

Snow Here . . .



**If You Can't Reach It,
The Law's Long
Arm Can**

Mrs. Robert Powers, G, Iowa City, parked her car Monday on Washington Street near the Engineering Building and found herself cut off from the parking meter by a tall, stocking-soaking drift. To keep the law's long arm away, however, Mrs. Powers, bootless and dauntless, braved the drift and plugged her meter.

— Photo by Rick Greenawalt

The Daily Iowan

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Iowa City, Iowa 52240—Tuesday, December 30, 1969

Snow Cripples Eastern U.S.



A Schoharie County farm is cut off from roads and buried in drifts 15 feet high Monday after a record-breaking snowfall in Eastern New York. Throughout the Eastern United States, cities and rural areas alike were subject to the severe weather. More snow is forecast for the area. This air view was taken from a Civil Air Patrol plane that is used to locate stranded homes and travelers.

— AP Wirephoto

More Snow Expected In Region

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Cold, weary and down to its last two snowplows, North Adams, Mass., struggled Monday to dig out from one of its worst snowstorms in memory. In varying degrees, the same plight afflicted dozens of communities in the Northeast.

"And now they're saying more snow may be on the way," said North Adams Mayor James F. Cleary. "My God, I don't know what we're going to do with it. We don't have any place to put it."

The small northeast Massachusetts city was buried under six feet of snow by the time the storm tailed off to flurries Monday.

New York and New England reported at least 20 deaths from auto accidents, heart attacks while snow shoveling and other causes related to the storm that first hit the region last week.

Wind whipped up drifts as high as 30 feet in some areas of the Northeast Monday. Families were marooned in some communities as well as in the countryside. Several ice-choked New England rivers were at or near flood stage but are now receding.

The new snow Cleary referred to could come from a storm gathering in the Midwest.

"It's still too early to say how severely it's going to affect us," said Oscar Tannenbaum, chief meteorologist at the Boston Weather Bureau. "But if it follows the usual pattern, it could clobber us before midweek."

North Adams had 20 inches of snow on the ground when the holiday storm damped on another 50.

"Crisis?" said Cleary. "You bet it's a crisis. We're down to two plows — the rest have broken down. Everybody's dead on their feet."

The North Adams Fire Department rigged a toboggan to carry hose to locations fire trucks could not reach.

"If we don't get the city opened up before this new storm strikes, it's really going to be tough," said Wallace Kanopka, acting city engineer.

"We usually have 15 pieces of snow removal equipment on the line, but we've been working them so long and so hard this week that 13 of these have broken down. We've got men working around the clock to get them back into service, but everybody's exhausted."

In New York State, thousands of rescue workers in airplanes and snowmobiles searched for stranded travelers and families as the eastern part of the state wallowed in drifts.

Snowmobiles hauled emergency supplies to dozens of homes as efforts continued to open roads. In rural areas of Central New York, snow vehicles transported doctors and nurses to hospitals. Albany sharply restricted traffic into the city, except for food, fuel and medical vehicles.

The snow gave 17,000 New York State government employees an extension of their long Christmas weekend. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller agreed to let them stay home to minimize traffic problems.

Drifts isolated all of parts of some rural communities. Carlisle, west of Albany, was cut off by drifts 10 to 15 feet high on all approach roads. In Syracuse, Louis F. DuBois, 72, was killed when an icicle fell from the roof of his home and hit his head.

Snarled traffic on snow-clogged streets in several cities kept expectant mothers from reaching hospitals for delivery. One baby was delivered by policemen in the Albany suburb of Delmar. Attendants delivered another when their ambulance was blocked in Troy by a snowbound truck.

In Vermont, where Gov. Deane C. Davis declared a state of emergency Sunday, National Guardsmen helped with plowing and rescue efforts. But it was frustrating.

Dairy farmers in Vermont were especially hard hit. Some in the Newbury area dumped their milk because tankers couldn't get in to pick it up.

Flooding was another problem brought on the storm in coastal areas, but it was reined greatly by Monday afternoon and thousands of families displaced by overflowing rivers and streams began returning to their homes.

Widespread power and telephone failures triggered by the storm also were declared largely under control Monday and repair crews were working around the clock to restore lingering outages.

Some towns had been without power or telephone service for two days, and at least one — New Salem in western Massachusetts — still was without either Monday evening.

. . . And There

City Recommends Wording Change— Zoning Change Proposed

The City Council Monday referred a proposal to change the wording of a city zoning classification back to the Planning and Zoning Commission.

The Commission will recommend to the Council any changes that should be made.

A change in the wording of the classification is being proposed to allow Westinghouse Learning Corporation to build a research center near the State Highway 1-Interstate 80 interchange.

The corporation had initially requested an M1 (light industry) classification for the building site, but the Planning and Zoning Commission granted a C2 classification to prevent the area from being used for light industry by developers who might later build in the area.

The city planning staff had recommended zoning the area CH, but the Commission said it feared that if the area weren't zoned C2, the firm would not build the center in Iowa City.

The C2 classification allows all types of commercial establishments but doesn't allow light industry. The CH classification allows commercial establishments, but it differs from C2 in that CH does not allow such things as used car lots and public garages.

The firm wasn't happy with the CH or C2 classification, according to Philip A. Leff, lawyer for the firm, because it feared some future City Council might strictly interpret the CH or C2 classification and say the research center was

a light industry in violation of the ordinance.

City Manager Frank Smiley recommended that the wording of the CH classification be changed to include the kinds of operations involved in a research center.

The Planning and Zoning Commission will make its recommendations in time for the Council to change the ordinance by early February, according to City Atty. Jay Honohan.

In another matter, the Council deferred a vote on leasing "air-space" to Duane Bolton, a local developer, until the Council could see the terms of the lease.

The Council will again take up the matter at an organizational meeting at 11 a.m. Friday.

Bolton had received permission from the city to lease air-space — the space that overhangs city property, principally sidewalks — along Linn Street, beginning at Washington Street and extending south for a half-block. Bolton says he intends to construct on that

block a building that would overhang the sidewalk on the Linn Street side by six feet.

The Council balked Monday at agreeing to enter into a lease with Bolton until it could be decided whether to charge Bolton a fixed yearly rent or to charge him a fee pegged to a sliding scale based on cost of living index, average rent in the area or Bolton's income from renting space in the new building.

The Council plans to iron out the rent question at Friday's meeting.

Honohan told the Council that Bolton's lawyers had asked him Monday morning to include in the lease a provision for leasing space underneath the sidewalks as well as above them.

Honohan said Bolton planned to place heating and ice-melting equipment under the sidewalks.

The Council decided not to include the under-sidewalk rights provision in the air-rights lease because several local firms already use space under city sidewalks for storage at no charge.

Atomic Group Disputes Cancer Report

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) contradicted Monday assertions by two of its own scientists that the nation faces an increased cancer threat unless radiation-protection standards for peaceful uses of atomic energy are raised drastically.

The AEC, in a special report, termed the conclusions of the two men scientifically questionable and declared they had failed to "make a case for revision of radiation-protection standards."

The two scientists are Drs. John W. Gofman and Arthur R. Tamplin of the AEC-supported Lawrence Radiation Laboratory of the University of California at Livermore.

Gofman is internationally known as one of the three co-discoverers in 1942 of the important nuclear fuel, uranium-233.

In a recent report to a Senate subcommittee on air and water pollution, the Californians contended that a minimum of 16,000 additional cases of cancer may occur annually in the United States unless the radiation-protection standards are changed.

They called for "the earliest possible revision downward, by at least a factor of tenfold, of the allowable radiation dose to the population from peaceful atomic energy activities."

Their call brought independent investigations of their claims by three federal agencies — the AEC, the Federal Radiation Council, and the Radiological Health Division of the Welfare Department.

Monday's report by the AEC is the first detailed response.

Rusk Gets University Post Over Maddox Opposition

ATLANTA (AP) — Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk was approved by the State Board of Regents to a \$45,000-a-year teaching post at the University of Georgia Monday despite some opposition, including that of Gov. Lester Maddox.

Rusk's confirmation as professor of international law came on a 9-4 vote by the Board. Rusk, a native of Cherokee County, Ga., immediately accepted the position, effective next September. At present he is a fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation and has an office in Washington.

The controversy that raged over Rusk's nomination for several weeks continues to swirl.

"I'm telling you, the fight is just beginning," said Roy V. Harris, a member of the Board from Augusta and leader of the Rusk opposition.

He declined to say what steps he will take but pointed out the position is renewable yearly.

"We don't think he's qualified," Harris said. "I've been on the Board 17 years, and this is the first time we've ever been offered a broken-down politician for a teaching position in the University System of Georgia."

The Board, which supervises the state's

system of higher education, met for nearly two hours behind closed doors to consider Rusk's appointment.

Rusk, who will receive \$25,000 annually from the state and \$20,000 from an unidentified foundation, will make more than University Pres. Fred Davison, the man who nominated him for the teaching job. Davison receives \$36,500.

Rusk was secretary of state under the late President John F. Kennedy and former President Lyndon B. Johnson.

His daughter, Margaret Elizabeth

Rusk, married a black man, Guy Gibson Smith, in September, 1967. It was Rusk's politics, considered too liberal by many in Georgia, and the marriage of his daughter that produced much of the opposition and controversy over his becoming a Georgia professor.

Rusk is a graduate of Davidson College in North Carolina. He studied philosophy, politics and economics at St. John's College, Oxford, England. He also studied at German universities and taught at Mills College in Oakland, Calif.

2-Prong U.S. Policy for Asia Seen

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States will be pursuing tandem policies in the decade of the 1970s of building its alliance with Japan and seeking better relations with Communist China.

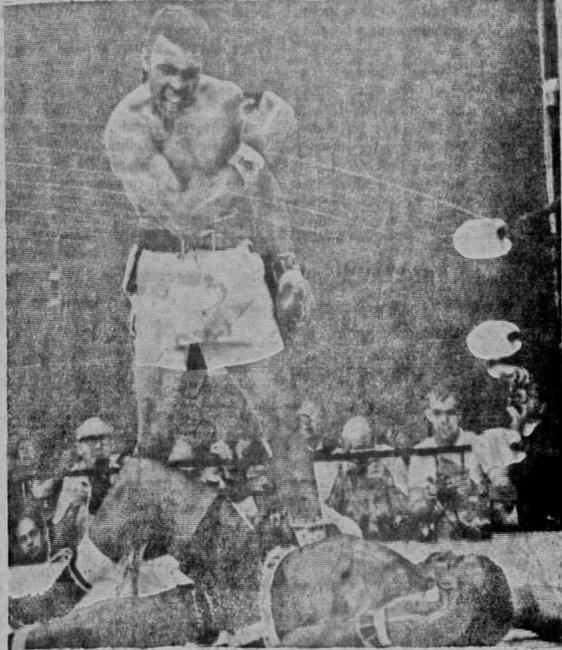
Both courses of action are geared to the time when the Vietnam war will have receded from its present level of violence into either an informal peace or a negotiated settlement.

The U.S. policy toward Japan was set as early as March, when the decision was reached by President Nixon on the advice of the National Security Council to return Okinawa to Japan by 1972, high

White House advisers say. As for Communist China, the Nixon administration is looking for a restoration first of dialogue between the two nations, which ambassadorial-level meetings at Warsaw have made possible.

It already has been made clear to the Chinese Communist leadership, sources say, that actions, not ideologies, will be the basis for U.S. policy. So far American policy makers have trod softly with Peking. They say they do not want to overload the circuit. But there is hope here that an improved relationship may evolve.

Another Gate



Controversial Cassius

His name was Cassius Clay, otherwise Mohammed Ali, and he was a controversial figure in and out of the ring. Here he screams at challenger Sonny Liston, whom he flattened in a title bout in Maine.

— AP Wirephoto

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Nationwide Teach-in on environment set

Open Letter to the College Students of America.

Plans are now well underway for a nationwide Teach-In next spring, Wednesday, April 22, on the grave crisis facing the quality of the environment and the quality of life in America today. A national headquarters and staff to organize, coordinate and service this effort is now established in Washington. The address is Room 600, 2100 "M" Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20037.

The aim of the National Teach-In is to encourage students across the country to take the initiative in organizing April 22 environmental teach-ins on their campuses, and associated efforts in their communities. Successful teach-ins on all campuses on the same day will have a dramatic impact on the environmental conscience of the nation. They will be immensely effective as an educational effort in arousing public opinion concerning necessary steps to protect our environment and establish quality on a par with quantity as a goal of American life.

There is no question that in the long run, the environmental challenge is the greatest faced by mankind. Distinguished scientific authorities have been warning for years that mankind is rapidly destroying the very habitat on which he depends for his survival.

In addition, population continues to increase worldwide — while scientists warn that we may have already passed sustainable population levels. All across the country, and worldwide, increasing numbers of citizens are voicing the same intense concern as has been so eloquently expressed by the ecologists and other environmentalists.

Yet, many are still not aware of the environmental problems being created by our advancing technology. Federally-financed projects — such as the supersonic transport plane — raise grave questions about possible new environmental dangers. Many respected scientists and national leaders have indicated that although some positive steps have been taken, toxic, persistent pesticides are still accumulating in the world environment, wreaking destruction on fish and wildlife — and threatening man himself. Is the price we pay for these products in terms of their effect upon our environment worth the benefits we obtain from them?

The pollution of our rivers and lakes, and of the air in our urban areas continues to accelerate. Suburban sprawl continues to destroy vast scenic and recreational resources, with little heed being given to plans to create workable environments. And the millions trapped in our urban and rural ghettos continue to suffer the worst of the massive air, water, land and noise pollution.

Who will finally bear the brunt of this tragic irresponsibility? The new generation now in school, the generation which will soon inherit the world environment. The time has come for all citizens to begin thinking about the basic questions raised by technological advances and environmental degradation.

Students in America and the world, who are deeply concerned with the hard choices which their generation faces, are uniquely well suited to take initiatives in exploring with all citizens the problems created by man's growing impact upon his environment.

We believe the National Teach-In next April provides students the opportunity to accomplish this objective. Hundreds of teach-ins on that day would bring together for the first time on a national scale the many young people who are

already concerned about the environment, and would involve and educate many more as well.

In addition to bringing this widespread involvement, the teach-ins would present information, draw the issues, stimulate plans for action, and demonstrate the strength of concern for a livable world. Furthermore, the environmental teach-ins present an unprecedented opportunity for the involvement by student initiative of communities, organizations, leaders, and concerned citizens of all generations in a common, nonpartisan effort to meet a problem of far-reaching consequence.

Thus, we are writing this letter to urge that all campuses in America participate in a broad-based, student-led teach-in effort, involving all individuals and groups who share this concern. Already, the student response to this idea has been one of overwhelming support, and a number of campuses are now well into the process of planning April teach-ins.

At the University of Michigan, a mass meeting was called recently by an ad hoc student committee to plan a teach-in. More than 350 people showed up, and the plan is now well underway. University officials and faculty were also contacted by the students for their support and advice, a step which we believe is important for successful teach-ins.

One of the projects now being planned preparatory to the University of Michigan event is a comprehensive inventory of environmental problems in that community and region. Similar inventories for other teach-ins around the country would be educational and practical and would provide the teach-ins themselves with specific examples of local environmental problems needing immediate attention.

We look forward to the April event and ask your support and leadership. We are convinced that, if young people put their energy, imagination and idealism to work on this issue, they will help write a bright new chapter in the struggle for a livable world.

If you want more information, or if we can be of assistance, please contact the National Teach-In office.

Environmental Teach-In, Inc.
 Room 600, 2100 M St., N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20037
 Telephone: 202-293-6960

FRANKLY SPEAKING by Phil Frank



From the people Questions role of University president

To the Editor:

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
 That title conjures up an image of an institution, an entity able to carry out its functions with a minimum amount of chaos. An institution in fact does have some established organization able to initiate policy, make decisions and somehow speak as a unified institution not as a coalition of departments, groups, and factions each able to put into effect singular and possibly contradictory policies.

Yet when an issue is raised by groups (students, community residents etc., who are often directly affected by University policy) it is passed from one official to another, to a committee and to another committee. To go through the "correct channels" with a request you soon find that no one really admits to being in charge of or responsible for anything.

When the request was made that all female students going to Student Health to receive information on birth control and birth control devices be automatically referred to the OB-Gyn Clinic where such services will be available, the issue was met by no response from who ever it is that is ultimately responsible for enacting University policy.

We have received a negative response from Dr. Wilcox, Head of Student

Health, which we are told has nothing to do directly with the president or administration of the University. And we are told that the president and administration have nothing directly to do with the University Hospital, and that the University Hospital has nothing to do directly with Student Health.

It seems that no one has anything directly to do with anyone. If this were really true then it is questionable that the University would be functioning at all.

I do not know president Boyd personally and do not want to attack him regarding his character or ability. I do question the role of the president of the University. It seems this role should be one of leadership and at least one of an official spokesman for University decisions and policies.

If the job entails no more than designating who is in charge of what, then this information could merely be compiled and distributed and we could save the expense of the president's salary.

QUESTION: President Boyd, does this University feel that an individual regardless of race, religion, or sex has the right to the control and possession of their own person?

Carol Sakai, G
 942 Iowa Ave.

Scientists plan for the moon

By ART BUCHWALD

WASHINGTON — The trouble with scientists is that they can't leave well enough alone. They were able to get a man to the moon and that was a good thing. They had man bring back rocks from the moon to examine, and that was certainly a noble endeavor.

Then someone thought up the idea of having a lunar module crash into the moon to see how much the moon would quake, and while that was sort of messy, it was something most people went along with.

But apparently it was just the beginning. Last week at a meeting in Los Angeles a scientist named Gary Latham proposed that we fire off an atomic bomb on the dark side of the moon to find out what the core is made of.

I am certain that if this idea is finally agreed to our scientists will not be satisfied to stop there.

"Gentlemen as you are all aware our atomic explosion on the moon was tremendously successful. We now know the core of the moon is composed of hard rubber, similar to that used in a golf ball. The question today is what do we do to the moon next?"

"Professor, my department has been making studies and we believe it is feasible to knock off a large section of the moon with an intercontinental ballistic missile, and then, with a giant magnet, which we would build in Nevada, attract the piece of moon to earth."

"In all due respect, Professor Heitel, my department has come up with an idea far superior to yours. We feel that with the right conditions we can put the moon on a collision course with another planet and register the impact at the moment it collides. This will give us invaluable information on how other planets react when hit by a large body

of dead mass."

"That's not good enough, Professor Runkle. The most important thing to be learned is what would happen if the moon was removed from the earth's orbit. Until we know this, we cannot continue our future experiments. At the moment, the moon is too large to be pushed out of orbit. But if we broke it up into little pieces, by firing a series of hydrogen bombs in a volley for three days, we could smash the moon to bits. The small pieces could then be pushed out of orbit by our space ships and we could track their paths."

"I do not object to the idea, Professor Grimsted, except that we don't want to contaminate other planets just in case there is life on them. My people feel that if there was some way we could set fire to the moon, we could photograph it in color while it was burning up, which then could give us clues to the unanswered questions we still have about the sun."

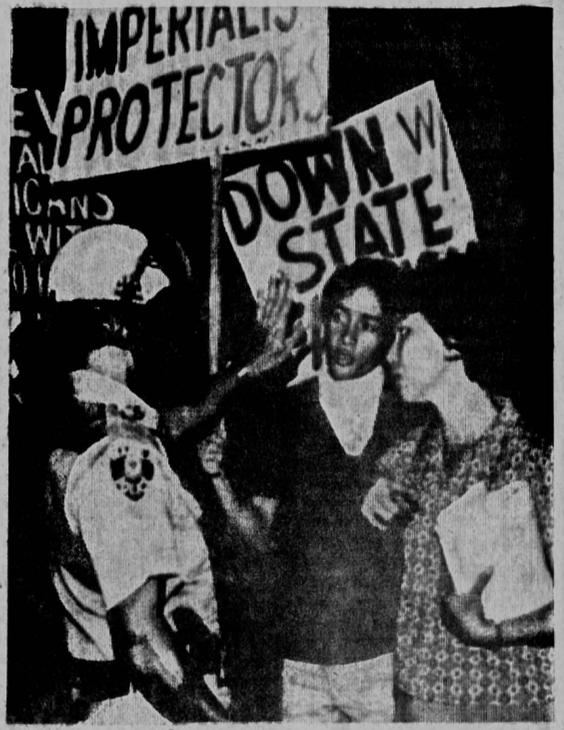
"Gentlemen, gentlemen. All your ideas have merit."

"We seem to be agreed that the moon is expendable. The only question is how scientific data. Our laboratories in Carlsbad may have a solution. They have perfected a powerful chemical which, when fired by an SBM 4 rocket, could turn the moon into a thick muddy soup which would drip down on the earth."

"If our calculations are correct, the major part of the soup would drip down off the beaches at Santa Barbara, Calif., giving us valuable information as to what happens when the moon's surface is blended with crude oil."

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LETTERS POLICY
 Letters to the editor, and all other types of contributions to The Daily Iowan are encouraged. All contributions must be signed by the writer and should be typed with triple spacing. Letters no longer than 300 words are appreciated. Shorter contributions are more likely to be used. The Daily Iowan reserves the right to reject or edit any contribution.



Agnew Go Home

A policeman holds out his hand to stop protesters in Manila Monday as they advanced toward the U.S. embassy to protest the visit of Vice President Spiro T. Agnew. — AP Wirephoto

The Targets of Protest: Large, Research-Oriented Schools

Chance of Protest Not Diminished By Increased Student Involvement

From the Chronicle of Higher Education

BERKELEY, Cal. — A new survey of more than 1200 colleges and universities seems to confirm the belief that student protests are more likely to occur at large, research-oriented institutions than at smaller colleges where the emphasis is on teaching.

Other major findings:

• Despite the publicity given demonstrations on the East and West Coasts, protests have occurred at about 20 per cent of the colleges and universities in every region of the country.

• The faculty at "protest-prone institutions" is characterized by "interest in research, lack of interest in teaching, lack of loyalty to the institution and support of dissident students."

• Institutions do not seem to have avoided or eliminated protests by increasing student involvement in the decision-making process.

The findings are part of a study on institutions in transition now being completed by Harold Hodgkinson, a project director at the Center for Research and Development in Higher Education at the University of California at Berkeley.

In the survey, Hodgkinson asked the presidents of some 1200 public and private institutions whether, over the past 10 years, protests had increased, remained unchanged or declined or had never occurred at their institutions.

Of the institutions that returned usable replies, 355 reported increased protest, 535 reported no change, 20 reported a decrease and 270 said they had had no protests at all.

In terms of the geography of protest, Hodgkinson said, "It is very clear from our data that, although some areas have had more student protest than others, there is no 'safe' region of the country."

The highest incidence of protest occurred in the Far West, where 62, or 36 per cent of 171 institutions reported an increase, and in the Mideast, where 80, or 35.7 per cent of 216 institutions reported an increase.

The lowest areas were the Southwest, where 15, or 19.2 per cent of 73 institutions, reported increased protest, and the Southeast, where 49, or 22.3 per cent of 280, reported an increase.

Hodgkinson wrote that it "seems to be true that the 20 per cent of institutions in the Southwest and Southeast have not gotten the national publicity of their student protest compared to the Far West and Mideast."

It is possible, he added, "that the mass media have assisted in the notion that student protest is occurring primarily on the East Coast and the West Coast."

"Our data indicates that all regions of the country have had student protest of approximately the 20 per cent level of institutions reporting."

Among the states, New York, Iowa, Michigan, Massachusetts, California and Illinois reported the greatest incidence of protest, while Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Texas reported the lowest.

Among institutional characteristics,

Hodgkinson found that size was by far the best predictor of increased student protest.

He compared the mean sizes of institutions reporting increased protest with those which reported no change, in terms of the highest degree awarded. (See table).

He noted that 14 per cent of the 501 institutions with fewer than 1000 students reported increased protest, while 75 per cent of the 32 institutions with between 15,000 and 25,000 students reported an increase. In addition, all but one of the nine institutions with more than 25,000 students reported increased protest.

Also, Hodgkinson said that "the public institutions which report an increase in protest have a mean size of almost triple the public institutions which report no change in protest. The nonsectarian institutions that have reported increased protest are more than twice the size of the non-sectarian institutions that report no change in protest."

Hodgkinson also found that in the 355 institutions with increased protest, the student body was far more "open and heterogeneous" than the national average.

Faculty members at those institutions, he reported, "tend to have increased the hours spent in research far more than the national sample, and have decreased the hours spent in teaching far more than the national sample."

In addition, he found that at the high-protest institutions, the percentage of faculty members who took public stands or national policies and who supported student causes was double the national norms.

"Perhaps most striking is the fact that 60 per cent of the high-protest institutions reported increased faculty support of students who oppose the administration, while nationally only 31 per cent of the institutions reported that increase," Hodgkinson said.

In his final analysis, Hodgkinson said the common belief that institutions could avoid further protest by opening up governmental structures to students seemed to be refuted by his data.

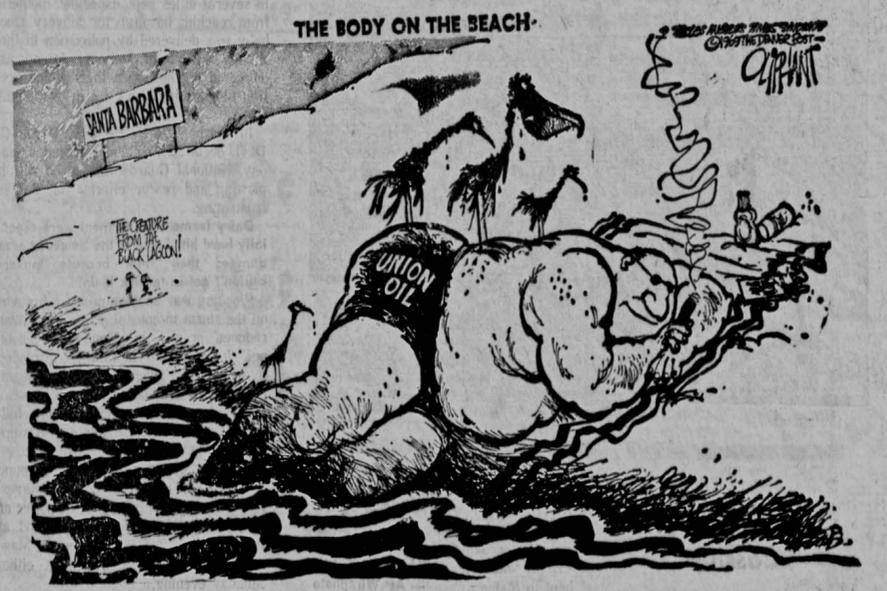
He noted that 284, or 80 per cent of the 355 institutions where protest increased, also reported an increase in student control over institutional policy.

His data does not indicate which came first — the protest or the increase in involvement — but even so, he said, "the hypothesis that increased student control in institutional policy-making would result in a decrease in student protest is not supported by our data at all. The reverse would seem to be more likely."

Hodgkinson concluded his report on the survey by suggesting "some way must be found whereby individuals can participate more meaningfully in decision-making that governs their own lives. Electing one representative to speak for a student body of 20,000 students will not make the 19,999 students satisfied in very many institutions."

He offered "one possible model for future change" — the concept of "selective decentralization" in which "those activities which directly touch the lives and futures of individuals should be handled with the smallest possible decision-making machinery while those matters which are purely logistical and have little reference to individual lives should be handled in the largest possible network."

Degree	Increased Protest		No Change	
	Mean Size	No. of Insts.	Mean Size	No. of Insts.
Less than B.A.	3,282	66	1,707	198
B.A.	1,197	79	1,147	161
M.A.	3,987	102	2,708	105
Ph.D.	12,014	90	5,360	45



Arms Emb... 5 Gur... For Is...

ROME (AP) — Five gunboats steamed across the Mediterranean from Israel and the end of the voyage to a French arms embargo.

A well-informed source in Athens said that the gunboats were sailing into Crete and that they expected to reach Haifa Tuesday.

By sailing north of Crete, the gunboats appeared to be kept north as possible Egyptian planes, about 200 miles from the hostile shores of Egypt.

An Italian traveler, Maria C. radioed that she saw the gunboats in Sicily early Monday. She said the gunboats were "numerous" and "including a ship" including a "shape" of two ships. The 40-knot, 270-foot gunboats have a range of 2,700 miles. They were believed to be refueled by tanker Sunday.

from the French port of Haifa, about 3,000 miles. There was no sign of any French or Arab intercept the gunboats slipped out of Cherbourg on the morning of the interception. Arab newspaper comment on the report of Egyptian planes on the alert to intercept the gunboats.

The Israeli government is silent on the case, but a curious and delighted Haifa's residents welcomed the gunboats.

In Rome, the Italian Communist Party claimed that the gunboats were perhaps units of the Israeli navy. A 6th Fleet spokesman denied this, but he said whether a Soviet ship moved into the Mediterranean has not been decided.

In Paris, a government spokesman ordered Jacques Chabanol to determine how part of a flotilla of French ships for Israel, an embargo of arms to Israel, could have away after they to have been sold to an company.

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Arms Embargo Escaped— 5 Gunboats Head For Israeli Shores

ROME (AP)—Five gunboats steamed across the eastern Mediterranean Monday toward Israel and the end of a clandestine voyage that defied a French arms embargo.

A well-informed naval source in Athens said that the gunboats were sailing into the Sea of Crete and that they were expected to reach Israel's port of Haifa Tuesday.

By sailing north of the island of Crete, the gunboats appeared to be keeping as far north as possible to avoid Egyptian planes. Crete is about 200 miles north of the hostile shores of Libya and Egypt.

An Italian trawler, the Anna Maria C, radioed that crewmen saw the gunboats off eastern Sicily early Monday. Crewmen said the gunboats were escorted by "numerous other Israeli ships," including an oil tanker and what the captain thought were "the unmistakable shapes" of two submarines.

The 40-knot, 270-ton gunboats have a range of 2,600 miles. They were believed to have been refueled by an Israeli tanker Sunday. The voyage from the French port of Cherbourg to Haifa would cover about 3,000 miles.

There was no indication of any French or Arab effort to intercept the gunboats, which slipped out of Cherbourg under cover of darkness Christmas morning.

Arab newspapers called on the French navy to undertake an interception. In Cairo, a government spokesman declined to comment on reports abroad that Egyptian planes and ships were on the alert to intercept the gunboats.

The Israeli government kept silent on the case, but crowds of curious and delighted Israelis lined Haifa's historic Mount Carmel to welcome the vessels.

In Rome, the Italian Communist party organ L'Unita claimed that the U.S. Mediterranean-based 6th Fleet, and perhaps units of other NATO countries, were providing cover for the Israeli vessels.

A 6th Fleet spokesman in Naples denied this, but he declined to say whether a U.S. surveillance command formed to watch Soviet ship movements in the Mediterranean had sighted the gunboats.

In Paris, a government investigation ordered by Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas began to determine how the gunboats, part of a flotilla of 12 built in France for Israel but blocked by an embargo of arms sales to the Israelis, could have been taken away after they were believed to have been sold to a Norwegian company.

French officials said Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann had asked for an explanation in a 15-minute meeting Sunday with Israel's charge d'affaires, Eytan Ronn. Ronn was said to have told Schumann that he was consulting his government for instructions.

There was a widespread belief in the French capital that the incident would damage France's relations with Arab countries. It was widely assumed that the Israeli ships never could have left Cherbourg without some French connivance. Arab ambassadors in Paris called a meeting for today.

France had refunded Israel \$10 million for the gunboats after former President Charles de Gaulle imposed the arms embargo last Jan. 1 as a result of Israel's reprisal raid on the Beirut airport.

The French government said the vessels were later sold for \$10 million to a Norwegian company for use in oil-drilling ventures.

The Norwegian government protested that it knew nothing of the company, identified as "Starboat a n a Weill S. A. Oil Shipping Services." Later, the company was said to have been formed in Panama.



From Hospital to Trial

Leaving a hospital in Chicago, Yippie leader Abbie Hoffman held a news conference Monday and joked with reporters. He is one of seven persons on trial in Chicago for conspiracy in connection with demonstrations during the 1968 Democratic convention. Hoffman's trial had been delayed while he recovered from pneumonia.

North Begins 3-Day Truce; Troops Gather Near Saigon

SAIGON (AP)—A three-day New Year's truce called by the Viet Cong opened early Tuesday as the enemy was reported concentrating along the northeastern approaches to Saigon.

The allies will continue normal operations until they begin their own 24-hour truce at 6 p.m. New Year's Eve.

In the meantime, a U.S. Command spokesman reported that "it's very quiet" everywhere in South Vietnam.

The Allies had followed the same procedure during the enemy's three-day cease-fire for Christmas, a period during which each side accused the other of repeated violations.

Before the Viet Cong New Year's truce began, U.S. B52 bombers struck twice at suspected enemy concentrations in an area 86 miles northeast of Saigon. About 35 of the Stratofortresses unloaded 1,000 tons of bombs.

A U.S. officer said the area was "densely populated" with enemy troops. It is about 10 miles west of the Cambodian border in jungles long under enemy control.

It was in this area that U.S. and South Vietnamese troops, artillery and warplanes killed 46 North Vietnamese soldiers Sunday. No enemy contacts have been reported since.

Elsewhere Monday, Viet Cong troops firing rocket grenades attacked a U.S. Navy river patrol boat on the Vinh Te Canal near the Cambodian border 128 miles southwest of Saigon, killing one American and wounding eight.

Military spokesmen said the United States in 1969 will suffer about 35 per cent fewer battle-field deaths than in 1968, the first decline in nine years of U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

The U.S. Command said 9,279 Americans were killed in action from Jan. 1 through Dec. 20, and the final total probably will be fewer than 200 more. The year before, 14,592 Americans were killed.

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He's 86—

Industrialist Cyrus Eaton turned 86 Saturday, and he used the occasion to call a news conference in Cleveland Monday and discuss with reporters a recent trip he took to Hanoi. Eaton and his wife held the conference in their home.

—AP Wirephoto

The Daily Iowan

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Ray Petitions to Be Released From Solitary Confinement

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—James Earl Ray told a federal judge Monday he would prefer to face the threat of death at the hands of fellow inmates than to remain in solitary confinement in the Tennessee State Penitentiary here.

Asked at a hearing whether he feared harm from other inmates, Ray, who says he killed Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., replied, "I'd rather face that than 99 years in solitary."

The hearing, before U.S. Dist. Court Judge William E. Miller, was called to hear Ray's petition that continued confinement in maximum security is impairing his health and violating his rights.

The state contends that Ray, who was sentenced to 99 years after pleading guilty to a charge of murdering King, is

being kept in the 6-by-9 foot maximum security cell for his own protection.

Miller said he would decide only whether the confinement violates Ray's rights under the 8th Amendment, which prohibits its cruel and unusual punishment.

Dr. Roger White, a psychiatrist who has responsibility for the mental health of all inmates at the prison, said he

thought Ray's life "would be in danger on the main yard of the prison."

Ray, who is seeking a new trial on the murder conviction, testified, "I may be going to trial. I would like to be in a normal state of mind."

"These long periods of isolation tend to make you, as they say, go stir crazy, and weaken your resistance to suggestions," said Ray, 41.

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UCLA Close Second in Voting— Kentucky Heads Top 10

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Unbeaten Kentucky, which barely skirted a Notre Dame upset bid last weekend, beat off a strong challenge by UCLA's defending national champions in The Associated Press weekly poll Monday to remain atop the rankings in major college basketball.

The Wildcats, who ran their season record to 7-0 with a 102-100 triumph over the Fighting Irish Saturday night, outpointed UCLA 480-470 in the ballot of sports writers and sportscasters.

Kentucky received 15 first place votes, UCLA, 6-0, following decisive victories over Louisiana State and Georgia Tech last week, drew the remaining 10.

A week ago, Kentucky picked up 27 firsts to four for the Bruins and enjoyed a 612-548 spread in total points, based on voting for the first 15 positions.

The Wildcats and Bruins divided all the first and second place votes. South Carolina, 6-1 and idle last week, remained in the No. 3 spot and five of the remaining Top Ten powers held firm.

South Carolina totaled 355 points for a clear-cut margin over No. 4 North Carolina. Fifth-ranked Ohio University, No. 6 Tennessee, No. 7 New Mexico State and No. 8 Houston

went through the week unscathed.

Washington, which edged Southern California 90-86 for a 7-0 mark, moved up one spot to ninth, replacing Davidson, which fell to 11th despite a 74-72 victory over Georgia in its only start.

Jacksonville, 8-0 after three triumphs during the week,

jumped from 13th to 10th.

- The Top Twenty:
1. Kentucky
 2. UCLA
 3. South Carolina
 4. North Carolina
 5. Ohio University
 6. Tennessee
 7. New Mexico State
 8. Houston

9. Washington
10. Jacksonville
11. Davidson
12. St. Bonaventure
13. Notre Dame
14. Pennsylvania
15. North Carolina State
16. Columbia
17. Purdue
18. Southern California
19. Colorado

Landry Says Dallas Going To Re-evaluate After Loss

DALLAS, Tex. (AP) — A dazed Dallas coach Tom Landry said Monday his humiliated Cowboys have two choices: "Quit or come back fighting."

Landry plans to put the Cowboys under the microscope in the wake of the 20-14 embarrassment by Cleveland in the National Football League divisional playoff Sunday.

The shaken Landry, who slept very little Sunday night, said, "We will take a fresh look at everything after the Runnerup Bowl game with Los Angeles in Miami Saturday. This includes our personnel, our offense — everything."

There was talk of retirement from middle linebacker Lee Roy Jordan who said "After today, I and some of the other veterans must take a long, hard look at ourselves. It seems like this team plays well at times, but not at championship time."

Jordan's statement must be taken in the light that it was made in the gloom of the dressing room after the game, but he hit upon the crux of the matter: The Cowboys don't have it in the clutch.

The Cowboys pile up an awesome set of offensive statistics each year, but it's as Landry says: "You have to re-evaluate it completely when you come down to the wire and it's all for nothing."

Tex Schramm, Cowboy president, said "When your team runs off the field and your own fans boo then you know it's time to do something."

Texas' Royal Fears Storms

DALLAS, Tex. (AP) — Texas Coach Darrell Royal looked up at stormy skies Monday and said he fears the weatherman may conspire against his No. 1 Longhorns in the Cotton Bowl game against beefy Notre Dame here Thursday.

"It doesn't take an Einstein to figure out that weight helps on a wet field," he said dourly.

The Cotton Bowl field was drenched and chopped up after the Dallas-Cleveland pro playoff game Sunday. A cold rain, expected to turn to snow, poured down on most of Texas and meteorologists said the storm could continue through New Year's Day.

"Gosh, I sure hope not," Royal said. "We have enough problems as it is."

Notre Dame figures to outweigh Texas 20 pounds to the man but statisticians produced an even more impressive weight comparison.

The Irish defensive line will average 244 pounds facing a Texas offensive line averaging 210 — a weight advantage of 34 pounds. Notre Dame's offensive line will average 232 to Texas' lean but quick defensive unit, averaging 216.



Ellis, Frazier Agree on Bout—

Heavyweight boxers Jimmy Ellis, left, and Joe Frazier hold up fight contracts, which they signed Monday in New York. Ellis, the World Boxing Association heavyweight champion,

and Frazier, recognized as the heavyweight titleholder in New York and six other states, will meet for a title fight Feb. 16 at New York's Madison Square Garden. — AP Wirephoto

Contracts Signed; Frazier, Ellis to Fight Title Match

NEW YORK (AP) — It took quite a bit of manipulating, but Madison Square Garden ended 15 months of frustration Monday when boxing director Harry Markson displayed signed contracts for a Feb. 16 heavyweight championship fight between Joe Frazier and Jimmy Ellis.

What kind of manipulating? Well, for one thing this will be a championship bout without a challenger. Ellis is champion of the World Boxing Association (WBA) — obviously he is not a challenger. But Frazier is recognized as world champ by seven states, including New York.

The WBA and New York State Boxing Commission huddled with Garden brass and agreed on equal billing for the two fighters. It will be winner take all titles, settling the heavy-

weight championship picture which has been muddled since Cassius Clay refused induction into the armed forces and was stripped of the crown.

Ellis emerged the winner of a WBA tournament to find a successor to Clay while Frazier was recognized in several states, including New York.

The Garden made several overtures trying to match the two fighters and had all but given up hope as recently as two weeks ago.

At that time Ellis was set for a Dec. 20 bout with Gregorio Peralta in Argentina and Frazier was dickering with Clay.

The Peralta-Ellis bout fell through when the financial backing collapsed and the Frazier-Clay match couldn't win acceptance in Florida or Texas all titles, settling the heavy-

Florida promoter Murry Woroner may not let it be buried though. He claims he has a signed contract with Clay and verbal agreement from Frazier for the fight and will file suit to halt the Garden's match with Ellis.

Legal problems were the last things on Frazier's mind when he showed up for formal announcement of his fight with Ellis.

He kept up a steady stream of chatter, gesturing at Ellis, clowning with his manager, Yank Durham, and generally playing the role that Clay so often did when he was fighting.

"I'm so glad to be here with Jimmy," Frazier said. "I've been trying to get together with him so long."

"Now you show up, hear? I cancelled a lot of club dates

with my combo for this fight. Don't pull out on me."

Frazier sings with a rock music group, The Knockouts.

Ellis sat quietly, listening to Frazier. "I'll be there," he said, "don't worry."

Both fighters were guaranteed \$150,000 against 30 percent of all net revenues for the 15-round bout. There is no return bout clause in the contract.

Seats for the fight will be priced from \$10 to \$100 with the Garden sealed to draw over \$750,000 if the fight sells out.

Tigers Coach Claims Penn Is Number 1

MIAMI (AP) — Missouri coach Dan Devine said Monday that his Orange Bowl opponent — Penn State — is the "nation's best team by one hell of a lot."

Penn State coach Joe Paterno listened patiently as Devine listed the Nittany Lion credentials, then said: "I feel as though I've just been fattened up for the kill."

The pair exchanged their thoughts at a luncheon honoring three men being inducted into the Orange Bowl Hall of Fame: Gen. Robert Neyland, former Tennessee coach; "Bruiser" Kinard, former Mississippi end; and Frankie Sinkwich, who won the Heisman Trophy at Georgia.

"I don't want to make Darrell Royal, Texas coach or President Nixon unhappy," said Devine. "But Penn State is as good as any team in America. Missouri hates to lose football games; but if it's going to lose, it's nice to lose to a champion."

Paterno agreed that the winner of Thursday night's Orange Bowl game should "get equal consideration for the No. 1 ranking, no matter if Notre Dame beats Texas in the Cotton Bowl or not."

Both coaches were presented bright orange coats as honorary members of the bowl's committee and Paterno quipped, "maybe they should send mine to the White House."

Penn Staters remain upset over the fact that President Nixon gave his nod to Texas as the nation's best team. An advertising firm from State College, Pennsylvania, even spent money to purchase billboard space in the Miami Area that proclaims "roar, Lions, roar, we are really No. 1."

Paterno said he worries 24 hours a day about Missouri's strong passing attack, especially wide receiver Mel Gray.

Gray runs the 100-yard dash in 9.3 seconds and Paterno claims he wakes up in the middle of the night saying, "drop it, Mel drop it."

An Orange Bowl spokesman said 160,000 requests for tickets were received from fans.

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