will give them their rightful due.

— Larry Chandler

Berets offer hope, arouse fears

By RICHARD HARWOOD

Editor's Note — This is the second and final part of an analysis of the U.S. Army Special Forces, commonly referred to as the Green Berets. The series was written by a Washington Post staff writer.

Part II

The Army's Special Forces has gotten into the education and training business on a major scale. Besides the development of its own troops, it is offering through the center's new John F. Kennedy Institute for Military Assistance, intensive courses in counter-insurgency tactics. It is training all the American military advisers for ARVN units in Vietnam. It will begin this fall a new course for "military assistance" officers who are assigned around the world.

It envisions "MTT's" (Mobile Training Teams) of Green Berets operating in the bush-country of Africa, the jungles of Latin America and Asia preaching and demonstrating the doctrines of anti-guerrilla warfare, bringing "stability" to troubled lands, teaching the causes and remedies for political unrest.

"If you do an ideal job," Brig. Gen. Edward Flanagan believes, "an insurgency can't grow. To eliminate insurgency, you must defeat the insurgents, of course. But you must also eradicate the root causes of political grievances . . . If we can get our MTT's into these situations early enough, we can do a tremendous amount of good." Flanagan is commander of the Kennedy Center.

This kind of interventionist thinking, combined with the peculiar nature of the Special Forces, is disturbing to people like Sen. J. W. Fulbright who, as a result of the Vietnam experience, have become obsessed with the notion of

Chicanos cry for 'brown power'

From the Associated Press

PART I

Lupe Chavez squinted in the new Mexico sun at the dirt road, stagnant drainage ditch and ramshackle homes that she and her children know so well.

A breeze came to life. Puffs of dust and the stench of sewage drifted toward her.

She shook her head in disgust and a black strand of hair fell across her face. "I know one thing," she said. "I don't want to live this way all my life."

Lupe, 26, had voiced softly the thoughts expressed defiantly by a growing number of her fellow Mexican-Americans throughout the Southwest, who are shouting they are fed up with being second-class citizens and demanding Brown Power.

There are an estimated five million Mexican-Americans in the vast Southwest. Poverty war officials, researchers and Mexican-American leaders say Lupe's plight is a way of life for most of her race.

Lupe lives in one of Albuquerque's poorest "barrios" neighborhoods. Outdoor toilets and wood stoves are common. Houses are a slapped-together jumble of boards, tin and cement.

For Lupe and her three dust-streaked little boys, virtually every meal is the same: beans, rice, "meat when you can afford it," surplus peanut butter, flour tortillas.

Like Lupe, about 80 per cent of the "Chicanos," as they often call themselves, live in the cities, with the heaviest concentrations in Los Angeles and San Antonio, Tex., "the Mexican-American capitals."

Their problems are countless, but the biggest is lack of education. The average Mexican-American has just eight years of schooling, compared to 12 for Anglo-Americans. Only the American Indian is believed to be lower on the educational scale.

Witnesses told a U.S. Civil Rights Commission hearing that most Chicanos automatically assume they won't be able to attend college. "From the very beginning," said one high school senior, tears filling her eyes, "we're taught that this is an impossible dream."

The root of Mexican-American problems, however, goes deeper than poverty or lack of education. It's a matter of the Chicano winning acceptance, more than mere token recognition, from his fellow Americans — whom he calls Anglos — while still maintaining his own identity as a Mexican-American.

Chicanos want to erase the stereotyped image of the lazy Mexican taking an endless siesta, which they say is perpetuated by Anglo-dominated movies, television shows and commercials.

In years past, persons who bore Spanish surnames were subject to discrimination and lack of acceptance in areas of the Southwest. While this has diminished considerably, until a few months ago Chicanos weren't allowed in Tahoka, Tex., barber shops and in a Marlin, Tex., swimming pool. In both cases, the recently formed Mexican-American Legal Defense Fund of San Antonio applied pressure and won desegregation.

From early childhood, the Mexican-American is faced with choosing between two cultures and trying to strike a happy medium between the two. One result is a new militancy.

Popping into public view within the past two years have been young Chicano groups such as the Brown Berets in California and the Mexican-American Youth Organization (MAYO) in Texas.

David Sanchez, the founder and "prime minister" of the Berets, with headquarters in predominantly Mexican-American East Los Angeles, says the Berets have

"over-commitment" and who reject any U.S. role as "policeman of the world."

Such concerns, although rarely voiced, may have been even more pertinent in the 1950's than today. At that time, the Special Forces element in the Army was a small (about 1,000 men) descendant of the Office of Strategic Services in World War II. It was organized on the assumption that World War III would be fought in Europe between the United States and the Soviet Union and that "unconventional warfare" types — modeled after the OSS and the French Maquis — would be needed to organize uprisings and carry out sabotage operations behind enemy lines in places like Czechoslovakia.

During those years, the Special Forces attracted recruits from Eastern Europe and old-line NCOs with single-minded views about "fighting Communism."

"We had an awful lot of John Birch types then," says an officer with several years experience in the Special Forces. "They thought like Joe McCarthy. They were anti-Negro."

It was not until John F. Kennedy's presidency that the "counter-insurgency" mission of the Special Forces became well-defined. Deeply concerned with Communist successes in guerrilla "wars of liberation," President Kennedy directed the Army to build up the Special Forces to deal with wars of that kind.

"Pure military skill is not enough," Mr. Kennedy wrote in 1962. "A full spectrum of military, para-military and civil action must be blended to produce success. The enemy uses economic and political warfare, propaganda and naked military aggression in an endless combination to oppose a free choice of government, and suppress the rights of the individual by terror, by subversion

Editor's Note — This is the first of a series of columns dealing with the philosophy of the "rational man" which will be appearing on this page on a weekly basis. The writer is a student in the School of Journalism.

and by force of arms. To win in this struggle, our officers and men must understand and combine the political, economic and civil actions with skilled military efforts in the execution of this mission."

A rapid expansion of the Green Berets followed and with it came younger recruits — including many blacks — who brought to the operation new attitudes and new philosophies.

Today, a State Department officer assigned to the Kennedy Institute at Bragg — James Hataway — calls them "the most intellectual military men in America . . . you can even find, once in a while, around here, New Left types . . . The stuff they teach is damned good."

Nevertheless, the Special Forces still evoke dark and menacing images in the minds of many people. Individually, they are every general's ideal soldier — tough, nerveless, superbly trained. In the course of a demonstration of Special Forces techniques a few weeks ago, a flabby delegation of officers from Latin American countries cringed at the hand-to-hand combat exhibition put on for their benefit. It was too rough and too realistic for their tastes.

Another fear, sometimes expressed in the civilian community, is that the Special Forces are not susceptible to the ordinary controls and restraints on

military men.

Suppose, one civilian in the government authorized last week, a Special Forces "A" Team (two officers, 10 enlisted men) dropped into the hills of, say, Chile and organized a 1,500-man guerrilla force. "Can you imagine," he asked, "all the hell they could raise."

In part, fears of this kind are traced back to World War II, when the Special Forces operated with the CIA in the old OSS. And the suspicion remains in some quarters that a "special relationship" continues to exist between the CIA and the Green Berets.

In the current assassination case in Vietnam, there have been widespread reports of mutual involvement of CIA and Special Forces personnel.

That any "special relationship" does exist, is uniformly denied by Special Forces commanders, including Gen. Flanagan. But it is a fact that there have been and still are relationships of some kind between the two groups.

The CIA did the original recruiting and training of which the Special Forces now control. The CIA maintains a "liaison officer" at the Special Forces headquarters at Ft. Bragg. Special Forces officers reported regularly to CIA officials for "debriefings" during the American intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965.

The Egoist Papers

Diana Goldenberg

Editor's Note — This is the first of a series of columns dealing with the philosophy of the "rational man" which will be appearing on this page on a weekly basis. The writer is a student in the School of Journalism.

AN INTRODUCTION

Prepare for the revolution this column will bring. It will be a revolution in ideas. It will be directed toward expressing the position of the rational man, the egoist.

The egoist is one who uses his faculty of reason. Never placing any consideration higher than reality, he never attempts to know reality by any means other than his mind. His moral standard is man's life; what furthers man's life is good, and what hinders or negates it is evil. The egoist regards man as a hero, and would never betray his life by denying the rights of any other man.

In this column I will discuss various topics using as standard and theme the kind of man described in the preceding paragraph. I will view man as he is in terms of what he ought to be. And every man ought to be an egoist, a totally selfish person, an individual who regards his judgment as his final authority. That is the nature of man.

This column's revolution will draw battle lines in journalism. It will challenge every political columnist who assumes that man should share his property with other men, and who regards individual freedom as the residue of waning libertarianism.

It will challenge every philosophical columnist who accepts as given the fact that man is the butt of a huge cosmic joke, with that cosmos in a perpetual flow. And it will challenge every art critic who lauds works that epitomize this view. It will challenge those columnists whose purposes are not this explicit, but who write about whatever idea happens to swim before their tired eyes.

Prepare for this revolution. Activate your minds and consider all that you read in this column. Prepare to hear a voice that — with few exceptions — has never been heard. It is the voice of a totally selfish individual, whose mind is his sole guide to survival. "The Egoist Papers" is coming. Be prepared to see what you could be.

An opening at the university

By ART BUCHWALD

WASHINGTON — My friend Rory has a boy 18 years old, who was turned down for admission by four colleges. On his fifth try he received a letter from a university asking him if he would come for an interview.

The man behind the desk asked, "How do you like the school?"

"Great. Just great."

"Do you see any way we could improve it?"

"Well, I only got here an hour ago, but I'm sure there are many ways that the school could be improved."

"I like that," the man said. "How do you get along with students?"

"Just fine, I guess. I mean, I've always gotten along with them well."

"No generation gap trouble then?"

"None that I know of."

"Do you like meeting people?"

"I suppose so. I'm an extrovert at heart."

"Do you like to entertain?"

"No sir, I don't like to entertain at all."

I keep my nose to the grindstone."

For the first time the man behind the desk seemed disappointed. "That's too

bad."

Rory's son reacted immediately. "Of course, if you want me to entertain, I'd be glad to. Heck, I used to give parties at home all the time."

"Are you any good at raising money?"

"I don't think so. I mean, I can always get a sawbuck off my old man."

"I was talking about big money," the man said.

"I can get up the tuition, if that's what you mean."

"I mean big, big money."

"Hey, what's the heck kind of school is this?"

"Well," said the man behind the desk. "I believe I'd better level with you. We don't have an opening for our freshman class."

"Then what did you waste my time for?" Rory's son asked angrily as he got up.

"But we do have an opening in the school."

"As what?"

"President of the university."

"You want me to be president of the university?"

"Why not? It's a way of getting into



LAPP Head Starts Action to Postpone Renewal Hearing

See Related Story Page 5

The head of a local business men's group opposed to federal urban renewal said Thursday that he was taking steps to make good his threat to delay a public hearing on Iowa City's proposed renewal project.

John B. Wilson Sr., head of Legal Action for Property Protection (LAPP), said LAPP's lawyers were drawing up a court petition to delay the hearing, but added that he had no idea when the petition would be submitted to the courts.

Wilson told the City Council at its formal meeting Tuesday night that if the Council passed a series of 19 resolutions to prepare the renewal project for a public hearing and federal approval, LAPP would seek a court or-

der to delay the hearing.

He told the Council he wanted the hearing delayed so his group could initiate a court petition to have three councilmen, Robert H. Lind Sr., Robert (Doc) Connell and Mayor Loren Hickerson, cited for contempt of court for voting on the resolutions.

Some members of LAPP were among a group of 20 downtown businessmen that two years ago initiated legal action that delayed the renewal program for a year and a half.

That series of court fights ended in March with an Iowa Supreme Court ruling that declared invalid all renewal action taken by the Council because it was ruled, three councilmen — Connell, Lind and Hickerson — had property interests in the renewal area.

A law passed by the Iowa General Assembly in April now apparently permits the Council to reinstate the same renewal action that the Supreme Court had declared void. That was the purpose of the 19 resolutions that the Council approved Tuesday, despite Wilson's threat. Connell abstained from the vote.

Wilson said he would seek a contempt of court charge against Hickerson and Lind for their votes on the resolutions on the grounds that a clause in the same law that the Council used as legal grounds for reinstating the project would make the reinstatement vote illegal.

That clause says that the law was passed "to legalize . . . those projects in Iowa not judicially declared void prior to the effective date of the act."

Before the resolutions were voted on, City Atty. Jay Homann told the Council that, in his opinion, "the present councilmen do not have, under the new statute, any conflict which would prevent them from enacting the form resolutions."

The council has also scheduled calls for receiving construction bids Oct. 2 and for awarding a contract for construction Oct. 7.

The lot is scheduled for completion Nov. 15.

City Prepares To Speed Up Parking Lot

Iowa City's City Council has scheduled a special, official session for 4 p.m. Monday — the usual time for the Council's informal session — to award a contract for demolition of buildings on the planned parking lot site across from the Civic Center.

City officials will accept bids for the demolition work Friday.

Construction is expected to start on the lot when demolition is completed.

Council members plan to adopt a resolution at their Sept. 16 meeting approving specifications and authorizing advertising for bids to do surface construction of the lot.

The council has also scheduled calls for receiving construction bids Oct. 2 and for awarding a contract for construction Oct. 7.

The lot is scheduled for completion Nov. 15.

Officials Fear Decline In Semester Enrollment

With that helter skelter called registration less than a week away, University administrators are keeping their fingers crossed.

Both the \$185 increase per semester in tuition rates and potential students' difficulties in obtaining bank loans have University administrators concerned that many students may not be back this fall, according to Dean of Admissions Walter Cox.

Cox is still optimistic, however, that enrollment will match earlier estimates of 20,123 — an increase of 617 students over last year's 19,506 enrollment.

Cox did say, however, that University administrators feared that many students who "hoped over the summer that something would work out" on the bank loan situation may be unable to come back.

Thus far Congress has failed to complete action on a bill which would increase the permissible interest rates on bank charges on federally guaranteed student loans.

Present interest rates are 7 percent and the loans are repayable over a 10 year period.

Iowa City banks are not making loans at the present rate, Cox said, because many bankers take the position that in the tight-money, high-interest market they can't afford to tie up their money for 10 years at 7 percent.

Registration begins next Wednesday. Classes start Sept. 15.

Parking Permits For Faculty, Staff Needed Sept. 10

All faculty and staff members who wish to have parking permits for the 1967-70 school year must have obtained a new permit and placed it in their car windows by Sept. 10, according to Director of Parking Lot Operations John Dooley.

Those faculty and staff members who have 1968-69 parking permits but no 1969-70 permits will not be able to use campus parking lots after Sept. 10, Dooley said.

Dooley also said his office regretted the action, but that because of changes in parking procedures approved by the student-faculty committee on campus parking and security last spring, this action was necessary.

STATE EMPLOYMENT UP — DES MOINES (AP) — Some 39,500 Iowans were unemployed on July 1, state officials said Thursday.

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AT THE

AIRLINER

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and Blue

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TOMORROW NIGHT



Classroom Destroyed

The interior of a portable classroom at the Justin Study Elementary School in Fort Wayne, Ind., was destroyed by arson Thursday. Police say they think the incident is related to turmoil in the city schools, which have been plagued by boycotts since the Ft. Wayne Ministerial Alliance began efforts to balance the races in the schools.

— AP Wirephoto

Rail Inspector Blames State For Increased Rail Violations

DES MOINES (AP) — A lone rail inspector and his secretary are saddled with the chore of keeping an eye on 5,000 miles of Iowa railroad track, a dilemma that, coupled with a lack of funds, is causing railroad regulations in the state to lag.

This was the message State Commerce Commissioner Dick Witt passed along Thursday to a legislative subcommittee studying the commission's stand on railway safety in Iowa.

Witt, and representatives of major railroads, told the subcommittee that additional money and more employees were needed more than changes in the law.

Witt said that in recent years the Iowa Legislature has heaped more attention on the utilities division of the commerce commission than it has on the railroads.

While utility regulation has become glamorous, Witt said, rail regulation has backslid to the point at which its appropriate for this year is only \$17,000.

"To get down to the practical aspects, we have one man and his secretary overseeing 5,000 miles of track," said Witt, explaining that Iowa has the fifth largest amount of rail trackage in the nation.

Backing the commerce commission's stance was Michael Hicklin, a representative of the Iowa Railway Committee.

"They have ample authority now," Hicklin said. "The one

thing that has to be done is to give them necessary funds to administer the laws that are on the books right now."

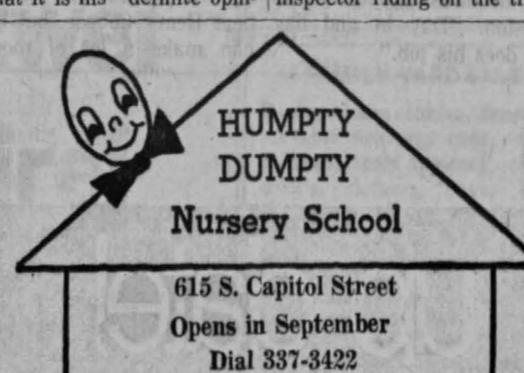
Regarding safety at railroad crossings, Hicklin told the lawmakers that motorists are to blame for most of the accidents, not the railroads.

Ray said U.S. Transportation Secretary John Volpe told him that the government is considering its first regulations on railroad roadbeds, axles and wheels.

And, said Ray, Volpe also assured him his department will notify Iowa before further shipments of phosgene are made.

The governor also said that Chicago and North Western Railroad officials have assured him that if more shipments are made they will be willing to take precautions beyond present federal requirements.

Those precautions may include empty cars in front and behind the phosgene cars, an extra caboose loaded with decontamination supplies, and an Iowa Commerce Commission inspector riding on the train.



School Wage Crisis Delays Fall Classes

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Teacher strikes are keeping classrooms closed in scores of communities in New England and the Midwest, extending summer vacations for more than 200,000 children. The key issue is wages.

In Michigan, 6,000 teachers were off the job in 25 districts and 147,000 pupils stayed home. Forty thousand children were out of school in a dozen Illinois districts.

New England had teacher troubles in New Bedford, Mass., Manchester, N.H., and Norwalk, New Britain, New London and Woodstock, Conn.

Teachers in East Haven, Conn., returned to classrooms in the face of a court order.

In Rhode Island, teachers in North Providence reached tentative contract agreement but schools were not scheduled to open until Friday.

Fewer than half the Manchester city schools opened Thursday, as striking teachers asked the New Hampshire Supreme Court to bar a lower court from ordering them back to work. The strike came after aldermen cut \$600 from a negotiated pay scale.

Settlement prospects varied in the Midwest. In a district serving 10 Chicago suburbs, teachers voted Wednesday night to return to work for 30 days pending court-supervised negotiations. But in Granite City, Ill., near St. Louis, Mo., 650 teachers have been out for a week and no negotiations are scheduled.

Teachers in the Youngstown, Ohio suburb of Struthers struck Tuesday, blocking the opening for 3,300 pupils. Two unions were demanding a \$1,000 annual increase to \$6,600 with corresponding boosts for higher pay grades.

The Struthers Board of Education asked the courts to order the teachers back to work, and a hearing was set for Friday.

In Howland Township, north of Youngstown, 150 teachers boycotted for a day Wednesday, but classes were held for the 5,341 pupils, with parents and supervisors helping the 40 teachers who showed up. The teachers accepted an agreement providing a \$400 pay hike to a starting salary of \$6,400 and were back in classes Thursday.

The school board in Superior, Wis., said it can't find the money to meet demands of teachers who walked out

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there. About 7,500 pupils were sent home Wednesday. Teachers began picketing Tuesday for a 7 per cent salary increase.

At Whiting, Ind., junior and senior high schools were closed by a strike for a 6.2 per cent pay increase. About 600 pupils were affected with negotiations declared at an impasse.

Teachers in western Pennsylvania were striking on demands for amnesty from penalties incurred in a 22-day strike last spring, and to pave the way for wage increases won in the strike.

Local boards say law forbids granting amnesty, but the Pennsylvania State Education

Association said an emergency law passed by the state legislature last December allows amnesty.

In some areas strikes were narrowly averted and in others there was still time to negotiate.

Schools were closed for other reasons in areas affected by Hurricane Camille. Classes in ravaged coastal districts of Mississippi and Louisiana will not open until at least Oct. 1.

The hurricane caused more than 14 million damage to schools in those two states and Virginia. The Virginia schools are expected to open next week. Some 65,000 pupils and 2,400 teachers are involved in the three states.

Scott Takes Over As Ev Recovers

WASHINGTON (AP) — Portly, pipe-smoking Hugh D. Scott wasted no time Thursday in taking over as acting Senate Republican Leader. But he says his only aim is to "keep the shop open for Ev until he gets back."

"Our intention is to keep the shop going and to pass on the leadership unimpaired when he returns," said the 68-year-old Pennsylvanian when asked how he views his duties as a stand-in for the ailing Everett M.

Dirksen of Illinois.

Dirksen, 73, underwent surgery for lung cancer Tuesday and is expected to remain in the hospital from four to six weeks and at home recuperating for several more weeks.

A spokesman for Dirksen said the senator continued to improve Thursday. Mrs. Dirksen visited him at Walter Reed Army Hospital in the morning.

The illness removed the administration's chief legislative lieutenant at a time when criti-

cal bills are backing up fast. Despite this and the fact that Dirksen is considered a conservative and Scott a liberal-moderate, early indications are that it will be business as usual for the Senate GOP at least for the time being.

One of the imponderable factors — but one which some Republicans senators feel it is indecent to discuss right now — is that no one can be sure when or even whether Dirksen will be back.

Although he has suffered heart trouble and the lung disease emphysema for several years, the Illinois senator has displayed remarkable recuperative powers.

Scott appears to be intent on holding the party together and on carrying out Dirksen's wishes.

"I spoke to his office three times yesterday and I asked to see him as soon as I can," Scott told newsmen Thursday.

HER SEXELLENCY



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TONITE and TOMORROW NITE

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- SUPER BURGER
- STEAK BURGER

MR. QUICK!

JUKE BOX ★ INSIDE SEATING ★ HIGH CHAIRS ★ CORALVILLE 218 WEST

**The Rookies Take the Lead—**

Grier Jones (left) and Bob Menne (right), are tied with five under par 65s today for the early lead after the opening round of the \$100,000 Michigan Golf Classic. Both Jones, a 23-year-old from Wichita, Kan., and Menne, a 27-year-old from Andover, Mass., have been on the pro tour less than a year.

—AP Wirephoto

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when they played the
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It's been a while, right?
Well, then you're like a
lot of us.

It seems that many of us
are too grown-up to get
excited about things like the
Star-Spangled Banner any
more.

You could almost say
that patriotism makes us feel
embarrassed.

Besides, it's hard to really
feel patriotic when you
hear so much about how this
country is falling apart.

But, of course, America
still has a Bill of Rights.

And free elections.

An incredibly high stand-

ard of living.

And a free enterprise
system that lets you hitch
your wagon to any star you
want.

And plenty of other things
you can't find anywhere
else in this world.

Know what? Looking at it
that way, America deserves
a lot more credit than it's
been getting.

Take stock in America
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One of the best ways to
give this country the support
it deserves is to buy U.S.
Savings Bonds.

They strengthen the coun-
try so that it's better pre-
pared to solve its problems.

And they happen to be one
of the best ways to provide
for your own welfare.

The interest is exempt
from state and local income
taxes. And you don't have
to pay Federal tax until you
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Plan where you work. Or at
your bank.

I'll give you a good
feeling.

And a perfect excuse for
getting goose bumps the
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play the Star-
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If they're lost, stolen, or
destroyed, we replace 'em.

World Tennis Circuit Planned As Rain Delays U.S. Open

FOREST HILLS, N.Y. (AP)—Tournament tennis players used the second day's rainout of the U.S. Open Thursday to disclose grandiose plans of a worldwide circuit, similar to that in golf, and then ran into an immediate snag.

It looked like the PGA golf war all over again, in white pants.

John Newcombe of Australia, chairman of an organization known as the International Tennis Players Association (ITPA), called a special press conference at a midtown hotel to announce a \$50,000-added open tournament in Philadelphia next winter to be run by the players themselves.

"It will be the ITPA Championships, the PGA of tennis," Newcombe said. The place is the Spectrum in Philadelphia. The date, Feb. 2-8. The contestants,

according to Newcombe, "72 of the world's greatest players."

Newsmen leaving the meeting ran into George MacCall, director of the National Tennis League, registering in the hotel lobby.

"Are your boys in on this deal?" MacCall was asked.

"I wasn't even invited to the press conference; I know nothing about it," MacCall replied. "Our players are definitely not committed."

Asked if MacCall's players, who include six of the best in

the world, would go ahead with plans for the new circuit, Newcombe and a small cordon of other players insisted that they would go ahead with plans for the Philadelphia event, an indoor tournament which they hoped to develop into another leg of the Grand Slam. The slam now consists of the Australian, French, Wimbledon and U.S. championships.

"Laver and other players of the National League assured us they will play," said Charlie Pasarell, U.S. Davis Cup player who serves as vice chairman of the players' group.

However, MacCall, as director of the National League, calls the shots. His players compete where he says.

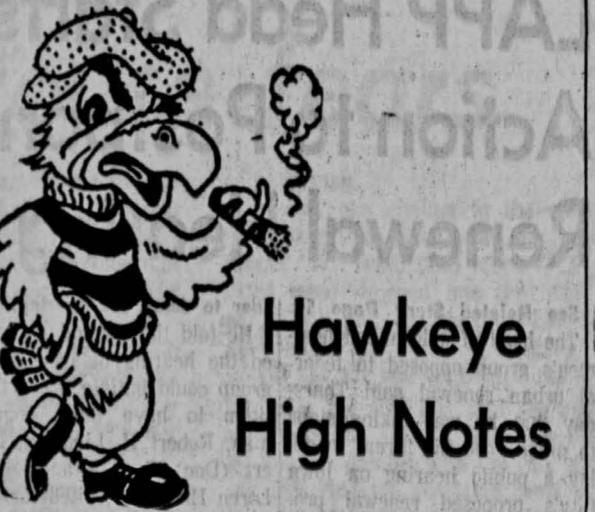
The same is true of Bob Briner of the rival World Championship Tennis, Inc., which includes such players as Newcombe, Tony Roche, Dennis Ralston, Marty Riessen, Roger Taylor and Ray Moore. But Briner is reported favorable to the venture. He could not be reached for comment.

In the Philadelphia tournament, which the players hope to duplicate elsewhere, the players pick who may compete, make the seedings and even, if necessary, umpire the matches and call the lines.

Steady rain prevented play

in the U.S. Open for the second straight day and forced postponement of the men's final until Monday.

If the skies clear — and there is no guarantee of it — the women's two semifinal matches, a fourth round match in the men's singles and three quarterfinals will be staged today.

**Hawkeye High Notes**

By MIKE SLUTSKY

Sports Editor

Iowa Football Coach Ray Nagel put the Hawkeyes through another 45 minute scrimmage Thursday afternoon and termed the workout "very lethargic and sluggish."

Nagel said that the defense looked much better than it had the previous day but added that the offense was very ragged.

Nagel said that the defensive secondary, one of the Hawkeyes' key worries, looked much better Thursday than it had shown before. Nagel is still not set on any combination in the defensive backfield and is keeping close watch on the eight or nine candidates shooting for the four starting berths.

No new injuries have cropped up lately in the Hawks' camp. Sophomore split end Don Osby is out of action with a muscle pull, the same type of injury currently sidelining Bill Sheeder, 215-pound junior who has been playing at fullback.

When asked if the squad had progressed as rapidly as he had hoped, Nagel said, "They never quite progress as quickly as you expect. You always hope that they'll be farther advanced than they are. The team is in pretty good shape but we still have an awful lot of work to do."

Three Iowa football players have been nominated for the 1969 Big 10 academic team. They are junior tight end Ray Manning of Wichita Falls, Tex., junior wingback Kerry Reardon of Kansas City and sophomore defensive back Steve Penny of Geneseo, Ill.

Based on a 4.0 grade point scale, Manning has a GPA of 2.8, Reardon has a GPA of 2.9 and Penny has a GPA of 3.2.

All three are currently listed with Hawkeye No. 1 team in pre-season drills.

Iowa's football opener with Oregon State Sept. 20 at Iowa Stadium has been designated a knothole game. Athletic Business Manager Francis (Buz) Graham has announced.

Students through high school age will be able to purchase \$2 tickets to the special knothole section the day of the game.

Iowa assistant football coaches Bud Tynes and Wayne Fontes will scout the Hawkeyes' opening football opponent, Oregon State, in its game with UCLA Sept. 13.

Other Iowa scouting assignments will go to Frank Gilliam (Washington State, Purdue and Indiana), Lynn Stiles (Arizona, Michigan State and Michigan), and Ted Lawrence (Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois).

The Iowa Hawkeye basketball team will meet St. John's in the first round of the Rainbow basketball classic in Hawaii, it has been announced. Should the Hawks get past their first test, they have a good chance of trying to put the defensive clamps on Pete Maravich, whose Louisiana State team plays an armed service club in the same bracket.

Teams in the other bracket are San Francisco, Drake, Hawaii and Yale. The tournament starts Dec. 26 and runs through Dec. 30.

Injuries Only Fear Of Chiefs' Coach

KANSAS CITY (AP)—The one thing coach Hank Stram admits fearing — injury — already has struck his Kansas City Chiefs at a spot where it hurts.

The Chiefs, expected to batte

the Oakland Raiders again for the Western Division championship of the American Football League, lost tight end Reg Carolan to knee surgery in late August.

Carolan's less not only weakened the Chiefs' line depth, but also spoiled one of Stram's prime experiments.

"Injuries could hurt us, just as they can hurt any team," Stram said when the Chiefs launched summer drills. "We feel we are a solid football team, and definitely will be improved over last year."

En route to a 12-2 regular season record and a tie with Oakland for the divisional championship, Stram had to do more than his share of patchwork to keep the Chiefs on course.

When injuries to pass receivers Otis Taylor and Gloster Richardson grounded the Chiefs' passing attack, Stram revived the straight-T formation, employing two tight ends. The Chiefs whipped the Raiders, 24-10, as Len Dawson threw the ball only three times.

Richardson is healthy again and Taylor is slowly regaining his form, although a groin injury has continued to hamper him. Frank Pitts, the split end, emerged in 1968 as a top receiving threat.

That leaves tight end as the offensive problem spot.

Stram moved Fred Arbanas, seven-year regular, to offensive tackle and installed Carolan as No. 1 tight end as backup man.

However, when Carolan was lost, Stram was forced to return Arbanas to tight end. Curtis McClinton has not come along quickly enough and rookies Mickey McCarty and Morris Stroud are not ready.

Arbanas, once one of the AFL's finest tight ends, lost an eye in an accident in 1964 and his pass reception total has declined each succeeding year.

Majors' Scoreboard

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

W L Pct. GB

Chicago 84 59 .563 —

New York 77 58 .579 5

Pittsburgh 71 63 .553 10½

St. Louis 72 63 .553 11

Philadelphia 52 79 .406 28

Montreal 41 95 .301 42½

West

San Francisco 76 59 .563

Los Angeles 74 59 .556 1

Cincinnati 73 55 .553 1½

Atlanta 72 63 .549 9

Houston 70 66 .522 16

San Diego 40 95 .296 36

xLate game not included

Thursday's Results

Los Angeles at San Diego, N

Wednesday's Late Results

Los Angeles 5, New York 4

Philadelphia 9, San Diego 1

Probable Pitchers

Philadelphia, Jackson (13-13) and Seaver (17-7) and McAndrew (6-5), 2, twi-

ght.

Atlanta, F. Niekro (17-12) at Cincinnati, Morris (16-5), 2, twi-

San Francisco, Perry (6-11) at Chicago, Holtzman (16-8), 2, twi-

Montreal, Reed (6-4) at St. Louis, Bries (13-11), N

Los Angeles, Running (12-9) at San Diego, J. Niekro (7-13), N

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

Baltimore 90 44 .679

Detroit 79 57 .581 13½

Washington 72 62 .537 19½

St. Louis 71 66 .518 22½

New York 67 67 .500 24½

Cleveland 52 82 .397 38½

West

xMinnesota 82 52 .612 —

Oakland 75 58 .584 6½

California 76 58 .424 25

xKansas City 54 66 .403 28

Chicago 52 66 .402 28

xSeattle 50 88 .376 31½

xLate game not included

Thursday's Results

Baltimore 5, Detroit 4

Minnesota at Oakland, N

Chicago at California, N

Kansas City at Seattle, N

Probable Pitchers

New York, Stottlemyre (18-11) and Bahnsen (8-13) at Cleveland, McDowell (15-8) and Ellsworth (6-6), 2, twi-

Kansas City, Butler (7-9) at Seattle, Baber (10-11), N

Minnesota, Chance (10-12) at Oakland, Hunter (9-13), N

Chicago, Horlen (10-14) at California, Murphy (7-13), N

Washington, Boswell (11-5) at Boston, Reardon (6-10), N

Baltimore,

