

1960—Decade-End Edition—1970

'60s—Extremes Of Hope, Despair

By RICHARD BLYSTONE
Associated Press Writer

Had we known in advance what the '60s would be like, we might have tried skipping them. It was an exhausting decade for the spirit, darting alternately to extremes of hope and gloom at an ever-faster tempo: A President proclaimed a New Frontier, a President was murdered, the Vatican pressed for Christian unity, the Vietnam war grew bloodier. The economy promised prosperity, inflation swelled, Detroit burned, men walked the moon.

From a Cold War start that seems placid in retrospect, the '60s aroused passions that intensified with age. Blacks sat, marched, shouted and fought for equality and pride. An antiwar campaign grew until it could rouse more than a million Americans to rally one October day. A countermovement generated equal heat.

And running through all that were pressures from the nation's youth.

"Generation Gap" was coined to characterize, inadequately, what was happening between young and not-so-young. "Don't trust anybody over 30" was a prime slogan of a slogan-peppered period.

The decade was marked by dozens of big movements and events and by thousands of little shocks between, altering America's face and soul and creating fear and division.

REMEMBER 1960?

Francis Gary Powers' skinny-winged U2 was shot out of the sky over the Soviet Union.

Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet premier, visited the United Nations in New York and banged his shoe on the table. "We will bury you," he told us. Four years later he was ousted from the Kremlin.

John F. Kennedy, vigorous millionaire with an intellectual bent, defeated Richard Nixon for President and began setting a style that was likened to King Arthur's Camelot.

REMEMBER 1961?

Maj. Gherman Titov flew a Soviet spacecraft 17 times around the earth while America strove to catch up, with Mercury astronauts Virgil Grissom and Alan Shepard visiting the fringes of space.

America backed an exile invasion at Cuba's Bay of Pigs, a debacle that gave Communist Prime Minister Fidel Castro ammunition for more and stronger tirades against U.S. "imperialism."

REMEMBER 1962?

Russian missiles were spotted in Cuba. Washington told Moscow to get them out. American ships and planes threw a net over the ocean to enforce a blockade and be ready for anything. After a fortnight of alerts it ended — the Russians backed down.

John Glenn rocketed into three orbits of the earth and, like several subsequent space voyagers, called it "beautiful."

James Meredith enrolled as the first known black at the University of Mississippi; two

persons died in the subsequent rioting.

REMEMBER 1963?

President Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas. Police arrested Lee Harvey Oswald, whose background was as varied and aimless as Kennedy's was disciplined and directed. Oswald was shot to death and the Warren Commission ruled he acted alone in killing the president, but doubts persisted.

A coup upset the government in Saigon, and Pope Paul VI succeeded Pope John XXIII. He was a traveler and a reformer, but in the years that followed, lay and clerical dissent over celibacy and birth control brought turmoil to his reign.

Four young men from Liverpool with "pudding basin" haircuts sang: "I Want to Hold Your Hand." They built up a coterie, then a following, then a movement. The Beatles and the oddly named rock combos that sprang up beside them framed a life style for hundreds of thousands of young people.

REMEMBER 1964?

Lyndon B. Johnson, who espoused Kennedy's principles with a Western accent, defeated Republican conservative Barry Goldwater for president.

North Vietnamese torpedo boats attacked U.S. warships in the Gulf of Tonkin and Johnson got Congressional permission to widen the war.

Rudi Gernreich introduced the topless swimsuit: a V of slender, unnecessary shoulder straps above what looked like a girdle. The swimsuit sold well, but few women wore it.

In Mississippi, civil rights workers James Chaney, black, Michael Schwerner and Andrew Goodman, white, were found buried in a farm pond dam. The FBI sent in 153 agents, building a case that ended only in 1969 with the upholding of two 10-year and five lesser sentences on civil rights convictions.

Congress banned racial discrimination in restaurants and movie houses and gave the Justice Department broad enforcement powers. Race rioting erupted, surprisingly to many, in the North: Harlem, Rochester, N.Y., Jersey City, Philadelphia. They called it the "long hot summer" after a chapter heading by Mississippi's William Faulkner, but America didn't yet know what hot was.

Red China exploded an atomic bomb.

REMEMBER 1965?

American troop strength in Vietnam hit 125,000 on its way to four times that. "We did not choose to be the guardians at the gate, but there is no one else," said President Johnson.

Black and white demonstrators marched from Selma, Ala., to Montgomery with Martin Luther King leading. The demand was for voting rights. "We are not afraid," they sang.

Viola Liuzzo, mother of five from Detroit, was shot to death. Congress passed a voting rights bill.

Continued on Page 6

And What's More . . .

A decade of social flux	
Hot and cold running moods	p. 6
Iowa City, UI in '60s	
Hand in hand they grow	p. 7
'60s: Politics of change	
To win or lose elections	p. 10
Economic lesson of '60s	
How to lick inflation	p. 19
Local news of the decade	
How it looked in pictures	pp. 8, 9
Editorial	
A better world to come?	p. 2



Minds Swirled in the 1960s

The Daily Iowan

Serving the University of Iowa

and the People of Iowa City

Established in 1868

10 cents a copy

Associated Press Leased Wire and Wirephoto

Iowa City, Iowa 52240—Wednesday, January 7, 1970

Daley Testifies; Trial Erupts



Sam Brown, spokesman for the Vietnam Moratorium Committee, announced Monday at a Washington news conference plans for a fast and a series of rallies to protest the continuing Vietnam conflict. The fast is planned for April 13-15. The 15th of the next four months, he said, will be "Peace Action Days," culminating in the April 15 taxpayers rallies.

—AP Wirephoto

Vietnam Fast Announced

1st Action Unseats Sies—

New CSL Head Named

The name of the new chairman of the Committee on Student Life (CSL) was announced by University Pres. Willard Boyd Tuesday. The new chairman, Brian S. Mawhinney, professor of radiation research, in turn announced the removal of one of the committee members.

Mawhinney replaces John Bowers, professor of speech, as chairman of the CSL. Bowers will remain a member of the Committee. Mawhinney has been a member of the CSL since September.

Mawhinney's first official acts were to implement Boyd's decision to remove Jerry Sies, corresponding student from Iowa City, from the CSL and to inform Student Body Pres. Phil Dantes of the removal.

Philip Hubbard, University vice provost, announced to the CSL on Nov. 18 that Boyd did not consider Sies to be eligible to sit on CSL. The decision was made on the basis that Sies had dropped registration and was taking only correspondence courses from the University.

At that time, Bowers ended the debate over Sies' seat by saying "Sies is a member until I hear differently."

Bowers resigned Dec. 2 because, he said, he did not wish to oppose Boyd over the issue of Sies' eligibility.

Dantes said Tuesday that he expected the decision and would bring up the matter at the Student Senate meeting Tuesday night. The Senate did consider the matter. (See story page 1.)

"The real issues here are whether the University is to be run democratically and whether committees will have decision-making powers. My removal serves to cloud these issues and to remove a vote from the Committee," said Sies.

Mawhinney expressed his opinions on the future role of the CSL in the University.

"Personally, I would like to have the Committee move on to new business instead of discussing hours and visitations," said Mawhinney.

CHICAGO (AP) — Federal marshals dragged three spectators from U.S. District Court Tuesday minutes after Mayor Richard J. Daley was called as a witness in the trial of seven men charged with conspiracy to promote rioting at the time of the 1968 Democratic National convention.

Daley, called as a defense witness, was excused after two hours on the stand by a defense attorney who claimed he could not properly examine the mayor because of the judge's rulings.

Soon after Daley took the stand, several marshals pressed through the back row of the crowded courtroom to remove a young girl who they said was hissing during Daley's testimony. The back row was filled with youths sympathetic to the defendants.

A young man with shoulder length hair was dragged out of the row and handcuffed. A third spectator, a girl, was removed after she shouted, "It's another Chicago. Take your hands off me!"

Judge Julius J. Hoffman of U.S. District Court ruled repeatedly that the lawyer, William M. Kunstler, was asking leading questions of Daley.

Daley testified he told all city officials to be cooperative with everyone who wanted permits during convention week.

Thomas A. Foran, U.S. district attorney, made more than 75 objections to questions asked of Daley by Kunstler.

Foran asked only two questions in cross examination:

"In any conversation did you ever suggest to anyone that parade permits be denied to demonstrators during convention week?"

"No," Daley said.

"In any conversations did you ever suggest to anyone that permits to sleep in the park be denied?"

"No," Daley said.

Kunstler, who is defending the seven men accused of crossing state lines to incite rioting during the convention, was continually admonished by Judge Hoffman to ask proper questions.

Twice Hoffman denied motions that the mayor be declared a hostile witness.

Kunstler questioned Daley about his relationship with Foran.

"He is one of the greatest attorneys in the country and one of the finest men I know," Daley said.

The defense, which called Daley as its witness, attempted to have the mayor declared a hostile witness so he could be interrogated in a cross-examination style but Judge Julius J. Hoffman denied the motion.

The judge said, "The witness is very

friendly and has acted in a gentlemanly manner."

Kunstler's preliminary questions to Daley concerned his powers as the city's chief executive. When Kunstler tried to examine Daley about the mayor's "shoot to kill arsonists," news conference statement made in April, 1968, Foran objected.

Foran objected to defense questions more than 50 times and Judge Hoffman sustained each objection.

Kunstler repeatedly asked the mayor about his relationship with federal judges and city officials.

Q. Do you know a federal judge by the name of William Lynch?

A. Yes, I know him.

Q. Were you once law partners with him?

Foran objected and the judge sustained.

Senate Bill Blasts Staff Of Athletics

Student Senate Tuesday night heard a bill calling for an audit of Athletic Department books, and the resignations of Athletic Director Forest Evashevski and his assistant, Robert Flora.

The seven-point bill, presented by Sen. John Wunder, G, Dysart, also censured University administrators and faculty members on the Recreation Advisory Committee (RAC), while commending student members. It alleged that RAC members George Chambers, Associate Provost; Harry Ostrander, Recreation Building supervisor; Evashevski, and the Faculty Senate and Staff Council ignored student wants and needs regarding the new Recreation Building being constructed with the help of student fees.

The bill further asked that Senate take legal action to protect against any misuse of student fees in the future, that it push for the abolition of football and basketball ticket fees for students and that the \$14 activity fee added into tuition charges be abolished immediately.

The Senate could not muster a quorum to act on the bill, so it will be presented again at the next meeting.

In other action, Senate first defeated, then passed a resolution asking student members of student-faculty committees to stop attending the meetings as a protest gesture. The bill was ultimately vetoed by Student Body Pres. Phil Dantes.

Submitted by Bo Beller, A2, Glencoe, Ill., Student Body Executive Vice President, the bill proposed the removal of Jerry Sies, corresponding student, from the Committee of Student Life and the resignation of Frank Booth, G, Iowa City, from the RAC.

The original resolution was voted on under the assumption that the action was removal by cause, which by definition of the University of Iowa Student Association Constitution takes a two-thirds Senate approval for passage.

The resolution was defeated with 28 voting in favor of the bill, 3 voting against, and 1 abstaining. 31 "yes" votes were needed for passage.

Beller resubmitted his bill after it was brought to his attention that the Senate wanted only temporary, not permanent, suspension of student activities on the student-faculty bodies.

The revised bill was passed by a majority vote.

Dantes then vetoed the resolution because he said he felt the Senate was acting in a questionable manner by passing a bill after it had been once defeated. He said the resolution should have greater support in order to be effective as possible.

Street-Closing Proposal Tabled by City Council

A controversial street-closing ordinance was tabled indefinitely by the City Council in its Tuesday meeting, and it was decided a new attempt will be made to write an ordinance that more precisely states the powers the ordinance encompasses.

Neither the Council nor local contractors had expressed satisfaction with the ordinance, which was to receive its second of three required readings Tuesday before being adopted. A meeting had been held between persons needing to block streets to construct buildings and City Manager Frank Smiley, City Atty. Jay Honohan and Public Work Director Ralph Speer to see whether a more workable ordinance could be written. None could be agreed upon, however.

William Bartley, local lawyer, 505 Whiting Ave., and contractor Tom Alberhasky, 1613 E. College, addressed the Council Tuesday, saying they couldn't tell what the ordinance was designed to accomplish. Both asked that a clearer ordinance be written.

The tabled ordinance would have required anyone desiring to block a street to do so in a written permit from the city to do so. In an attempt to make the tabled ordinance more workable, a sec-

tion stating that any person found guilty of violating his permit would be refused a permit for one year was dropped. Another section considered but removed from the ordinance would have allowed the city to charge fees to obtain a permit. No specific amount had been stated in this section.

Mayor Loren Hickerson stated that the city must know why and to what extent public streets will be closed. He also said that an ordinance needed to make clear that the responsibility for property damages is that of the person closing the street.

Councilman Lee Butherus asked that persons affected by such an ordinance help improve the future ordinance.

He said, "We (the Councilmen) would like to have people involved let us know in writing what you can live with."

Pat Moore, president of the local Home Builders Association, told the Council, "We'll make up a draft and present it to you."

In other Council action, a scheduled vote on rezoning the Westinghouse Learning Corporation property north of Interstate 80 from first class residential to a commercial zone was deferred until the next Council meeting by request of the Corporation.

Editorial Board:
 Publisher: John Zug
 Editorial Adviser: Lee Brown
 Editor: Lowell Forte
 Managing Editor: Larry Chandler
 Night Editor: Sue Boehle
 City/University Editor: Mark Rohner
 Editorial Page Editor: M. E. Moore
 Sports Editor: Mike Slusky
 Associate Sports Editor: Duane Swinton

Feature Editor: Mary Sue Tauke
Photography Editor: Rick Greenawald
Associate Photography Editor: Karen Good
Associate University Editor: John Avery
Associate City Editor: Joanne Walton
Assistant Night Editor: Sue Boehle
Exchange Editor: Cindy Carr
Advertising Director: Roy Dunsmore
Circulation Manager: James Conlin

Two cents

"I'm late, I'm late!"
 "Late for what?"
 "Late to get in my two cents worth on the closing of the decade. Here we are publishing all our decade-end copy on Jan. 7, and most everyone else wrapped up those 10 years by the end of December."
 "Well it's not your fault that you got so wrapped up in reading what everyone else had to say that you didn't get your own writing finished. And, besides, most the students weren't in town to read the DI anyway."

★ ★ ★
 That's what happened and that's the way I felt — for awhile at least. Like many people, I read, and read and read about the decade of the 60s, and then thought, "What else is there to say?"
 Then I read some more and thought, "Maybe nothing that anyone said about the 60s was worth two cents." The articles ranged in a number of stereotype flavors — from the straight and easy chronological presentation to the impressively dramatic mood pieces that such things as decades, war and death provide so much ammunition for.

In attempting to paint a picture of 10 years in 30 inches of copy, writers had to put labels on things and events and limit themselves to the so-called big stories. Where one writer called the 60s a decade of frustration, another called it a decade of contradiction, another a decade of change, of dissent, of violence of . . . ad infinitum.

What did happen? Did we live through a decade or did the media create one in December, 1969?
 They gave a lot of space to the telling of events of the past. Events that we, the forgetful Americans, have forgotten or are no longer concerned with or emotionally affected by. We don't mind memories — they can't hurt us.

Of course there were those who tried to explain what happened and why it happened and attempted to give perspective. But like a school boy in history class, too many of us have a revulsion for understanding the past. "Like today, man, that's what I'm bugged about, today."
 Even in attempting to give perspective, most writing was still embellished with that mystical break between Dec. 31, 1969 and Jan. 1, 1970. Like our ability to forget and lose concern, that demarcation point of 10 years gave us license to forget them. Perhaps that was the paradox of many decade writer's work.

★ ★ ★
 What really happened in the 60s? Perhaps the rapidity of technological advancement, the multiplying of national wealth, the potential to change things in the direction in which so many generations have given lip service was too much for us. Where the future had always been that some-

thing being built by people of today who looked back while moving forward, perhaps man in the 60s was instead virtually ripped from tradition and past and left in limbo — trying to build a future, not really being able to look at the past and not even knowing where the present was. What is the "now" generation?
 But the decade was more than that, and if I were to participate in a decade-writer's vice, I would have to describe the 60s as a period when the nation reached puberty. And in so doing found it had all the potential but not the knowledge to use it. It was torn between the ethics of desire and the ethics of the past. There need not be poverty, but what about "bootstrap" pulling?

All this further ripped man away from his comfortable traditions and complacency, to the extent that people who could be comfortable weren't, whether because of concern for their fellow man or concern for their status quo.

The media painted such a picture — a picture of a society in discomfort. And if the media had the ability to delve into the individual lives of our 204 million, it's likely that that discomfort was indeed a reflection of individual discomfort and not a creation of ink on paper.

Even for all this, the 60s should not be considered bad, neither should one desire to go through "it" again. It was a time of trial and discomfort. A time that was inevitable for us to face. Whether the catalyst was murder of national figures, the Bomb, Vietnam, confrontation between potential and actualities or any one of a thousand other things, is no longer important. For in all our struggling and discomfort, the old, suppressed problems of poverty, starvation and racism were inspected and given a new light and problems that determine whether there will be a future — pollution and disallocation of resources — were uncovered with a vengeance.

It's now — if you believe that sudden change comes from moving from a year ending in 9 to one ending in 0 — that we will face the best test. For the first time in the history of man, a nation has developed the potential to take on the problems of mankind in earnest.

If we take them on we can win. If we don't, the nation may not fall by 1980, but support for its ideals will fade and a fatal crack in its foundation will appear. If that happens, the country won't be worth two cents.

★ ★ ★
 (This editorial is based on the premise that our future should be built on the present and not upon radical break with the past, tempered with the realization that we face problems never before faced by man — simply, the solving of man's problems.)
 — Lowell Forte

Revolt in grad schools if no reforms in the '70s

By FRED M. HECHINGER
 Of The New York Times

From The Cedar Rapids Gazette

NEW YORK — A mature woman — housewife, mother, successful magazine writer, and currently a candidate for the Ph.D. — said last week "I'd gladly take half a dozen more courses, if I didn't have to face the orals. I'm terrified." By orals she meant the Ph.D. examinations before a board of professors.

The woman echoes what a special committee of five graduate students, appointed by the American Political Science Assn., had reported earlier this year. "Fear," their report quoted a student, "is the dominant motif in the life of the graduate student."

While others, perhaps more skilled at adjusting to the system might consider this judgment extreme, the report concluded nevertheless that graduate students become "masters of gamesmanship and academic manipulation."

Last week, many of the students' criticisms were confirmed by graduate school deans. "The Chronicle of Higher Education," a foundation-subsidized weekly publication, reported that deep-seated dissatisfaction over the tradition-bound ways of graduate schools were admitted by members of the Council of Graduate Schools.

Many observers have long warned that the revolt of the nation's undergraduates of the 1960s may be followed by the uprising of the young scholars in the 1970s unless reforms come quickly.

Graduate study, once a minute peak of the higher education pyramid, has mushroomed. Today, there are an estimated 700,000 graduate students, approximately 10 per cent of the total higher education enrollment. The universities this year are expected to confer 210,000 masters degrees and 29,000 doctorates.

Moreover, an activist and power-oriented crop of college students is moving into the graduate schools. Even in the undergraduate rebellions, complicity and often generalship by graduate students and teaching assistants have become a regular phenomenon.

But while the complaints of undergraduates often bear the stamp of post-adolescent rebellion against any father substitute authority the dissatisfaction of graduate students are more basic and professional.

Although the median graduate student of the association is a 27-year-old married man in his fourth year of study, the political science students' report said, faculty members still view the students as "young, immature, and lacking in experience."

Similarly, when graduate students demand a more active part in academic policymaking, they argue with far greater justification than the undergraduates. The fact is that graduate students are required to act as teachers and often take over much of the burden of undergraduate instruction; it thus seems rank injustice to them to be asked to step back

into the traditional student's role when their own education is at stake.
 Even more fundamental than questions of relative power are the following issues:

Is it proper and productive to demand that graduate students teach undergraduates, even if they are not interested in teaching? Even worse, graduate students often are let loose on undergraduates without any preparation for teaching and without adequate supervision by senior faculty members.

Excessive specialization turns out scholars with interests and capacities which are too narrow both for effective teaching and for competence in dealing with the accumulation of social and economic problems. Within the graduate schools, this weakness is perpetuated by the isolation between academic departments.

Departments are too often either dominated by one "orthodoxy" or split into rival factions, with the result that graduate students are tempted to play up to their professors' views and philosophical prejudices rather than search independently for their own conclusions.

Academic requirements, such as foreign language examinations, are often retained, not because they are necessary but because they are the custom.

What are some of the proposed solutions?

High on the list of reforms is the expansion of interdisciplinary programs to bring together scholars of several departments. Since such efforts usually founder of the narrowness of departmental specialists, several deans suggested increased reliance on "all-university professors" with a special status that does not confine them to one discipline or make them dependent on the approval of one department.

In addition, there is growing support for the creation of a special degree — particularly appropriate for college teachers — which would be the equivalent of the Ph.D. except for the stress on research. This step was recently taken by Yale with the creation of the master of philosophy degree — A Ph.D. without the dissertation.

Dean Herbert Weisinger of the State University of New York at Stony Brook also urged the abandonment of the laissez-faire in each faculty member's search for grants and contracts. Current procedures, he said, turn the researcher into "an entrepreneur whose business address happens to be the university which currently employs him."

In all the criticism and all the demands for reforms, students and deans point to the rigidity of the academic departments as the stumbling block — and as the key to change.

"Graduate schools won't change until the structure of the departments changes," said George W. Stone, dean of the graduate school at New York University. "The departments are almost a strangulation of education."

Reforms now could play a crucial role in bringing peace to troubled campuses.

They Had A Dream



SGT. WILLIAM H. CARNEY
 by Reasons and Patrick

The 54th Massachusetts Regiment, an experiment of sorts, was new in the field and its men were driven by a need to prove their mettle.

The commanding officer of the 54th, Col. Robert Gould Shaw, was a blue-blooded white abolitionist of Boston. His men were black.

There had been opposition to blacks fighting in the Union forces in the Civil War, but a decision was made to see how they would perform as soldiers. Col. Shaw asked for combat duty for his regiment which was sent to South Carolina and got its first taste of battle in a skirmish near Charleston on July 16.

After two days without rest or rations, the 54th then was assigned to lead the assault against Fort Wagner, a fortress on Morris Island which controlled the sea approaches to the city of Charleston.

One of the men who took part in that battle was Sgt. William H. Carney whose valor that day earned him the Congressional Medal of Honor. Carney was in the vanguard of the 54th, beside the regimental color bearer, when Confederate soldiers behind the parapets of the fortress opened fire.

The color bearer was mortally wounded by the fusillade, but Carney grabbed the flag and led the charge to the walls of the fort. Carney was wounded twice in the leg and a third time in the head, but he kept the colors flying until being removed to a field hospital in the rear.

He clung to consciousness, however, until he turned the colors over to regimental comrades with the proud declaration: "Boys, the old flag never touched the ground." After uttering those words, Carney collapsed.

Barely 23 at the time, Carney had been on his own for some eight years. He was born in Norfolk, Va., in 1840 and ran away to sea at the age of 15. Later, he settled in New Bedford, Mass. where he enlisted only a few months before the assault on Fort Wagner.

Carney served in the Union Army until the end of the war and then spent five years in California. But he returned to New Bedford in 1870 and worked as a letter carrier for 31 years.

In 1900, a year before he retired, Carney was belatedly awarded the Medal of Honor for his bravery at Fort Wagner.

The bravery of the 54th at that furious battle has also been remembered in other ways. Col. Shaw was killed at Fort Wagner, and a monument honoring him and his men was erected across from the Boston State Capitol.

The flag Carney protected in that engagement was enshrined in Boston's Memorial Hall.

Copyright 1969, Los Angeles Times

1970 model is better

By ART BUCHWALD

WASHINGTON — It has just been announced that the year 1969 has been recalled to Detroit for serious defects.

The people who engineered the 1969 are very defensive about it and maintain the year was all right; it was human error that was responsible for all the accidents.

"When we started out in January, we had a damn fine model of a year. It wasn't our fault 1969 didn't perform right. We made mistakes in design and we were the first ones to admit them, but they were honest ones."

One of the things that people have complained about is that the cost of the 1969 far exceeded anyone's predictions. In the United States, the price of the 1969 rose six per cent from January to December and by the end of the year many people decided they couldn't afford it.

Not only was 1969 expensive, but the work on it was more shoddy and the defects more pronounced.

A public relations man who has the 1969 account said, "Maybe we promised too much. I guess we raised everyone's expectations that they would have a smoother, quieter ride than in previous years. We could have sold it too hard."

A sales executive said, "The thing that hurt us most was the kids turned off on the 1969. They wanted no part of it. And everyone knows you can't have a successful year if the kids aren't buying."

"Why did they turn off?" I asked him. "We took a survey and discovered that the young people felt we weren't telling them the truth about the 1969. I think we're paying a price for all the lemons that we produced in the last decade.

Copyright (c) 1970, The Washington Post Co.

From the people Writer wishes columnist a Happy New Year

To the Editor:

Things get tougher every day. First we couldn't eat grapes because Caesar Chavez says if we don't eat grapes all the grape pickers will get higher wages.

Well, OK, I'll buy that. Then Robert Finch says cyclamates cause cancer. Therefore they can't be used in diet foods any longer. We might all die of heart failure from being overweight instead of cancer but at least it shows the government is trying.

But now, the final straw, Diana Goldenberg says we can't enjoy Christmas any more.

In a column in the Jan. 6 issue of the DI (a column aptly titled the Egoist Papers) Mrs. Goldenberg says all the

Christmas celebrations are wasted. She feels this is the case because all the celebrations propose to celebrate "the fictitious birth of a fictitious king." She says people celebrate Christmas "all for the sake of some mythical jerk."

Assuming that Mrs. Goldenberg was not calling Santa Claus a jerk it must have been Christ she was talking about. Undoubtedly the priests and ministers who read this paper will find great fault with calling Christ a jerk. We'll leave that angle to them.

I would just like to ask Mrs. Goldenberg a few questions in an attempt to determine where she developed this crappy attitude.

Didn't you get what you wanted for Christmas, Diana?

Are you upset because people don't string lights and give gifts and sing carols on your birthday?

Didn't anyone wish you Merry Christmas?

Although it is fairly obvious Christmas was a very traumatic time for you I hope things are better by now. They are taking down the decorations. There are no more Christmas carols on the radio. People don't say Merry Christmas any more. They walk along with their heads down and ignore each other. Happy New Year, Diana.

Dave Collogan, A4
 Cedar Rapids

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.

IT'S OK — JUST THE STRAIN OF WAITING FOR HIM TO CALL THEM CHINKS OR JAPS OR GOOKS OR SLANTS . . .



—Senate May Aim at Northern Schools—

De Facto Segregation Likely Issue

U.S. Official Says Racism In Africa May Bring Violence

WASHINGTON (AP) — A thorny and explosive issue likely to confront the Senate when Congress reconvenes on Jan. 19 is racial segregation in schools outside the South.

No legislation has been offered, but before Congress adjourned last month, Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania urged early hearings on the problem.

The issue is pointed up in a report just released by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), based on 1968-69 enrollments, which shows that although segregation is greatest in southern schools, it is also widespread elsewhere in the nation.

The Department reported, for

example, that 9 out of 20 black students in northern and western states go to schools that are at least 95 per cent black. And in the nation's capital, the figure is 99.1 per cent. For Chicago the figure was put at 96.8 per cent black.

The issue may be forced when the Senate takes up its version of a House-passed bill to extend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Indications are that Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss.) will offer an amendment to require the government to apply the same desegregation standards to schools outside the South that it enforces in southern states.

Scott said he anticipated that Stennis would offer such an

amendment to the HEW appropriations bill last month and urged at the time that the issue be dealt with in separate legislation.

He said "the issue of de facto segregation in the North has long deserved the serious consideration of this body."

De facto segregation is described as the situation arising from housing and residential patterns in contrast to segregated schools in the South resulting from state and local laws declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Preliminary figures from the HEW report were cited by Stennis in a series of speeches in which he contended the

South was being unfairly singled out by the government to compel school desegregation.

He left no doubt he believed that if equal pressure were put on states in other areas it would lead to a political backlash that would ease the pressure on the South.

But Scott said the problem in dealing with racial separation in northern schools is "not to risk diminishing our attacks on the quite worse desegregation problems in the South."

"There is no reason to believe that the situation in the North, however serious and disheartening it may be, would in any way justify diminishing the pressure for desegregation in the South," he said.

A high-ranking official in the U.S. Department of State said Tuesday he thought violence would be the eventual result of the racist policies of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia.

But he said he didn't believe the violence would occur for another generation or more.

The official, Donald F. McHenry, Special Assistant to the Counselor of the U.S. Department of State, spoke Tuesday afternoon to an audience of about 150 people in the Old Capitol Senate Chambers. The speech was sponsored by the University Center of International Studies.

South Africa's apartheid policy calls for a strict separation of whites and nonwhites. Rhodesia's policy extends into its Constitution, adopted in June, 1969, which provides for white supremacy. The segregation restricts employment and extends into social and educational areas.

According to McHenry, attempts by the United Nations to force Rhodesia and South Africa to abandon their racial policies have been unsuccessful. Economic sanctions and embargos, he added, have also been unsuccessful.

The African nations, he said, have offered to discuss the racial question with the two countries, however, their offer has not been accepted.

McHenry added that this offer "would not last forever," and cautioned that the final alternative might be violence.

Ironically, he said, peace has been one of the factors prohibiting UN involvement in South Africa, since the UN will not act to prevent South Africa's apartheid policy unless it "threatens world security."

McHenry forecast that "it will be an awful long time before the UN becomes involved in South Africa."

McHenry said that in each of the territories in Africa, "the group in power, the white minority, has devised a rationale for holding on to its own territory."

The largest percentage of white population, he said, is in South Africa with a 19 per cent white population. The smallest, he added, is in Angola and Mozambique, with a two to five per cent white population.

Regarding U.S. policy in Africa, McHenry observed that the U.S. had placed an embargo against Rhodesia. Also, he added, "we have refused to sell arms to Portugal," which is currently engaged in a war with Angola and Mozambique. The U.S. has also refused to recognize Angola and Mozambique, he said, as part of Portugal.



HENRY MCHUGH

Students Quitting Public Schools

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Mississippi moved further toward school desegregation Tuesday, but figures from some of the 30 districts ordered to integrate indicated a mass movement of white students from the public schools.

Private schools, long an issue in Mississippi because of financing, were being set up in most of the 30 districts after a "total and immediate" desegregation order issued Oct. 29 by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The state legislature went into session Tuesday and was expected to consider legislation for financing private schools.

Many of the private schools are not yet in operation, but white parents apparently were holding their children out of the public schools. Mississippi does not have a compulsory school attendance law.

"We are operating a segregated system now more than ever," said one northwest Mississippi school superintendent.

"Prior to the court orders, when we were under freedom-of-choice, both races attended our schools. Now we will teach only blacks," he said. "I think the courts will see

just exactly what they have brought to Mississippi when registration has ended, but by then it will be too late," he said.

Eight of the 30 districts under federal court order opened Monday and four more opened Tuesday. The others will open later in the week.

Except for a march in Hattiesburg and a handful of demonstrators in Columbia Monday, desegregation has gone quietly in Mississippi.

FBI to Begin Investigation In Mine Killing

CLARKSVILLE, Pa. (AP) — The FBI was ordered in Tuesday to help state police find the killers of United Mine Worker (UMW) insurgent leader Joseph A. "Jock" Yablonski and his wife and daughter.

Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell put the FBI on the case after requests for federal help from Yablonski's two sons and from Pennsylvania Gov. Raymond P. Shafer.

The blood-spattered, pajama-clad bodies of Yablonski, recent unsuccessful UMW presidential candidate, and the two women were found Monday in the stone, colonial home on the outskirts of this small coal mining town.

The Mitchell office said federal entrance into the case was being taken "to determine whether or not the three deaths in any way involve federally protected rights of labor union members."

Meanwhile, state police said they were investigating reports that out-of-state men unknown to the dead union leader had gone to the Yablonski home in December.

MAJORCA? Spring Break YES

Down payment deadline, January 20 Meeting, Thursday, January 8 - 7:30 - Ohio State Room

The Daily Iowan

Published by Student Publications, Inc., Communications Center, Iowa City, Iowa, daily except Sundays, Mondays, legal holidays, and the day after legal holidays. Entered as second class matter in the post office at Iowa City under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1879.

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

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

Subscription Rates: By carrier in Iowa City, \$10 per year in advance; six months, \$5.50; three months, \$3. All mail subscriptions, \$12 per year; six months, \$6.50; three months, \$3.50.

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

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

Trustees, Board of Student Publications, Inc.: Bob Reynolds, A2; Pam Austin, A3; Jerry Patten, A3; Carol Ehrlich, G; John Cain, A2; William P. Albrecht, Department of Economics; William J. Zima, School of Journalism; Lane Davis, Department of Political Science; and George W. Forell, School of Religion.

DIAPER SERVICE

(5 Doz. per Week)

— \$11 PER MONTH —

Free pickup & delivery twice a week. Everything is furnished: Diapers, containers, deodorants.

NEW PROCESS

Phone 337-9666

Panthers Walk Out Of Chicago Inquest

CHICAGO (AP) — Three Black Panther party members walked out of a coroner's inquest Tuesday after their lawyers told them not to answer questions about the fatal shooting of two party leaders in a police raid Dec. 4.

Lawyers for Harold Bell, 23, of Rockford; Louis Trueluck, 39, and Ronald Satchel, 19, both of Chicago, told their clients to state only their names at the inquest, which is the first open investigation of the incident.

The three men are among seven Panther members who survived the raid on the West Side apartment in which Panther leaders Fred Hampton, 21, and Mark Clark, 22, were killed.

The seven are charged with attempted murder and other charges in connection with the incident.

Lawyers for the three Panthers said that if their clients answered questions about the raid it would violate their constitutional rights under the First Amendment to a single trial.

Martin S. Gerber, specially appointed deputy coroner named to conduct the inquest,

asked whether the four remaining Panthers who witnessed the raid would also refuse to answer questions. James Montgomery, lawyer representing Bell and Trueluck, said he would confer with his clients and announce their decision Wednesday.

Detective Elwood Egan, first witness at the inquest, said that when he arrived at the shooting scene at 5:10 a.m. shortly after the raid ended, the police told him they "were met by gunfire and gunfire ensued."

Panther lawyers have charged that the police opened fire without provocation, killing Illinois Panther chairman Hampton and Clark, a downstate party leader from Peoria.

The inquest is the first public investigation of the raid staged by 14 policemen assigned to the office of Edward V. Hanrahan, state's attorney. Six of the policemen are blacks.

IOWA CITY TYPEWRITER CO. FREE Pickup and Delivery 218 E. Washington 337-5676 Typewriter Repairs and Sales

FUN WORKING IN EUROPE



Summer and Year Round JOBS ABROAD: Get paid, meet people, learn a language, travel, enjoy! Nine job categories in more than fifteen countries. Foreign language not essential. Send \$1.00 for membership and 34-page illustrated JOBS ABROAD magazine, complete with details and applications to International Society for Training and Culture, 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N. Y., a non-profit student membership organization.



MR. GREG HUFF

For Hair Styling and Shaping

as seen in Vogue, Seventeen, and

Bazaar call 338-9451.

— EVENINGS BY APPOINTMENT —

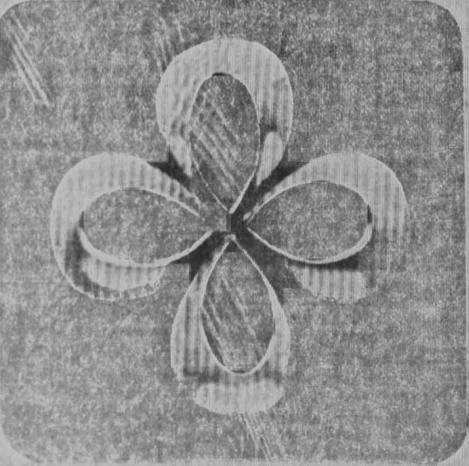
CAMPUS FLAIR

HAIR FASHIONS

21 South Dubaque

Iowa City

It Grows on You



IOWA

a place to grow

A new state symbol and promotional motto were unveiled Tuesday by Gov. Robert Ray at a breakfast attended by Ray and the Iowa Development Commission. The symbol and motto, which Ray says point to Iowa's growth in all directions, were selected after a two-year-long search for a proper slogan. Calling the symbol "a nice contemporary design," Ray said large fiberglass replicas would be built and placed along roadsides.

— AP Wirephoto

Schwengel Predicts Pullout Of Forces in Viet This Year

DAVENPORT — First District Congressman Fred Schwengel, Davenport Republican, predicted Tuesday that all United States combat forces would be withdrawn from Vietnam by the end of 1970.

In a press conference here Tuesday morning, Schwengel called "progress towards peace in Vietnam" the greatest single achievement of President Richard M. Nixon's first year in office.

Schwengel said he and eight other volunteers went to Vietnam in November, 1967, and

submitted a full report of their visit to former President Lyndon B. Johnson. The report received no action, however, until the Nixon administration took over, according to Schwengel. Nixon has now implemented the major recommendations of the report concerning the policy of "Vietnamization" of the war.

"Vietnamization" has been the phrase coined by the Nixon administration to signify United States withdrawal from Vietnam.

Schwengel said, "Since Presi-

dent Nixon took office, withdrawals of more than 100,000 American men from Vietnam have been announced. The whole character of the war has been changed. An honorable and just American withdrawal from Vietnam is going to be accomplished."

Schwengel said that many innocent people were being killed in Vietnam and that incidents similar to the alleged massacre at My Lai village have "happened hundreds of times before and will happen hundreds of times again."

According to Schwengel, "President Nixon is determined to prevent future Vietnams. His policy of military disengagement and proper use of economic assistance will result in a more stable Asia."

Ozark to Halt Flights West Here Feb. 1

Abandonment of four daily Ozark Airline flights from Iowa City — a move that would end all flights west from Iowa City — is planned for Feb. 1.

The flights west, which now serve Iowa City, Des Moines, Fort Dodge and Sioux City, would be changed to terminate Iowa City from Chicago and Clinton.

The planned change in schedule is another step in a gradual cutback in service resulting from a proposal by Ozark Air Lines last summer to transfer all service to the Cedar Rapids airport.

Beside the flight and return flight west of Iowa City, two other flights in Iowa being severed are an Omaha-Fort Dodge-Mason City-Rochester and Minneapolis flight and the return flight on that route.

Iowa-Illinois Gas, Electric Increases Customer Rates

An increase amounting to approximately \$1 a month on gas bills received by customers of the Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Company will go into effect today, according to D.G. Findlay, vice president in charge of districts for Iowa-Illinois.

The increase is the result of an annual rise of \$234,000 in the cost of gas purchased by the

gas and electric company from Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America.

The amount of the increase for each customer of each rate classification is in direct proportion to the amount of gas used. The increase is subject to refund, pending a final decision by the Federal Power Commission on the pipeline company increase.

SHORTS

After 50 years in one location we are closing down January 12. Please come pick up your shoes.

18 South Clinton

THE STABLE WILL BE CLOSED WEDNESDAY IN PREPARATION FOR SUPER SALE!!

25%—70% OFF

Watch for ad in tomorrow's Daily Iowan.

You are invited to the opening of...

Mezvinsky

For Congress Headquarters

210 South Clinton

Thursday, January 8, 1970

from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.

COME AND MEET STATE REPRESENTATIVE EDWARD MEZVINSKY

Have a cup of coffee...

EVERYONE WELCOME!

Sports in the 1960's

By MIKE SLUTSKY
Sports Editor

Intercollegiate athletics enjoyed its greatest success yet in the past decade, and Iowa certainly had its moments. Ten years covers a lot of sports and to single out any one event in that period is an impossibility.

Trying not to slight any event, we decided to break the decade into a year-by-year summary of the most important athletic achievements. Included are Iowa's most important moments, the Big 10's golden successes and how the Big 10 fared in NCAA competition.

Evashevski resigned his coaching position after the season to devote full time to his duties as athletic director. 1960 was the last time an Iowa team was rated among the country's best at season's end.

1960 was also the start of a Big 10 basketball dynasty at Ohio State, which the conference may never see the likes of again. That was the entrance of sophomore greats Jerry Lu-

Ohio State (as expected) repeated as the Big 10's basketball kingpin with a perfect 14-0 record. The Buckeyes were 27-0 and rated No. 1 going into the finals against Cincinnati, only to lose to the Bearcats 70-65 in overtime.

Iowa's cagers finished in a second place tie with Purdue and were 18-6 overall, winding up as the eighth and tenth rated team by the AP and UPI.

Ohio State's tremendous senior team, Indiana had high scoring Jimmy Rayl and center Walt Bellamy. Illinois had forward Dave Downey and center Bill Burwell. Purdue had its great Terry Dischinger and Northwestern had its leaping Ralph Wells — just to name a few.

The Hawks went only 7-7 in the Big 10 (fourth place tie) in Nelson's senior year and the big blond was again named to a second-team All-America berth after scoring 1,522 points in his collegiate career.

Iowa's wrestling team won the Big 10 championship that year, the only varsity team to place high in conference competition.

1960 Iowa Grid Team Compiled 8-1 Record

The start of the decade was an end of an era for Iowa football. 1960 was Forest Evashevski's last year as Hawkeye football coach and it certainly was one to remember. The 1960 club was the last in a string of outstanding teams which Evashevski fielded and which brought national recognition to the University for its football excellence.

The Hawkeyes compiled an 8-1 season record and were 5-1 in the Big 10, good for co-Big 10 champions with Minnesota. The only black mark on the team's ledger was the 27-10 defeat dealt it by the Gophers at Minneapolis.

Minnesota won the national championship on the strength of that victory, although it later lost to Washington in the Rose Bowl. But Iowa was not left out of the picture because of that one setback. The Hawks received the No. 2 and 3 positions in the final AP and UPI grid polls.

Many Hawkeyes were honored with post-season awards. Guard Mark Manders, sophomore halfback Larry Ferguson and quarterback Wilburn Hollis all made first team All-Big 10. Ferguson and Manders won spots on All-America first teams and Hollis on a second team. Another performer who should not be forgotten was Bernie Wyatt, voted the team's most valuable player at season's end.

The 8-1 slate topped Evy's nine-year record at Iowa to 52-27-4, by far the best record an Iowa coach ever posted.

cas, John Havlicek, Larry Siegfried and Mel Nowell at Columbus.

Though the Buckeyes were rated only third in the national polls after winning the Big 10, they came away with the NCAA championship by burying California 75-55 in the finals. It was the last Big 10 NCAA basketball championship.

Jerry Burns stepped in to replace Evy as Iowa's head football coach and things took a turn for the worse immediately. Although Iowa's 5-4 overall record was not any disaster, the Hawks were 2-4 in the conference and finished in a seventh place tie.

The Hawks were led by second-team All-America junior Don Nelson, who wound up as Iowa's career scoring leader.

Burns' second football team at Iowa went 4-5 on the year and went 3-3 in the Big 10, putting the Hawks in a fifth place tie. Ferguson, now a senior, was an All-Big 10 first-team selection, but failed to make any All-America teams.

It was Wisconsin's year on the Big 10's gridirons; and, behind All-Americans Ron Vanderkelen and Pat Richter, the Badgers posted a 6-1 Big 10 log. The Badgers lost one of the epic Rose Bowl battles to

1967-68 Hawk Cagers Shared Big 10 Crown

Ohio State won the Big 10 with a 6-0 record and was the No. 2 team in the nation behind Alabama. Minnesota and Michigan State were also ranked in the top ten that year.

Iowa won its first Big 10 cross country championship in 1961 by scoring 45 points at the conference meet in Chicago. Hawkeye James Tucker was the individual Big 10 champion finishing first in a time of 19:50.4.

Southern Cal on New Year's Day, 1963, falling 42-37.

Guess who won the conference basketball championship again: Who else but Ohio State! The Buckeyes went 13-1 in the conference this time and 26-2 on the year, losing again to Cincinnati in the NCAA finals, 71-59.

It should be remembered that there were some pretty good basketball players in the Big 10 at this time. Besides

This was the start of sophomore stars, Gary Snook's and Karl Noonan's careers at Iowa. All-Americans Mike Reilly, Paul Krause and Wally Hilgenberg were the veterans expected to anchor the young club. But as it turned out, 1963 was the beginning of the end for Burns at Iowa.

The Hawks were 3-3-2 overall and 2-3-1 in the Big 10, which put them in eighth place. It was Burns' third straight season in which he failed to produce a better than .500 Big 10 team.

And it was Illinois' turn for a Big 10 grid title. Led by All-America center-linebacker Dick Butkus, the Illini won the conference with a 5-1-1 record and tripped Washington in the Rose Bowl, 17-7.

Ohio State had some company at the top of the Big 10 basketball heap in 1963 — Illinois. Both posted 11-3 records as the Illini were led by Downey, Burwell and guard Bill Small. But Ohio State had a lot of new faces this time around — including Gary Bradds, who averaged 30.9 points a game.

Iowa had a tough time in basketball, going 5-9 in the Big 10. Coach Sharm Scheuerman's worst finish in his first five years at Iowa.

Iowa was a Big 10 track powerhouse in 1963, tying Michigan for the indoor title and beating Wisconsin by a single point for the outdoor crown. Iowa's baseball team was



JERRY BURNS



RAY NAGEL



Evy at the Helm—

Iowa Athletic Director Forest Evashevski, above, has been at the head of Iowa athletics since 1960 when he resigned as head football coach to take over his present duties. During this past decade, coaches in Iowa's two major sports — football and basketball — have been replaced. Jerry Burns, an assistant to Evashevski during Evy's great coaching career, took over after Evashevski resigned, but was replaced himself in 1965 when he was unable to come up with a winner. His successor was Ray Nagel, previously a coach at Utah. In basketball, Sharm Scheuerman had been head coach since 1959. But the Iowa cagers were on the decline after the 1964 season, and Scheuerman was replaced by Ralph Miller, a celebrated cage coach from Wichita State.



SHARM SCHEUERMAN



RALPH MILLER

9-5 in the Big 10 and finished in second place in the conference — the Hawks' best baseball finish of the decade.

The Iowa gymnastics team placed third in the NCAA, setting the pace for high Iowa gymnastic finishes in later years.

1964 was not a good year for Iowa football. But compared to 1965, it was great. The Hawks were considered a most formidable team in pre-season talk, but won only three of nine games and only one of their six Big 10 contests, which placed them in a tie for ninth place. Snook and Noonan were All-Big 10 first-team selections, but the fans were beginning to get restless.

Michigan, fourth-ranked in the nation, won the Big 10 with a 6-1 record and, behind All-America Bob Timberlake, blasted Oregon State in the Rose Bowl, 34-7.

Cazzie Russell made his entrance into Big 10 basketball in 1964 and the sophomore flash from Chicago's Carver High led the Wolverines to an 11-3 conference log and a co-championship with (who else?) Ohio State. The Wolves finished third in the NCAA and were 23-5 on the season.

A new wave of players were now on the cage scene, such as Indiana's Van Arsdale twins, Purdue's Dave Schellhase and Illinois' Skip Thoren.

But 1964 was the end of the line for Scheuerman at Iowa. The Hawks were 3-11 in the Big 10 and finished in ninth place. Ralph Miller was imported from Wichita State at the season's end to get Iowa basketball back up to respectability.

All systems were go for Iowa's football team in 1965. Even Playboy magazine rated the Hawks No. 1 in its pre-season poll. But somebody didn't tell the Hawks that they had to win the games on the gridiron.

The Hawkeyes, almost unbelievably, failed to win a Big 10 game, finishing last with an 0-7 record. Their only victory in a non-conference game was little consolation and the atmosphere in the Field House was clouded when Burns got the axe at the end of the disastrous season. Burns' five-year record was 16-27-2.

Instead of Iowa, Michigan State burst onto the scene in sheer brilliance. The Spartans had a perfect 10-0 record entering the Rose Bowl, but were upset by UCLA, 14-12. The Alabama Crimson Tide was the only team ranked higher than MSU at the time.

Miller made his first basketball season at Iowa a success by getting the Hawks' heads above water. Iowa, led by guards Jimmy Rodgers and Chris Pervall, had an 8-6 Big 10 record and were 14-10 overall.

Russell, now getting plenty of help from center Bill Buntin and from forward Oliver Darden, won the Big 10 for Michigan with a 13-1 record and were ranked No. 1 in the country. But the Wolves were stopped by No. 2 UCLA in

the NCAA finals, 91-80. In gymnastics, Iowa's Glenn Gailis won the Big 10 all-around competition.

Things weren't as easy as they appeared for new Iowa grid Coach Ray Nagel after the Hawkeyes won their first game of the season, 31-20, over Arizona. Iowa lost eight of its next nine games, finished with a 1-6 Big 10 record and wound up in the conference cellar again. It was clear that Iowa still had a long way to come.

Michigan State was still going great. With the aid of two-time All-Americans Bubba Smith, George Webster, Gene Washington and Clint Jones, the Spartans repeated as Big 10 champs and only a 10-10 tie with Notre Dame in "The Game" got in the way of a perfect season.

Notre Dame won impressively over Southern Cal after the Spartans' season had ended and the Irish got the nod over MSU in the polls as the nation's top team.

Miller's style of basketball was catching hold in Iowa City, and though the Hawks were 8-6 in the Big 10, they tied for third place. However, a 17-7 overall season was not considered unsuccessful even by Miller's high standards.

Cazzie again led Michigan to the Big 10 crown with an 11-3

ers pulled out game after game in the waning moments behind sophomores Harry Gosso, John Isenbarger and Jade Butcher. The Hoosiers' season-ending victory over Purdue threw the Big 10 into a three-way deadlock for the crown among the Hoosiers, the Boilermakers and Minnesota.

Indiana went to the Rose Bowl and was beaten by top-ranked Southern Cal, 14-3. But it was a year to remember at Bloomington as the Gold Dust Kids turned Snow White into a reality.

Wieczorek again won the Big 10 cross country championship with a time of 24:17. It was the first time the race was run over a five mile course. Four miles was previously the distance. Indiana replaced Iowa, however, as the team champion.

The Big 10 did not sport any truly great cage teams in the 1966-67 season. Indiana and Michigan State tied for the title with 10-4 records and the Hawkeyes were just a step behind at 9-5. 1967 was the first year since 1958 that a Big 10 team failed to finish in the nation's top ten.

Super Sam Williams, a junior college transfer from Burlington, became the darling of Iowa fans as he seemed to defy gravity while hanging in the air to flip in two pointers. Sam led the team by banging

All Big 10 spots as the offense broke numerous Big 10 records.

But Ohio State had a bunch of sophomores of its own and smashed its way to 10-0 season and a 27-16 win over O. J. Simpson and his Southern Cal teammates in the Rose Bowl. The Buckeyes won the national championship handily over another unbeaten team, Penn State.

The 1967-68 season brought Iowa a Big 10 basketball co-championship, although it ended in disappointment. Behind the sensational Williams and a fine group of sophomores, the Hawks had the title all but put away when they lost to Michigan in the last game of the season to allow Ohio State to back into the tie. The Hawks then lost to the Buckeyes in a playoff to determine the Big 10's NCAA representative.

Williams became the seventh member of Iowa's 1,000-point club by scoring 632 points that season for a total of 1,176 points in two seasons.

Once again the Iowa gymnastics team finished third in the NCAA finals. Marc Slotten and Don Hatch won Big 10 titles, although neither were among the top finishers in the NCAA.

The sports event of the year at Iowa was the Hawkeyes' conquering gymnastics team. The gymnasts, though finishing second in the Big 10, won the NCAA championship — Iowa's first NCAA athletic championship in any sport.

Coach Mike Jacobson turned the trick in his first try after coming to Iowa City from Penn State. Keith McCanness won the NCAA sidehorse title — as he did in 1967 — and Don Hatch the Big 10 still rings crown. But, as Jacobson said after the triumph, it was a team effort all the way.

Iowa's football team, with a glamorous cast of veterans, was gaining stature quickly. But strange things took the starch out of any Iowa hopes for a truly big season.

First a black players boycott, erupted in spring drills, then an injury to Sullivan and then a lot of bad breaks. What it added up to was a disappointing 5-5 year and a 3-4 Big 10 record (which tied for fifth place).

The Hawks got clobbered by Oregon State in the opener and it set the stage for the rest of the season, although there were some bright spots.

The 1968-69 Iowa basketball team was tabbed as one of the Big 10's best, but faltered badly and wound up only 12-12 overall and 5-9 in the Big 10 — putting the Hawks in an eighth place tie. Most of the group returned this season to get some revenge after last year's let-down.

Iowa's wrestling team proved to be quite successful in 1969. The Hawks lost only two dual meets all season and finished second in the Big 10. They then went on to finish seventh in the NCAA finals behind the high finishes of Rich Mihal and Verlyn Strellner.

THINKING... of the future

In the dawn of 1970, a new day begins, and on the horizon we behold the prospects of a brighter, better future. There are challenges ahead, problems to meet and conquer, difficulties to overcome... yet there is also the bright promise that, with the efforts of all, we shall achieve a community, and a world, richer in progress and prosperity, inspired by the even greater assets of kindness and friendliness. Together, we shall realize the great potential that the decade ahead holds for us.



First National Bank
Iowa City, Iowa

Iowa Ends Road Drought, 107-99—

Hawks Win AT Michigan!



DI Sports



Johnson Stuffs Carter Shot—

Iowa's John Johnson (in dark uniform) leaps high to block a shot by Michigan's Rich Carter during Tuesday night's game in Ann Arbor. Johnson finished as Iowa's leading scorer with 34 points as the Hawks won 107-99, Iowa player in the background is Ben McGilmer. — AP Wirephoto

By MIKE SLUTSKY
Sports Editor

It had to happen sometime, and it's hard to think of a better time it could have happened. Iowa's basketball team, after almost 1 1/2 years of famine on the road, used its high-powered offense Tuesday night to out-run Michigan at Ann Arbor 107-99.

The victory was achieved thanks to a balanced Iowa attack, aggressive work on the boards and the composure gained by a veteran team.

Four players scored in double figures for Iowa. The Hawks were led offensively by 6-7 forward John Johnson with 34 points. Close behind were guard Chad Calabria with 24 (20 big ones in the second half), guard Fred Brown with 23 and 6-6 forward Glenn Vidnovic with 18.

The Hawks once again had to overcome a big scoring output by an opposing player. Rudy Tomjanovich, Michigan's All-America forward candidate, poured in 37 points to keep the Wolves close all the way. Just last Saturday Iowa had to withstand a 53-point barrage by Purdue's Rick Mount in Iowa City to topple the Bollweavers.

The road victory was Iowa's first since a 91-72 win over Minnesota in the last Iowa road game of the 1967-68 season. More importantly, the victory thrust the Hawks into the position as a prime contender for the Big 10 title.

The Hawks are now 2-0 in the Big 10 and 6-4 overall. Michigan, which had defeated Northwestern at Evanston, Ill., last Saturday, is now 1-1 in the conference and 5-5 for the season.

The game was one of those wild, run-and-shoot affairs—the type the Hawkeys are getting accustomed to. It was the fourth time this season that the Hawks have scored over 100 points in a game.

Iowa coach Ralph Miller believes in the philosophy that teams play equal for 38 minutes of the 40-minute game, and that it is that extra two minutes or so which decide the contest. This may

very well have been the case Tuesday night.

The Hawks held a 54-47 halftime lead over the Wolves on the strength of Johnson's 21 first-half points. But the Wolves fought back early in the second stanza to cut Iowa's lead to three—62-59—after putting on a full court press and forcing three Iowa turnovers.

The Hawks quickly regained their composure and, behind the scoring of Calabria, won back a fairly comfortable lead.

In the space of a little over three minutes, the Hawks outscored the Wolves 11-2 to build their lead to 73-61 with about 13:00 left in the game. The closest Michigan could come after that spree was five a 99-94 very late in the game.

The first six of these points in that flurry came from the 6-2 Calabria. Chad first put in a driving layup to up the lead to five, punched in an offensive rebound to make the lead seven and followed with another driving layup which got the lead back up to nine.

After Johnson hit on a 20-foot jump shot and Brown added three more points, Calabria was right back at it, driving in for another two-point effort.

The Hawks maintained a seven to nine-point lead behind some good outside shooting by Brown, but four points by Tomjanovich sliced the Hawks advantage to 85-80 with 5:27 left in the game.

Johnson retaliated with a basket and Calabria got credit for another two points when Michigan was charged with goaltending.

This got the lead back up to nine at 89-80 with 4:54 remaining and, though the Hawks couldn't break open

the game, Michigan could get no closer than 99-94 after a basket by Rodney Ford with 1:30 left.

Vidnovic then iced the game by being awarded a bucket on another goaltending charge (the Wolves' third in the last five minutes) and popping in two pressure-packed free throws. These gave the Hawks a safe 103-94 lead with only 1:03 left.

The first half was a fast, furious and close opening stanza. The score was tied 11 times in the opening half, the last at 38-38 with 4:28 left. Michigan's last lead of the night was 41-40 on a three-point play by Tomjanovich, but Johnson gave the Hawks the lead back with a 20-foot jumper.

Five points by Vidnovic, six by Johnson and a free throw by Dick Jensen helped in getting the Hawks' advantage up to seven at the break, 54-47.

The Hawks shot a blazing 63.4 per cent from the field, clicking on 45 of 71 attempts. Jensen, who didn't start but played almost the entire game, along with Johnson gave the Hawks the advantage on the boards. Calabria, Vidnovic and Brown also chipped in with some big rebounds.

BOX SCORE

IOWA		MICHIGAN	
G	F	G	F
7	4-5	14	6-7
14	6-7	2	0-0
2	0-0	10	3-5
10	3-5	11	2-4
11	2-4	1	2-4
1	2-4	45	17-25
Totals	45	17-25	107

IOWA		MICHIGAN	
G	F	G	F
6	7-10	15	3-3
7	3-3	5	1-1
5	1-1	6	0-0
4	0-0	7	0-0
7	0-0	0	0-0
0	0-0	4	0-0
4	0-0	2	0-0
2	0-0	1	0-1
1	0-1	44	11-18
Totals	54	33	107

Michigan fouled out — Iowa, none, Michigan, Henry. Total fouls — Iowa, 15; Michigan, 19.

UCLA Replaces Kentucky As No. 1 in AP Cage Poll

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

UCLA's runaway victory over Notre Dame has vaulted the defending national champions into a slim lead over Kentucky in the Associated Press' weekly major college basketball poll.

The Bruins advanced from the runnerup position to No. 1 on the strength of their stunning, 108-77 triumph over the Fighting Irish last Saturday. The success was UCLA's eighth straight without a setback.

UCLA drew 24 first place votes and tallied 642 points to runnerup Kentucky's nine firsts and 610 points in ballots cast by sportswriters and broadcasters.

Notre Dame lost one other game during the week, 84-83 to South Carolina in overtime. The Irish also dropped a squeaker to Kentucky 102-100 on Dec. 27.

Notre Dame, 7-4, which was ranked 13th last week, dropped out of the Top 20. South Carolina also stopped

New Mexico and Bowling Green last week, and the 8-1 Gamecocks held onto their No. 3 ranking.

The Top Twenty with first place votes and total points. Points awarded for first 15 places based on 20-18-16-14-12-10-9-8 etc.

1. UCLA (24) 642
2. Kentucky (9) 610
3. South Carolina 464
4. North Carolina 350
5. St. Bonaventure 341
6. New Mexico St. 299
7. Jacksonville 261
8. Davidson 201
9. Ohio University 189
10. North Carolina St. 172
11. Houston 154
12. Tennessee 116
13. Marquette 81
14. Washington 77
15. Niagara 63
16. Oklahoma 62
17. Columbia 49
18. Penn 38
19. Duke 24
20. Louisville 16

3 Hawkeye Sports Squads In Action Again on Weekend

The Iowa wrestling squad was the only Hawkeye team other than basketball registering any action over the holiday break, but this weekend the grapplers, swimmers and gymnasts all return to dual-meet competition.

Coach Dave McCuskey's wrestling team recorded a pair of dual-meet victories over strong teams from Illinois and Army before Christmas, and then took part in the Midlands Tournament at LaGrange, Ill., Dec. 30.

The Hawks finished well down the line in the Midlands tourney, seventh out of ten teams, while Michigan State, Michigan and Iowa State captured the top spots. Northwestern was fourth and Oklahoma State finished fifth, with Omaha University edging the Hawks for sixth place.

Highest Iowa finisher was Joe Wells, who graduated last year and wrestled unattached in the tourney, placing third at 134 pounds. Capturing fourth for the Hawks were Don Yahn at 150 pounds and Paul Zander at 177.

Yahn lost an opening referee's decision to the eventual champ before bowing in the finals on another referee's decision. Zander also suffered a loss to the eventual champ in his class before finishing fourth.

Assistant wrestling coach Gary Kurldelmeier indicated that the Hawks had not been especially "pointing for the Midlands tourney," and that several wrestlers didn't even compete. Co-captain Steve DeVries and 158-pounder

Jerry Lee were caught in an Iowa snowstorm, while illness also hurt the wrestlers.

The wrestlers get back into action Saturday, traveling to Indiana. McCuskey called Indiana "a good, tough team with a not-so-good record in competition so far this year."

The Hawks are expected to be back to full strength this weekend, according to McCuskey, with the exception of DeVries, who is now suffering from tightened back muscles.

While the wrestlers were tied up by the cold weather, gymnastics coach Mike Jacobson traveled to Fort Lauderdale, Fla., to instruct at a national gymnastics clinic.

Two Iowa gymnasts, Rudy Ginez and Dick Sauer, accompanied Jacobson to the

clinic, but Jacobson said there was no competition at all, just instruction and individual workouts.

The gym team comes off of its break this weekend, traveling to Carbondale, Ill., Friday to tangle with the perennially-tough Southern Illinois squad.

The Iowa swim team, meanwhile, ends a month-long layoff with a busy two days this weekend. The last action the swim team had was Dec. 10 when the Hawks were subordinated by national swimming champion Indiana.

The Hawk swimmers battle the Michigan State and Illinois tankers this Friday at East Lansing, and then travel to Ann Arbor for the Big Ten Relays Saturday.

Congratulations Daily Iowan Carriers of the Month



Group 1 — DAVID KRIPKE

Dave enjoys his free afternoon playing his guitar. His D.I. route lets him get all his route work finished in the mornings.



Group 3 — ROBIN ZINKULA

Congratulations Robin! This is the second month in a row that Robin has carried home the carrier of the month award. He delivers 249 D.I.s on time and in place.



Group 4 — GREG SCHEURMAN

Greg enjoys building models. His D.I. route of 97 papers provides the cash he needs to pursue his hobby.



Group 4 — ED SHAY

Ed has invested his earnings. He raises Angels, Bettas, Black Mollies and other tropical fish.



Group 5 — CONNIE ALLISON

Connie carries 205 Daily Iowans in the mornings, but after school she has time to knit Christmas presents or go shopping with the cash she earns from her route.

DI Scoreboard

- COLLEGE BASKETBALL
Harvard 92, Navy 73
Purdue 90, Wisconsin 74
William & Mary 84, Pitt 73
Dartmouth 93, Amherst 66
American International 93, Boston St. 90
Iowa State 72, Nebraska 70



Regardless of what conventions are in town—fret no more. There are 250 beautiful rooms and suites awaiting your arrival at the new LAKE TOWER INN... with Lake Michigan at your front doorstep.

If you are coming to Chicago on business—make it fun... bring your wife. Your luxury room is the last word in pampered comfort... free TV, radio, ice cubes. Air-conditioned, and enough closet space to please a movie star. Hourly station wagon service to Loop.

Swimming pool plaza overlooks Lake Michigan. Ask your travel agent, write us for 4-color brochure or phone collect: (312) 787-4730 — Ask for Les Brown

Acres of FREE parking, of course.



1960 . . . Good Guys Always Win

By SID MOODY
AP Newsfeatures Writer

At some time — who knows where or when? — but at some time during the dark decade of the '60s, the United States turned a corner.

The conclusion is inescapable. The year 1970 is not just 10 years from 1960. It has become a threshold — or a brink — unforeseen back in a day that in retrospect seems almost nostalgic, even comforting; assured, even cocky.

To be sure 1960 had a bomb. And dissent. And injustice. But there were also the long years of American destiny, a belief in what Harvard's Dean of Faculty Franklin Ford calls "the Walt Disney theory of history: the good guys will win in the last reel." And we were good guys, weren't we?

Nowhere in 1960 did one read the names Da Nang, hippie, Oswald, Eldridge Cleaver, Resurrection City, Francis Gary Powers, Mobe, Gulf of Tonkin, Watts, Credibility Gap, ABM, SDS or LSD.

But somehow they came, like snow in the night. They brought with them doubt and took away an innocence.

Our very triumphs taunted. We went to the moon. And choked on pollution. "Croesus on a garbage heap," said John W. Gardner, former Cabinet member.

We celebrated the centennial of the Civil War. And saw in the cinders of our cities that that war was not over.

We elected a president. And saw him slain.

We elected another. And saw him all but driven from the White House four years later.

We fought for freedom in a divided land. And divided ourselves.

We rescued survivors of Congo massacres. And heard of My Lai.

We grew rich. And our cities rotted.

In 1970, it would be difficult to imagine a magazine running a picture of Appalachian children frisking in a schoolyard and commenting only on their frolic and not the dilapidated schoolhouse, the stony ground, the tattered clothing. But it happened in 1960.

In 1970 it would be hard to imagine no one protesting when the recreation department of a Southern city forbade children to make black snowmen at an interracial contest. But no one protested in 1960.

In the '60s, three horsemen were to ride for the Apocalypse: the Vietnam War, rebellious youth and rebellious blacks. Who saw them coming in 1960? Some did.

In Scarsdale, N.Y., a rainbow's end of the American Dream, a matron looked at her town and likened it to a Deanna Durbin movie: "All clean and unreal."

And in California — everywhere — in 1960 there was the candidate, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, campaigning, "We have gotten soft . . . the slow corrosion of luxury is beginning to show . . . I am not satisfied that 17 million Americans go to bed hungry every night . . ."

John Kennedy did not invent, did not discover and did not cure the ills of American society. But he saw serpents in the Garden. And his name — not so much his politics, but his name — became both in life and death a symbol of hope born and hope denied.

The '60s happened so fast. For this, television must be given its due. It brought the moon into the living room and helped make space what Ford called the era's "surrogate religion, something everyone could agree on because it was technology that didn't hurt any one."

And TV was a worldwide fuse. Rioting students in Germany saw TV coverage of tumultuous students at Brandeis University, a place they probably never heard of, and put

them to use forthwith. When a hamlet burned, when a Negro widow wept, the world was witness.

"My father's a Republican, like everybody else's"

When a hamlet burned, when a Negro widow wept, the world was witness.

"My father's a Republican, like everybody else's father," said Champ Ward, a vice president of the Ford Foundation. "But when he saw those hoses turned on

dered like a train of powder. Frustrated in an era of unprecedented affluence at home and rising expectations abroad, they wanted but sparks. The '60s supplied them: an arrest on a hot summer night, a police raid on a speakeasy, the assassination of King himself. The violence was stunning. But it was not peculiar to the black or the '60s.

The Irish, for instance, and organized labor both struggled for a place in American society to the accompaniment of bloodshed. Said John Spiegel, director of the Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence at Brandeis University.

"We are in a transition period of the social and economic system, transferring power to groups that had been excluded from the decision-making process, from the opportunity structure. When a group tries this, there is resistance from those trying to maintain the status quo."

"In an open society such as ours, this violence serves as a message, like a pain or a fever, that something is wrong. That is why there may have been a falling off of violence after King's assassination. If violence and politics are alternatives of social conflict, there is just a possibility the '70s may see a decline of violence. It is the squeaky wheel principle."

The swiftness of the emergence and development of the youth movement or cult or fad or gap was no less jarring to parents who brought their children into the '60s with nothing but the fond hope that they would prosper in the good life they had worked so hard to achieve. Instead those twixt 12 and 20 foresook Pat Boone with an abruptness and vehemence that shocked and perplexed.

POW ZAP ZONK . . . 1970?

child thinks he can do anything he pleases."

If there was one breach between the generations it was Vietnam. Always, in the '60s, there was Vietnam.

Those who had fought the Axis, had survived in the Cold War, saw Vietnam as another burden the free world must bear. Had the republic not fought similarly in Korea in the '50s? And no American cities burned. The young had not marched, had not burned their own flag and taken up the enemy's.

"Korea and Vietnam are not the same," said Ford, an historian. "Korea didn't last as long. It opened with a clear-cut, old-fashioned act of aggression. The rationale for intervention had changed. Korea was part of the Cold War. Vietnam was trumpeted as the end of the Cold War. It gave a messianic, crusading tone that a dull, weary police action didn't have."

"Our early intelligence was fuzzy enough, misleading enough so the idea of a brief intervention made some sense. Looking back, the Bay of Pigs should have been a more severe warning."

"We didn't start asking the questions we should have un-

til we got halfway through. And now the war has shaken the credibility of every public position and slopped over onto the credibility of any established position."

But would the gaps be bridged in the decade ahead?

In race? Morgan, for one, hoped blacks still wanted in. "Black separatism is all wrong. It won't work. There's no such thing as separate but equal. Anybody from the South knows that."

But would white society let the black in? "All right," he said. "Stokes was elected in Cleveland and Hatcher in Gary. But it took the brother of the slain president, the Department of Justice, the FBI and the Indiana National Guard — and then Hatcher damn near didn't win."

The decade that midway saw a search for consensus, saw at its end a search by the young for their own thing.

Said Etzioni: "If the young are going to communes as a transitional fad or adolescence, that's no harm. And if half the college kids are living together that's much more wholesome than living in fraternities and going to a whore house every night."

"But if they're saying: 'Why have a family?' And if this spreads, that's trouble. Family and authority are absolutely essential for keeping any society alive."

And that was one question that distinguished the '60s. On mornings after some of the darkest nights of the decade, there were serious questions asked by serious people as to whether the republic would, in fact, survive.

"It is not by great acts but by small failures that freedom dies," said Morgan. "The sense of justice dies slowly in a people. They grow used to the unthinkable and sometime they may look back and begin to wonder when 'things' changed. Justice and liberty die quietly because men first learn to ignore injustice and then no longer recognize it."

Etzioni, too, wondered. "Half of society is still upright. By 1969 the newly coined word had become a cliché and if the new permissiveness flaunts itself, that's trouble. There's no better way to threaten some one. They'll react. Suspending newspapers because they are too 'liberal,' removing judges because they are too 'lenient.' It's almost inconceivable, but now I can just possibly see it coming."

Okay, professor, does that mean we lost ground or gained it in the years of the '60s? He forked his fingers, not in a peace sign but to indicate a road that could lie in either direction.

"I don't know. We have new options. The '60s are out. The story's not in."

They believed they saw the emperor in truth was naked and said so. They questioned their elders' telling them over their martinis to eschew marijuana, shape up and join a war in which one officer said he would save a city even if he had to destroy it. They seized deans, to be sure, but from the subsequent actions of the liberated dons in seeing to campus reforms, the kids hadn't been entirely wrong in literally and figuratively opening some windows and letting fresh air in. Just somewhat.

"They have been reacting to our failures and don't remember our successes," said Champ Ward. "The benefit of the doubt has been lost. But the country WAS in a mess overseas. It WAS polluted. People WERE left behind."

Professor Ford, a reflective man, reflected in his Harvard office on the generation that had occupied it earlier in the year.

"They have the tendency to demand simple, immediate answers instead of negotiations and imperfect, imprecise solutions. In the '30s, we had fairly simple life aims: support yourself and your wife, beat the Axis. Growing up in the '60s the war we have seems aimless. I can see why the kids wonder where they cut in. They are not know-nothings who are against anything. But they are frustrated."

In another formerly seized building, at Columbia, the head of the university's Sociology Department also reflected.

"After World War II we had unprecedented affluence," said Dr. Amitai Etzioni. "We had the Spock generation. Dr. Spock expressed a mood of inconstant permissiveness. Parents felt they should not curb a child, not do what they felt they should do to discipline it. When the child spilled a bottle of your beer, Fridays and Mondays you had the urge to spank him, Tuesdays and Wednesdays not. When you move back and forth, you get a child who can't handle authority. The overly permissive

Violence serves as a message, like pain, fever

Small failures, not great acts, kill freedom

the blacks, even he said: But those are people!"



Russian Bear



Civil Rights



Vietnam War

Mid-'60s Typifies Decade: Space Walk, Troop Increase

Continued from Page 1

Another searing summer: in Los Angeles' Watts section a drunk driving arrest led to heckling, to arguing, to looting and arson. "Burn, baby, burn" was the cry. Thirty-four died.

Edward H. White III took a space walk and liked it so much he had to be half-ordered back into the Gemini 4 capsule.

REMEMBER 1966? The war: 375,000 U.S. troops and relentless air strikes over North and South. Still at year's end North Vietnam was infiltrating 8,800 men a month into the South.

Another hot summer: Providence, San Francisco, Cleveland, Baltimore: seven dead, 400 injured, nearly 3,000 arrested and \$5 million in damage.

"Black Power" gained currency as did "white backlash." The former reflected the temper of Rap Brown and Stokely Carmichael and their impatience with King's patient "we shall overcome."

Red China tested a thermonuclear bomb and a missile.

REMEMBER 1967? The scale and fury of the Vietnam war mounted. U.S. casualties passed 100,000. Bombing of the North was expanded, then halted.

Israel suddenly struck outward in what it called a preventive attack against her Arab neighbors. Six days later the war ended with Israel occupying Arab territory.

The longest, hottest summer: riots blitzed 114 communities. Twenty-six died in Newark and 27 in Detroit.

REMEMBER 1969? Martin Luther King likened himself to Moses: "I've looked over and I've seen the Promised Land. I may get there with you." Shortly afterward in Memphis a sniper killed him. In Atlanta 150,000 persons gathered to honor him. Fires and looting hit 100 cities and towns: 46 dead.

North Korea captured the U.S.S. Pueblo and later shot down an unarmed reconnaissance plane.

Chicago police and demonstrators clashed during the Democratic national Convention. Some said it was a police riot; some said the police were intolerably provoked.

Richard Nixon consummated his political rebirth, defeating Hubert Humphrey for president.

THE YEAR 1969: Violence: near-war between police and the Black Panthers. Shattered illusions: Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Supreme

Court Justice Abe Fortas, My Lai, the scandal in Newark City Hall.

War: The Vietnam troop level ebbed; American deaths approaching 40,000. Russia and China, increasingly antagonistic, skirmishing in their Far East border.

Hope: 400,000 kids grooving strangely but peacefully at Woodstock. Four Americans leaving footprints on the moon where a small sign reads: "We came in peace for all mankind."

Pueblo Brings Crisis

Robert F. Kennedy, winner of the California Democratic primary for president, walked through a hotel kitchen. A hand, belonging to Sirhan B. Sirhan, reached through the crowd with a pistol and shot him in the head. Mourners lined roadside and railside from New York to Washington, where Kennedy was buried near his brother.

Guns. Thousands were buying them and thousands more wor-

WHAT ELSE WAS NEW IN THE '60S?

Skirts that sprang from mid-calf to mid-thigh, bralessness, "the pill," LSD, nudity in films and magazines. All hailed as "the new freedom" or decried as a dive toward decadence.

Heart transplants, isolation of the gene — The bit of cell that governs what future cells will be like.

Black mayors for Cleveland and Gary, Ind., and the Supreme Court's first black justice.

More than 20 million new Americans, driving the population past 200 million.

The world said goodbye to Churchill, Eisenhower, Robert Frost, coins with silver, the Saturday Evening Post, DeSoto, Studebakers and Edsels.

City Races to Keep Up with Growth

By MARK ROHNER

Iowa City entered the '60s armed with reports predicting the beginning of a period of unprecedented growth and change.

For the most part, the predictions were correct. And, as Iowa City moves into the '70s, the growth and change of the last decade show no signs of abating.

Statistics tell part of the story. The 1960 census showed Iowa City's population as 33,443. That figure represented a modest growth of about 6,000 over the 1950 figure. The 1970 census is expected

Iowa City in the '60s: a period of change, unprecedented growth

to count about 50,000 people living in Iowa City.

The University is responsible for a large percentage of the population growth. In 1960, there were 10,000 students attending the University. That number has doubled in 10 years.

But the city itself has been growing along with the University. Enrollment in Iowa City's primary and secondary schools has nearly doubled in 10 years. Seven new schools have been built since 1960 and more are planned.

The area of the city has increased in 10 years from 7.5 square miles to 16.1 square miles. Eighteen new religious congregations have been established during the '60s.

The 88 miles of Iowa City streets in 1960 have grown to 121 this year. Whereas there were 60 miles of paved streets in 1960, now 116 are paved.

The crime rate, too, has grown here during the last decade. In order to cope with it, the Iowa City police force has been increased from 24 to about 40 men over the past 10 years.

City hall was busy during the '60s — not only building streets, annexing land and hiring new policemen, but also erecting a new combination city office-police station-fire station building, a city recreation center and an addition to the public library, constructing the Park

Renewal fight won, dutch elm lost, annexation tied

Road Bridge, taking over the formerly privately owned water company and trying to get decent housing for Iowa Citizens who couldn't afford it through the federally financed Low Rent Housing program.

City hall was also fighting — combating Dutch elm disease, quarreling with Coralville over annexation and battling with a group of local businessmen over urban renewal.

Iowa City officials lost the first battle and now face the problem of removing the rapidly dying trees before they fall down.

The second fight ended in a truce. Negotiations between Iowa City and Coralville began in 1965 after it became apparent that the westward growth of both towns was beginning to overlap — caus-

ing a dispute over who was going to annex what.

That agreement was reached in 1968 and will be in force until 1978. It contains two boundaries: along a line north from Coralville's present northeast boundary and along a line west, parallel to the Rock Island tracks, curving to the site of the Coralville sewage plant.

The city won the third fight, but victory took two years of litigation and a new state law.

Urban renewal, an issue that was overshadowed all others during the '60s, was first proposed in 1963.

The planning began in 1964 and a program for federally financed urban renewal in Iowa City was presented to the public in 1966.

At about the same time, local opponents to the project joined forces and went into action. The renewal critics, mostly businessmen, gave these reasons for opposing a federally financed renewal plan:

- The City Council, they said, had proceeded with the federally financed plan without consulting businessmen affected by renewal.

- A federally financed plan, they contended, constituted an infringement on businessmen's private property rights.

The controversial plan called for the city, using federal funds and its own money, to condemn and purchase deteriorating downtown property, repair some buildings and raze the others and then sell the land in parcels to redevelopers.

The plan also provided for a pedestrian mall in the central business district, construction of a downtown parking ramp and making land available for University growth.

That plan was finally submitted to the federal government for approval in late 1969.

But the plan was originally to have been submitted to the federal government in late 1967. At that time, a group of 20 local businessmen petitioned Johnson County District Court to enjoin some city councilmen from voting on renewal matters on the grounds that the councilmen had conflicts of interest concerning the renewal plan.

The businessmen based their conflict of interest charge on their contention that the councilmen had property interests in the renewal area.

The court granted the injunction and the City Council appealed the decision to the Iowa Supreme Court, which, in March, 1969, upheld the District Court decision.

However, a month later, the Iowa General Assembly passed a law reversing the Supreme Court decision and renewal was under way again in Iowa City.

Renewal will figure in the '70s, provided the expected federal funds are granted; but it has been questioned whether downtown Iowa City can still be salvaged.

During the '60s, many downtown stores moved to the three outlying shopping centers, which were constructed here in the last 10 years.

Few new stores opened downtown. The fear has been expressed that downtown is rapidly becoming nothing more than a service area for the University. The preponderance of small

book, clothing and specialty shops and eating and drinking places downtown seems to indicate that the central business district is heading in that direction.

Can urban renewal reverse a trend that is regarded by city officials as unhealthy? Perhaps, if urban renewal can attract, as its proponents say it will, a large department store, hotels and a convention center — that is to say, if the hoped-for large developers do materialize and purchase urban renewal property offered for sale.

Will that happen, or will urban re-

City looks forward to development of southwest side

newal leave the city with large parcels of idle land at its core? The '70s will tell.

The '70s should also answer other questions that have been nagging city officials, Iowa City residents and the University over the past 10 years.

A problem of the first magnitude is transportation, both within the city and to and from other cities.

The increase of University students during the '60s and the rising wealth of college-age people caused a massive influx of automobiles to Iowa City.

Both the city and the University were ill-equipped to handle the increasing numbers of cars, and the resultant traffic tie-ups and shortage of parking spaces have plagued motorists throughout the decade.

Some improvements were made during the '60s, including the opening of Interstate 80, the improvement of several major arteries within the city and the addition of several thousand parking spaces both by the city and by the University.

But that wasn't enough. Projects already planned for the '70s may help. Among those are the construction of an Interstate highway connecting Iowa City and Cedar Rapids and a freeway skirting the southwest edge of Iowa City. Also planned is the city's long-awaited parking ramp.

Meanwhile, the University is toying

City still faces transportation, parking problems

with the idea of eliminating cars from the central campus and busing students into the campus area from outlying parking lots. Coupled with the proposed downtown mall, it might clear up some of the city's traffic and parking problems.

Improved mass transportation might also help. But the public transportation problem is more serious than just too many automobiles.

Two passenger trains and two scheduled airline flights are all that serve the city daily, not counting intercity buses — but the Rock Island Railroad and Ozark Airlines are expected to discontinue their passenger service here during the '70s. The only way to leave Iowa City by the end of the decade, then, will be over the new roads, in buses — or automobiles.

The Iowa City Coach Co. still provides intra-city transportation for those who don't drive. But that firm has been troubled by declining revenues during the '60s. In 1967, when financial difficulties threatened to force the company out of business, a temporary subsidy from the city government helped the firm stay on its feet.

Since then, because city officials want to encourage Iowa City residents to ride the bus instead of driving their cars, the city has been prepared to bail the firm out again or to buy it if necessary.

Iowa City will probably have bus service throughout the '70s, whether it be privately or publicly owned, but, unless trends are reversed, more and more people will be driving cars.

Throughout the '70s, Iowa City will be looking for ways to cope with the automobile.

At the same time, Iowa City will be

taking steps to insure its own orderly growth. Accordingly, plans have already been made to guide the growth of the city in a southwesterly direction between now and 1990. Half of the area's growth is expected to take place in the '70s.

During the next decade, the city will be expanding its services — parks, streets, sewer and water facilities and police and fire protection — into the developing southwest side.

On the county level, the Johnson Coun-

Urban renewal will start up in next decade

ty Regional Planning Commission will be attempting during the '70s to encourage cooperation among the various municipal

governments in the county to consolidate throughout the county such things as crime control, zoning and other services.

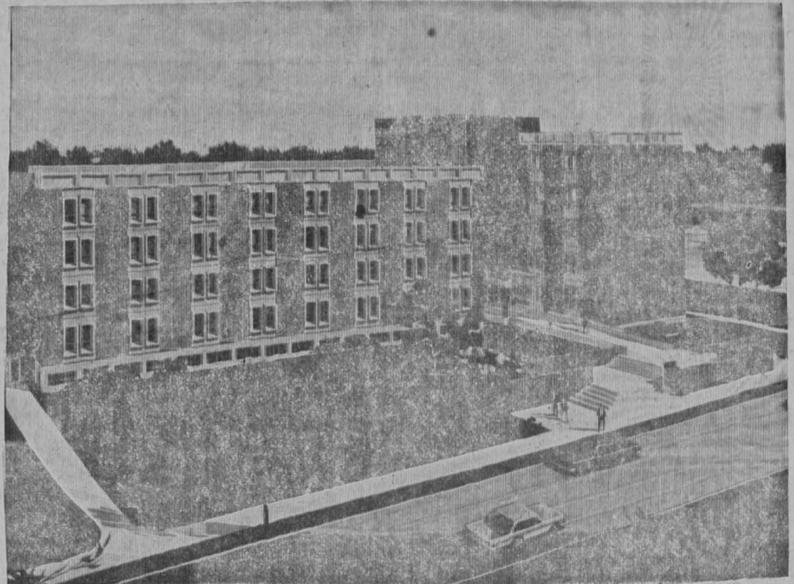
The consolidating is a move toward establishing some form of regional government in Johnson County — something like that which already exists in the Miami and Toronto areas.

In one way or another, Iowa City will be working during the '70s not only to solve existing problems, but to plan for those caused by the approximately 20,000 people who will be added to the city's population by the end of the decade.

Many of those problems can't even be foreseen. But no one foresaw the fight over urban renewal or the doubling of the number of University students during the '60s.

What can be foreseen is a continuation of Iowa City's period of growth and change during the '60s and a continued series of problems, battles and proposals.

More Buildings Going Up, But Academic Space Falls



The New English Philosophy Building



The Proposed Medical Sciences Library



The Parking Problem



The 'New' Civic Center

The University has built facilities costing \$98.2 million during the 1960's and plans to build facilities costing \$105 million during the 1970's.

The building is to meet expanded enrollment, which has doubled in the past ten years from approximately 10,000 students to 20,000 students, and to increase academic space, which has not kept pace with the student inflow.

Since 1952 the University's academic space has increased by only 50 per cent, but the enrollment has increased by 300 per cent.

Merrit Ludwig, University vice president for planning, now on leave of absence, said recently that the University needed 200 square feet of academic space per student.

But a recent University report dealing with construction and space utilization for the five-year period of 1964 to 1969 said academic space had declined from 208 to 177 square feet per student during this period.

Ludwig also said that 30 percent of the present aca-

ademic space was substandard. He broke the figure down to: 18 per cent is substandard, 6 per cent is in converted or temporary quarters and 6 per cent should be razed.

The \$105 million 1970's building program would help alleviate the space problem, but funding for the program is not certain.

Part of the \$105 million was to be raised by a bonding power granted the Regents by the 1969 Legislature, and the bonding power's constitutionality was not certain. Consequently, the Regents decided to spend case through the state courts to see if the law would be approved by the courts.

The case is now being heard in Polk County District Court and a decision has not yet been handed down, but is expected soon.

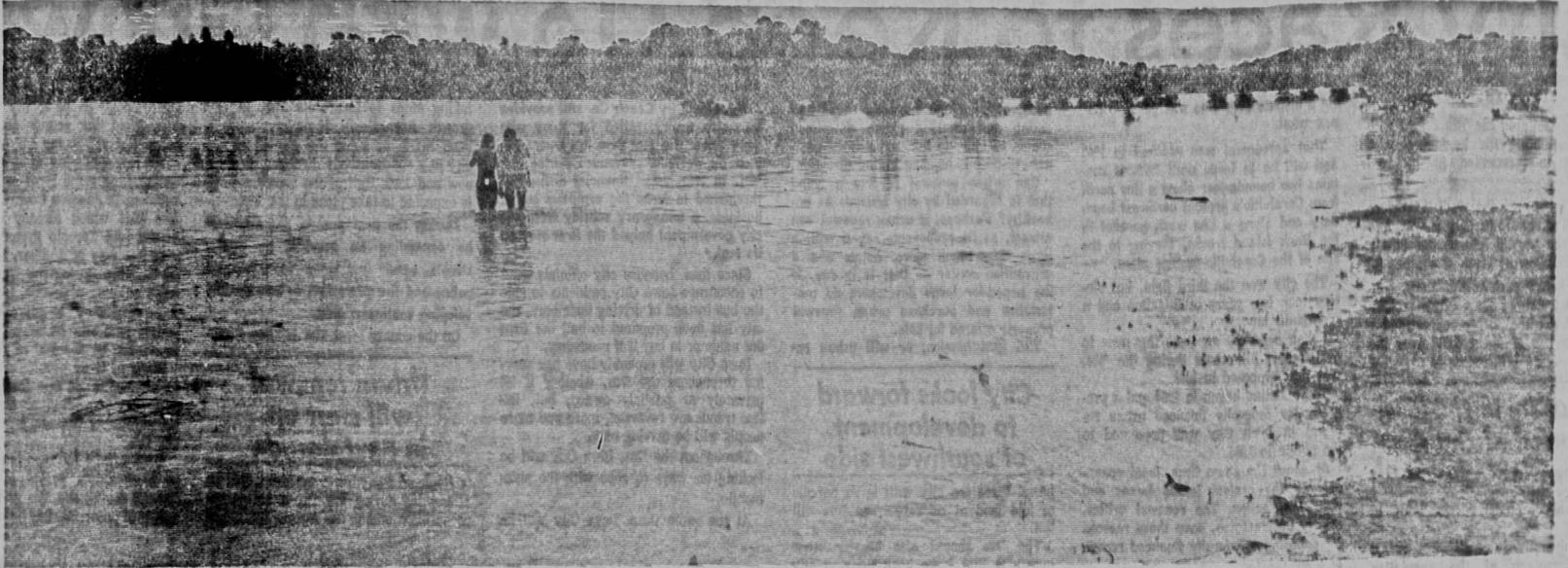
In the past, University building had been funded by state appropriations, federal funding and some gifts. These methods of funding will continue to be used, but the bonding was supposed to be an important additional tool.

The major capital improvements planned for the next 10 years are, with estimated costs:

Lindquist Center for Measurement, \$3.3 million; East-side Elevated Water Tank, \$460,000; College of Education Building, \$7.2 million; Pre-School Laboratory, \$730,000; Social Sciences Building, \$7.3 million; Chemistry - Botany Addition, \$3.6 million.

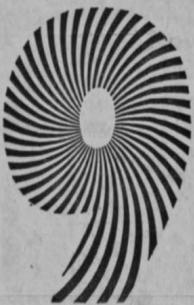
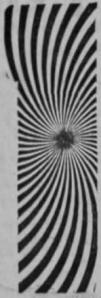
Medical Laboratory Remodeling, \$2 million; Water Plant Expansion, \$1.1 million; University Hospital Remodeling, \$8 million; Physical Plant Additions, \$2.3 million; School of Social Work Building, \$800,000; Psychopathic Hospital Addition and Remodeling, \$1.1 million.

Administration Building, \$1.6 million; Women's Physical Education Addition and Remodeling, \$1.4 million; Speech and Dramatic Arts Building, \$8.1 million; Law Center Addition, \$1.3 million; Pharmacy Building Addition, \$2.9 million; State Bacteriological Lab, \$2.3 million; Undergraduate Library, \$6.7 million.

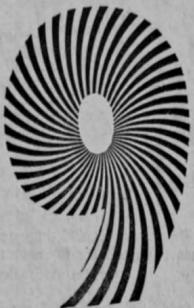


July was a wet month in Iowa City, but it would have been much worse if it had not been for the Coralville Dam. This couple is wading in an area that is normally about 75 feet

from the shore line of the pool behind the dam. The level of the pool rose to within two inches of going over the spillway and turning Iowa City into another Atlantis.



An Iowa City fireman who was injured in the fire and explosion at Mercy Hospital on the morning of April 7 is carried out of the area. A total of seven firemen and one construction worker were injured while they were trying to put out a fire in a new addition to the hospital. The most seriously injured was Lt. Robert Hein, 42, who is still hospitalized. Hein was in a coma for several months. He has 16 children.



May 7 and 8 were days of mass protest against a threatened tuition hike. On May 7, estimates of class absences were as high as 75%. On May 8, most returned to class; but a few attended a noon-time rally on the east steps of Old Capitol. When the rains came, most of the spectators got wet; but this couple used their heads and a protest sign to keep dry.



Every person in the Union the night of Feb. 6, 1969, should have had a gas mask in his wardrobe. During the first few minutes of the Student Power Symposium, a tear gas bomb exploded — sending everyone who was not equipped with a gas mask into the street gasping for air. The person who planted the bomb has never been caught by police.

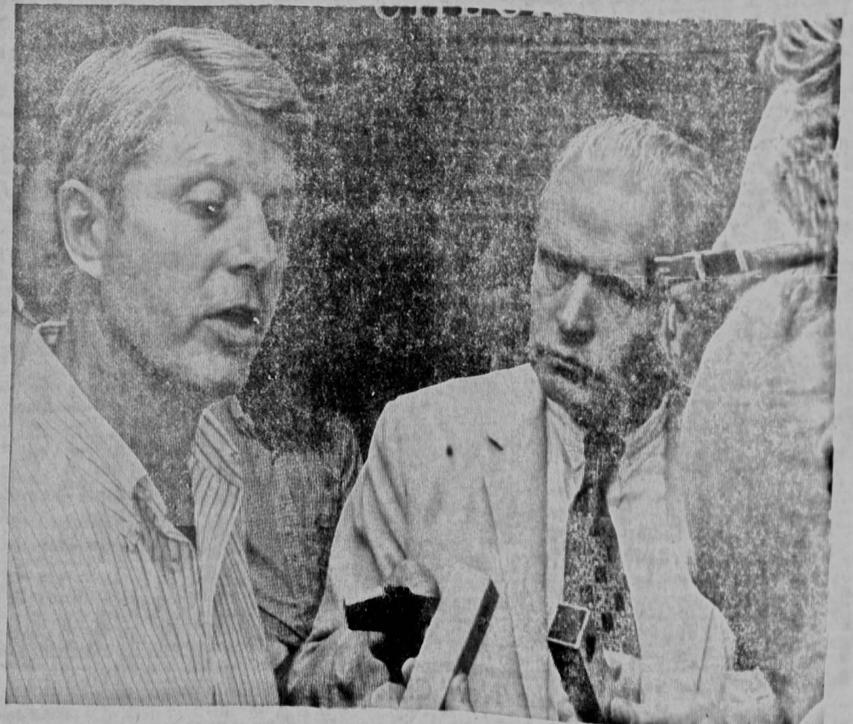
The year 1969 was a year of a near flood, a bad football season and the yearly joys and yearly tragedies, such as the Mercy Hospital explosion.

Iowa City was marked by the discord that plagued the nation — a tear gas bomb was exploded in the Union during the Student Power Symposium, and it was marked by progress — the City Council's approval of urban renewal.

But now Iowa City's 1969 belongs to the history books and the aftereffects in the '70s.

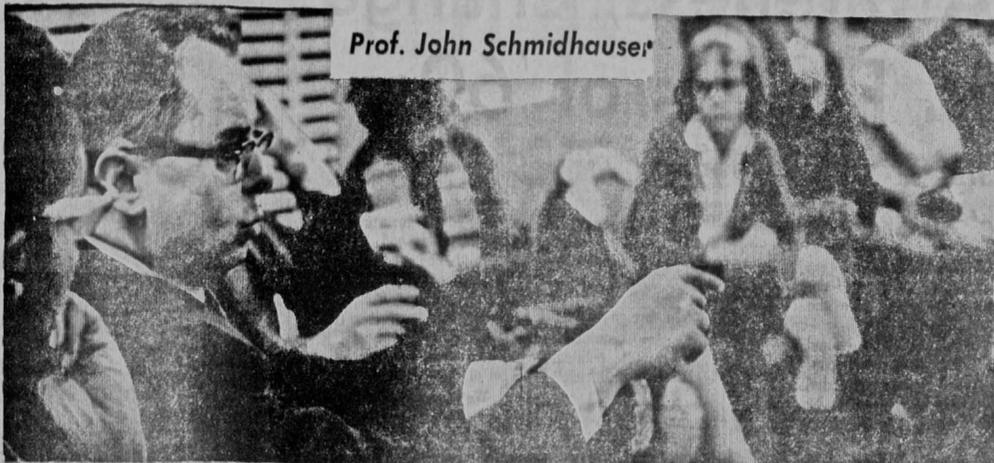
**Photos by
Greenawalt,
Don Woolley**

In a late night news conference Aug. 27, 1969, head football coach Ray Nagle announced that the members of the team had voted to allow seven of the 16 black football players, who boycotted spring practice, to rejoin the team. The Hawkeye football team went on to a disappointing 5-5 season.





Former UI Pres. Virgil Hancher



Prof. John Schmidhauser

UI People Who Affected the '60s

In a decade of student activists the University faculty kept pace. Faculty and staff members were engaged in such varied activities as running the United States government, challenging the authority of the Presbyterian Church, winning the University's first NCAA athletic title and discovering secrets of the heavens.

In 1960, the University was known as The State University of Iowa and President Virgil M. Hancher was in the Presidential Mansion.

Hancher had been the president since 1940 and would remain until his retirement in 1964. Then came Howard R. Bowen who was followed in 1969 by Willard Boyd.

During the 1960s, the University's name became more streamlined and a man who is only 42-years-old became our president. Boyd refused to move in to the traditional presidential mansion, preferring to remain in the home he had when he was a University dean.

Living conditions at the University under Boyd promise change, such as the recent relaxing of women's hours.

While Hancher was our president, Dr. James Van Allen discovered the earth's radiation belt and brought scientific fame to the University. Van Allen was one of the most influential space physicists of the 1960s.

During the Bowen years John Schmidhauser, a professor of political science, left the University for two years to go to Washington to be a U.S. Representative. He was elected in the 1964 Johnson landslide and defeated in 1966.

Also during Bowen's presidency, Prof. Joseph Baker challenged the authority of the local Presbyterian Church to tear down their old church and build a new one.

The Bakers think that the old church is a work of art and should be preserved. The Bakers were ex-communicated for their stand.

A young man named Mike Jacobson took over as coach of the gymnastic team and in his first year at the University gave it its first NCAA athletic championship.

Bowen, however, was perhaps victim of the times. His seeming inability or unwillingness to communicate with his students on important issues earned him the nickname of "Silent Howie."

When student activist Jim Sutton became student body president, "Silent Howie" left — followed by Sutton, who went to Washington, D.C., to become a vice president of the National Student Association.



UI Past Pres. Howard Bowen



PHYSICIST JAMES VAN ALLEN



UI Pres. Willard Boyd



Past Student Body Pres. Jim Sutton



Gymnastic Coach Mike Jacobson



Prof. Joseph Baker, Matilda Baker

New Awareness, Changes Marked Politics of '60s

War, Domestic Troubles Were Public's Concern

By SHELDON HARSEL

The political events of the 1960s were unforgettable and will strongly influence the events of the 1970s.

The 1960s started with John Kennedy and ended with Richard Nixon, Kennedy's opponent. But in the gap between Kennedy and Nixon, a nation progressed, polarized over issues and agonized about a war in far-off Asia.

Six local men who have been involved in government were asked to comment on the meaning of the events in the 1960s and to predict what was forthcoming in the 1970s.

Population went unmentioned, but was recognized as a factor in other problems which were discussed.

Nor was there much talk of drugs or police, although crime and violence were not neglected.

The world? There was scarce mention or none at all of Russia or China, Czechoslovakia or Eastern Europe, the reborn industrial powers of Europe and Asia or the troubled and headlined nations of Africa and Latin America.

And, although the cry of "revolution" was occasionally heard in the streets and on the campuses, the word was mentioned only once in many hours of discussion.

That was when Mezvinsky said that the war in Vietnam has "diverted us from the social revolution" which has been the most pressing force of the '60s.

Those were the two elements in the national consciousness most talked about — the war and the nation's self-awareness of the troubles that beset it. There was less agreement as to the precise relationship between those two factors.

For some, such as Mezvinsky, the "decade of dissent" was the result of creating a "war-oriented society" when the war itself, he said, was not commonly considered a national necessity, compared to more urgent domestic pressures.

Although Albrecht was more reluctant to attribute as much of our domestic tension to the war, but said the war is "obviously why the problems are now seen as so severe."

One who has generally supported the present Administration's conduct of the war, David Stanley, said Vietnam has hurt the role and prestige of the United States, but primarily "by the way we have handled it: by letting an Asian guerrilla war be converted into an American war."

He said much of the nation's mood did not result from the war itself, but from the draft, which, he said, has unfairly distributed the man's burden and which "affects the attitude of a generation toward the country."

The phrases most often heard during the interviews were ones like "After the war . . ." or "When the war is settled . . ." What is foreseen in that hoped-for, soon-to-be world is a less active U.S. role in world affairs — at least militarily.

A permanent and effective international peacekeeping force, probably from the United Nations, was advocated, at least for "minor" wars.

Albrecht, Mezvinsky and Stanley also emphasized the importance of the international approach in non-military

aspects of international relations, particularly in economic and technological development.

While Stanley said America "should use its influence for peace and freedom," the others were careful to limit political and ideological involvements in foreign aid.

Mezvinsky cautioned that "we must meet political realities in other countries."

Albrecht predicted "primary economic aid and not too much worry about short-term political facts" in internationally-administered aid which would "lessen U.S. control."

Schmidhauser saw what he considered a dangerous and opposite tendency, however, particularly in Latin America.

He said that we "seem to be in danger of reverting to a kind of 'dollar diplomacy' in emphasizing armaments to support military dictators for the protection of American interests."

He also said creation of a "new approach" in foreign policy which has been widely advocated requires a re-balancing of relations within the government. He cited a trend in Congress, he said, to relinquish control over foreign policy to the Administration, upsetting the balances that would normally shape foreign affairs.

There were several aspects of the governmental machinery whose need to change was shown in the '60s.

Some of them, such as reapportionment, have already been changed by the one man-one vote Supreme Court ruling, although many critics would still claim that the task has not been finished.

Others, such as the reform of the electoral system and the lowering of the voting age, have become popular and are likely to be changed soon.

Still, there are problems with the workings of government that are as old as the Union.

"States rights," for example, was an important part of the rhetoric of the '60s, as it was in previous decades. Opponents of Federal civil rights legislation used it in some disputes.

As such, it was dismissed as an outmoded device by liberals. But, by the end of the decade, conservatives and liberals alike were taking a new

look at inter-governmental relations.

Moeller said the '70s will show "a reversal away from the Federal government to the states, cities and new governmental or quasi-governmental authorities."

But Mezvinsky asked if "a state like Iowa can meet its responsibilities or must it shift them upwards" to another level of the bureaucracy.

Welfare, education, housing, environment, personal income, transportation, consumer protection, health, crime, vocational training and alienation from government by large segments of society — these are concerns which came to the fore in the '60s. And all of them created frustration and confusion for the citizen who did not know where to go for help or if there was indeed any place to go.

There is widespread agreement that the problems may be growing beyond available methods to deal with them, or as Stanley said, "The rate

Increased action predicted at state, municipal level

of change has outrun the willingness of Congress to cope with problems."

Several of the men interviewed said political parties must take much of the blame for alienation because they have tended to be unresponsive to the voters and more concerned with their public relations than with the issues.

Albrecht said 1968 saw issues being brought up in the party conventions at the insistence of dissident factions, but only to be ignored during the campaigns.

Part of the problem might be lessening, according to Neely. He said there is a trend, which became evident in the last election, to make voters conscious of issues and, by implication, make the politicians conscious of the voters.

He saw the break-up of traditional voting patterns — on regional or ethnic bases — as indicating a movement to more responsible government because of more voting behavior.

Continued on Page 12



Johnson, the War and Inflation

By DAN ESHELMAN

Few economic experts would dispute that the United States in the 1960s experienced phenomenal economic growth, and that the world's most productive country became even more so.

Few experts would deny too that the same growth that increased the nation's productive output in 10 years by 53 per cent also contributed to major economic problems which will have to be reckoned with in the decade of the 70s.

The boom of the 1960s got underway after a lengthy period in the 1950s when the U.S. economy was running below what economists considered its capacity. Resources, both labor and capital, were lying idle.

Economic advisers in the Kennedy Administration at first worried about the possibility of "stagnant economic growth," but from 1960 to 1964, annual growth increased at a steady rate.

The country's Gross National Product (GNP), or the aggregate earnings of labor and capital that are derived from current production of goods and services by the nation's economy, was \$484 billion in 1959.

The estimated GNP for 1969 is \$740 billion, expressed in 1959 dollars to compensate for the effects of inflation.

The 53 per cent increase means that the nation's real output in the last 10 years rose at a 4.3 per cent annual rate, compared with a 3.6 per cent annual rate rise in the period 1947-59.

Several reasons for the boom of the 1960s have been advanced by theorists:

- New, more productive technology was created and employed. There was an increase in outputs from given inputs — efficiency became an integral part of production.

- There was an increase in "human capital." Men became more educated and resourceful;

- There was a shift in production to those goods that could be produced more economically and by the use of the new technology.

When these factors mingled in the early 1960s, the boom began.

From 1960 to 1964 growth accelerated, partly because of a marked increase in the production rate and partly because of an increasing advance in prices.

Still, prices were fairly stable during the first four years of the decade and unemployment stayed down. Most Americans weren't too concerned about the "cost of living," although the Consumer Price Index (CPI) which gauges living costs, increased about 1 per cent each year.

Then in 1965 the Johnson Administration escalated the war in Vietnam, while at the same time attempting to keep spending on domestic programs at their pre-1965 level.

The result — what everyone had been calling "creeping inflation" — suddenly became "galloping inflation."

The CPI began to increase at 2 per cent a year, then 2.5 per cent, then 4 per cent, until in 1969 it was up 7.2 per cent, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which figures the CPI.

The war's effect on the economy was viewed with mixed reactions. It reopened markets for war supplies that had been closed since the Korean war, and resulted in numerous firms

Inflation Holds Key to Keeping U.S. Prosperity

being awarded lucrative defense contracts.

But year after year of increased government spending on the war effort plus continued spending in domestic areas without large tax increases (in 1964 there was even a tax cut) only pushed inflation and the cost of living higher.

Technology Plays Key Role

The economy, some economists said, was becoming "overheated." Money was too easy to obtain. Consumers had too much to spend and businesses too much to invest. The greater the supply of money bidding for goods and services, the higher the prices for those goods and services. And prices did skyrocket in the 1960s, specifically in the last half of the decade.

The 1960s will end with inflation at its highest level in 20 years. For this reason, most economic experts feel the 1970s could get off to a slow start in terms of continued growth, both because of inflation and the possibility of a recession sometime this year.

How well the Nixon administration handles these threats

Additional \$2,000 per year expected for wage earners

to the U.S. economy could be the key to dealing with economic problems in the next decade.

Nixon's approach has been to try to "cool" the economy down; reduce government spending, raise interest rates for business and consumer investment; limit the availability of easy credit and press for tax increases.

So far the approach hasn't been too successful. The Federal Reserve Board's rediscunt rate (the price banks have to pay for their money) is at its highest point (6 per cent) in 40 years and some government programs have been curtailed.

But consumers still have lots of money to spend, and they are spending it. Labor is still demanding wage increases thus contributing to the classic inflationary spiral — wages chasing prices chasing wages.

Business, in offsetting rising labor costs, has been spurred to order more new equipment in hopes of holding down wage outlays. More investment; the boom persists.

Unemployment, which ordinarily should increase if the economy is slowing down, instead decreased in November, 1969 to 3.4 per cent of the work force. The jobless rate in September was 4 per cent.

Nixon's dilemma is trying to cure inflation without causing a recession (decline in busi-



Lyndon Johnson led the United States into the Vietnam war, but tried to maintain domestic spending. Johnson's result was inflation and an unhappy public.

ness growth; increase in unemployment). If the economy is cooled down too fast or too sharply, this could happen.

As the 1960s ended, Nixon was still holding to his "cooling down" approach and ruling out wage or price controls. Sources close to the President say he will continue his tight money stance but try to keep

spending habits will probably become more liberal, and the propensity for savings could decline. Thus, it's possible that there could be insufficient savings in the economy to meet the demands for continued investment.

• Capital will be in even more demand in the 1970s than it is now, and could easily become a scarce commodity because of the combined money needs of business, consumers and government. Economic planners probably won't have to encourage consumption; it's likely they'll have to encourage saving.

• The expected economic growth will probably cause a significant change in average family income, and it's possible that about half of the households in the country could have a yearly income of \$10,000.

• Lower income families will probably decline in number as the nation becomes generally more affluent, and "poverty" as it is determined today could drop to 5 per cent of the population compared with today's 10 per cent level.

• Increased incomes mean more buying power for consumers, who will have more leisure time in which to find something to spend their money on.

• A single worker's average income after taxes is expected to rise from today's \$5,750 level to \$7,750 by 1980. Thus a worker will have \$2,000 more to spend, barring even more inflation.

• The nation's balance of payments, which ran in the red throughout the 1960s, could be improved in the 1970s provided large investments abroad are cut down and foreign sources start purchasing large amounts of U.S. securities. But it's doubtful the deficit (around \$4 billion in late 1969) will be completely overcome.

The cumulative growth record of the 1970s will likely be determined by how well occasional threats to that growth (such as recessive tendencies) can be turned around.

Consumers—Bumped, Buffeted During 1969

NEW YORK — The consumer was bumped and buffeted by inflation during 1969, but survived remarkably well because he was able to hold his job, get pay raises, borrow freely — except for housing, and dip into sizeable reserves.

The same may not be true in 1970. Joblessness is expected to increase, pay raises may be more difficult to obtain and, with the threat of recession, the consumer may not be so willing to dip into savings.

The big question is how intense the slowdown will be. Washington officials want to bring spending and production into line, but in doing so they confess that the slowdown could develop into a recession.

As far as most consumers are concerned, the issue is one of semantics anyway. For him, the strength of his own economy is foremost in his mind, and here are some of the factors involved:

• Jobs. As 1969 drew to a close the jobless rate was 3.4 per cent of the civilian labor force. This is expected to rise

above 4 per cent as the economy cools. In fact, some analysts foresee a 4.5 per cent rate, which would make it the highest since 1965.

• Prices. The charge for consumer goods and services rose

Local taxes are expected to climb higher

about 5.5 per cent during 1969 and prospects are that another big increase is in store for 1970 — maybe 4 per cent.

• Income. Although pay raises should be more difficult to obtain under new contracts, wage agreements reached in 1969 and which cover 1970 are going to mean hefty increases for some.

• Housing. The prices of conventional mortgages rose during the year from 7 per cent to more than 8 per cent. And as they did, the number of housing starts plummeted from a rate of 1.9 million units to less than 1.3 million.

Local Political Experts Speak Out on '60s

The men who discussed the issues are three Republicans and three Democrats, but many would not consider that an important distinction.

One is now an officeholder; two others have been. One was a successful campaign manager and another has served at various levels in government.

Three are academicians and three are lawyers — not uncommon backgrounds for political activity. But all agree that our political system had better embrace more people and more kinds of people right now if it is to flourish — some say "survive."

One has been a spokesman for the incumbent Congressman from Iowa's First District as well as one of the most eloquent local voices for his party — Leslie Moeller, professor of journalism.

The remaining four men are hoping to get that Con-

gressman's job in 1970, although Republican Fred Schwengel has shown no intention of giving it up.

Of the three who are teaching at the University, only one, William P. Albrecht, assistant professor of economics, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the

Congressional seat.

John Schmidhauser, professor of political science and one-time Congressman from the First District, has been deeply involved in politics and has made no secret of the likelihood that he will challenge Albrecht in the June primary.

He has said that he and

the Democratic Party will be in a better position in 1970 than in 1968 when he was defeated by Schwengel.

Both Albrecht and Schmidhauser will have to contend with State Rep. Edward Mezvinsky from Iowa City, who announced his candidacy early.

The other Republican candidate is former State Senate Majority Leader David Stanley of Muscatine, who resigned from that post to pursue his early and vigorous campaign.

Another man who has served in state government, although not in elective office, is Marion Neely. A lawyer and now Iowa City Police Court Judge, Neely is also Johnson County Republican Party chairman and claims that he "may be more able to get things done than the county's legislators" who are Democrats in a Republican-controlled state.



PROF. JOHN SCHMIDHAUSER



REPUBLICAN MARION NEELY



CANDIDATE DAVID STANLEY



CANDIDATE WILLIAM ALBRECHT



CANDIDATE EDWARD MEZVINSKY

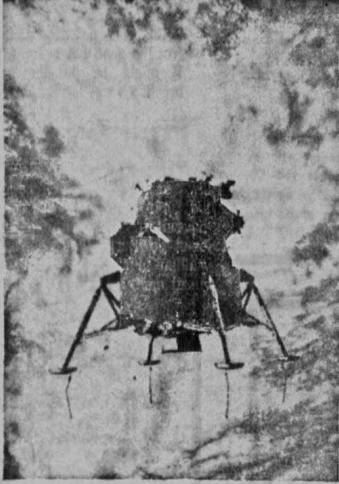


PROF. LESLIE MOELLER

... a tough act to follow

We've come a ways but we'll go farther

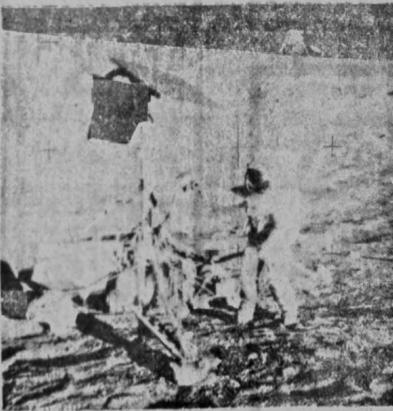
By DICK TOMLIN



The lunar module carrying American Astronauts Tom Stafford and Eugene Cernan descends to within 50,000 feet of the moon during the Apollo 10 flight. Launched May 18, 1969, this lunar venture did all but land on the moon as the final dress rehearsal for the subsequent July lunar landing. The third crew member, Astronaut John Young, was orbiting the moon in the command module while Stafford and Cernan made this close approach to the moon.



July 20, 1969 — man finally made it to the moon, shattering forever generations of myth and fantasy. One of the first official acts was the planting of Old Glory by Astronaut Edwin E. Aldrin Jr. Apollo 11 commander Neil A. Armstrong, the first man to set foot on the moon, played cameraman.



Apollo 12 gave our moon-men a better chance to stroll around on the moon's surface. Astronaut Charles Conrad targeted the landing close to veteran lunar resident — Surveyor III. It soft landed on the moon April 19, 1967, a long time before the Apollo 12's Nov. 20, 1969 "splash down." Conrad stands next to Surveyor while the lunar module, Intrepid, which carried Conrad and Alan Bean to the moon's surface, can be seen on the horizon.

At the beginning of the last decade, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was less than two years old, and it had been only two years since the first U.S. sub-orbital rocket, Explorer I, was launched by a military team.

Explorer I barely scraped the top of the earth's atmosphere. By the end of the decade, man had not only walked on the lunar surface, but he had brought some of it back to earth with him. The event followed a mere eight years after the late President John F. Kennedy's prediction of it.

In 1961, nobody — not even scientists — believed we would have spent so much money, experienced so many triumphs, and surpassed the Russians in the so-called space race.

Many scientists had advocated ten years of unmanned space exploration. The United States, with President Kennedy as first spokesman and spirit, insisted on putting man in the center of it.

On June 5, 1961, the United States sent Alan Shepard and his Freedom 7 spacecraft aloft for a meager 15 minutes. In February of the next year, John Glenn Jr. was the first American launched into orbit. His journey of three earth revolutions in Friendship 7 also launched him into a hero's role that he hopes to transfer into a political career this decade.

The series of six manned Mercury flights ended in May of 1963 when L. Gordon Cooper stayed in Faith 7 for 22 orbits.

Where the Mercury program proved to NASA that man could endure space, the two-man flights of the Gemini program revealed that human beings could live and work together in space.

Not a single U.S. astronaut left a Cape Kennedy launch pad from May 15, 1963 to March 23, 1965. While worries of the Russians beating us to the moon were raised by Congressmen and parts of the nation, our space efforts produced achievements in the form of applied technology. Communications, for example, now link the entire world with signals bouncing off orbiting satellites.

With the resumption of Gemini manned flights in 1965, NASA put 10 two-man crews into space. The last was on Nov. 11, 1966.

Once more, the U.S. waited two years before launching a manned spacecraft. On Oct. 11, 1968, the team of Walter Schirra, Donn Eisele and R. Walter Cunningham spent more than 10 days in space and transmitted the first live TV pictures from space.

Before this triumph, however, the United States experienced its worst failure and only disaster of the space program. On Jan. 27, 1967, Apollo team Virgil (Gus) Grissom, Edward White and Roger Chaffee lost their lives in a launch pad fire. The three were rehearsing for the first Apollo flight when flames caused by electrical

malfunction trapped them inside their capsule.

There have been six Apollo flights, the last two being lunar landing missions. Apollo 11, with the crew of Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins and Edwin Aldrin Jr., was the first to ease down on the moon.

Scientists are hesitant to cite any one mission or any series of missions as more significant than any others. Rather, they talk about the space program as a whole; when and under what circumstances great scientific strides were made.

Donald A. Gurnett, associate professor of physics at the University, said that the most significant change was the improvement in NASA "quality control."

"Before 1965, a mission had a 50-50 chance of being successful. Half of our attempts resulted in failure," he said.

Gurnett said that in 1965, NASA finally "got good at it" and their reliability was over 80 per cent. He said the reason for the increase in reliability was due to technological advances in the design and construction of space vehicles and satellites.

The most outstanding general achievement, said Gurnett, was the discovery of the apparent absence of life on Venus and Mars. That discovery surpassed even the landing on the moon, he said.

Mariner V passed close enough to Venus to discover the atmosphere was 80 per cent carbon dioxide, contained no oxygen and held a temperature of more than 800 degrees.

Mariner VI and VII passed within 2000 miles of Mars in mid-1969, and sent back to earth television pictures of six per cent of the surface. Scientists feel that the prospects of life there are "pretty grim."

NASA's plans for the next decade are approved through 1974. In the next four years, eight more Apollo missions (Apollo 13-20) will be launched. NASA hopes to conduct Apollo 21-25, but funds have not yet been appropriated by Congress.

Most of the remaining Apollo program will be moon shots, but a few are research-oriented, aimed toward setting up space stations and orbiting manned capsules capable of sustaining life for long periods of time. According to Gurnett, the stations would allow scientist-astronauts to carry out complex experiments while on board.

In 1972, NASA will launch a rocket that will carry its payload near the planet Jupiter. It will glance off Jupiter, like a stone in a slingshot, and then careen outward in space with such speed that it is expected to escape our solar system in eight years.

NASA's proposed Viking program is aiming for a soft landing on Mars by an unmanned craft in 1973. The primary goal of this mission is to further investigate the possibility of life on Mars.

Anything beyond 1975, said Gurnett, is purely conjectural.

Nothing has been approved and everything is still on the drawing board. Dr. James Van Allen, chairman of the University's department of physics, has predicted that man will be on Mars by 1985.

NASA's most hopeful project, "the grand tour," is to occur in the late '70s. By a freak of nature, four planets will be lined up so that a single spacecraft, if launched in 1978, will pass by each one.

The satellite would brush the atmosphere of Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune and Pluto, and would send back television images of these planets as clear as last summer's pictures of Mars.

On Oct. 4, 1957, the U.S.S.R. surprised the world when Sputnik I, the world's first unmanned satellite, lifted off Russian soil. From then on, the United States worked and worried hard to surpass the Russians in the race for the moon.

U.S. scientists thought the race was fairly even until about three years ago. In 1967, Gurnett said, several major failures beset the Russian space efforts.

Foremost was a highly touted rocket that blew up on the launch pad. As with most of the Soviet Union's space program, U.S. scientists still do not know much about this rocket, except that it was probably one-and-a-half times larger than Saturn V, NASA's current workhorse vehicle.

According to Gurnett, Russia-Red China border incidents in the last two years have also slowed down Russian space progress by channeling manpower and money away from space research.

Gurnett said the most important progress by the Russians came in 1969, when they briefly established a primitive manned space station in earth orbit.

Scientists are proud of the side benefits that have evolved from the space program in the '60s. "If you call England on the telephone, there is a good chance that your voice is transmitted via a communication satellite," said Gurnett. He also said that reception of live television from the other side of the globe is possible because of NASA's communication programs.

Gurnett gave several examples of applied technological advances that can be attributed to the U.S. space program. Improved computer technology, solid state electronics, high temperature ceramics and non-woven thermal insulation are a few, said Gurnett.

One goal the new decade's space program will be concerned with is "earth resources." Through space exploration, man hopes to find the answers to such problems as crop diseases, pollution and detection of buried ore and mineral deposits.

The '70s — advances in space...

... but traditional turmoil in South America

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — Four Latin American nations will elect presidents in 1970, but much of the real power throughout the continent is likely to remain in the hands of military leaders — some of them firmly anti-United States.

Candidates and prospective candidates are campaigning in Chile, Columbia, Mexico and the Dominican Republic. Chile's election seems most likely to threaten the status quo. If a coalition of leftist parties has its way, Chilean voters will put in to power Latin America's first elected Communist president.

This could provoke conservative military leaders to stage a coup, seizing power themselves. An attempt at a coup

against Chilean President Eduardo Frei's middle-of-the-road government failed in October, but it revealed the thinking of some army officers.

Inflation, which brought a 30 per cent Chilean cost of living increase in 1969, is expected to continue. Two of the biggest factors in it are salary increases to the armed forces resulting from the abortive officers' mutiny Oct. 21 and higher salaries granted after a five-day strike.

To counterbalance this, Frei probably will try for an increase in copper export revenue before the presidential election Sept. 4. His six-year term ends

Nov. 3 and he cannot succeed himself.

Gen. Juan Carlos Onganía in Argentina and Gen. Emilio Garrastazu Medici in Brazil — heading the regimes in Latin America's two largest nations — seem bent on repressing opposition from unions, students, radical Roman Catholic priests and terrorists.

Despite hundreds of arrests in Brazil, urban guerrilla activity is likely to continue. The danger of worker riots persists in Argentina. The Onganía regime declined, on Christmas Eve, to lift a six-month-old state of siege.

Guerrillas remain a problem in Columbia, Uruguay and Guat-

emala, where they clash regularly with police and soldiers. But they lack popular support and they aren't likely to win it in 1970.

Only in Peru and Bolivia have army generals seized power and departed from the Latin American military's traditional respect for foreign investment. After seizing U.S. companies, Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado in Peru and Gen. Alfredo Ovando in Bolivia seem committed to the "nationalist" goal of freeing their countries from what they consider injurious U.S. economic practices.

Gen. Alfredo Stroessner of Paraguay — whose 15-year-old

dictatorship is the oldest in Latin America — seems less secure going into 1970 than in recent years. He is involved in a confrontation with the country's Roman Catholic council of bishops, which has criticized his regime severely.

President Rafael Caldera's almost year-old government in Venezuela faces tests because of its lack of a congressional majority and because of the reluctance of Caldera's Social Christian party to share power with others.

A proposed university reform program will probably cause student unrest similar to that which led to the occupation of Central University of Caracas

this year by government troops.

Caldera is expected to concentrate on a new contract system which will let foreign oil companies exploit new resources, but with greater government control and a greater government share of the revenue.

The Central American countries must bend their efforts in 1970 to recovering from the effects of last July's short war between Honduras and El Salvador. The war, and continued high feeling between the two neighboring nations, still threaten to destroy the Central American Common Market, the only successful such operation in Latin America.



GEN. STROESSNER

Continued from Page 10

'60s Meant Frustration For Citizens

One reason for the voter frustration is that the once widespread belief in the wonder-working powers of enough money in enough governmental agencies has been shattered.

Economists and others, said Albrecht, seldom doubted the now untenable faith that prosperity and full employment would solve the nation's economic problems and, as a by-product, eliminate the social ills associated with poverty.

If, to use Moeller's words, the elements of planning, personnel and citizen attitudes are to be foremost in the '70s and if, in Mezvinsky's phrase, the '70s are to be a "decade of decision," new approaches will have to be found — based on deep and critical examinations of our society and government. But is there time?

There is impatience in the country. There are problems of race, of poverty, of violence and of the quality and value of life and people want solutions.

There are, perhaps, many temporary "emergency" measures that can be proposed, but the interviewers generally feared that such moves would mainly delay effective answers.

Even with such matters as local crime, of the type found — increasingly — in communities such as Iowa City, there are immediate steps that can be taken.

The treatment and rehabilitation of criminals at the Maximum Security Hospital is an issue in this county. To a lesser extent, so is the lack of communication among concerned government offices.

Stanley argued for an expanded, better-paid, better-organized police force and said, "We can hire more effective law enforcement and problem solving."

But he added there is a "demand of people to find solutions" now to long-standing problems and they are "not willing to put up with . . . the frustration of the last few years."

The frustration, Stanley and the others said, has occurred because government efforts to solve the problems have failed.

In the early '60s, most of them recalled, there was excitement, personality, youth. A whole new world of what was politically and socially possible opened up for many people.

In contrast to the relative stability that had gone before, there was a period of exciting forward movement in social and economic justice and in the role of the concerned citizen willing to get something done — whether it was in a campaign headquarters, a school yard, a lunch counter, farm, city slum or in distant villages.

There was success. And there was failure. And, largely, there was frustration. The differing political philosophies held by the peo-

ple interviewed prevented complete agreement as to how much success, failure, or frustration was shown in particular situations.

But they agreed that when people realized society's machinery wasn't capable of affecting all their dreams for a just society, many were angered and became frustrated.

Part of the frustration found expression in violence. There was violence that was personal, political, radical and ideological. Perhaps Moeller's phrase, "politics of violence," does describe the present time; but many people insist they have suffered instead from "the violence of politics."

The politics of war, poverty, racism, neglect, pollution and exploitation is violent. So is the politics of reaction.

In some cases, Moeller and Stanley in particular warned, it will be lawlessness that will move what most consider to be a conservative majority against the more active minority. Whether the expected conservative reaction will be merely resistance to social change or more active opposition is a question of national survival.

Many people, including those in the so-called conservative majority, have agreed with the causes, but have disagreed with the means used to pursue the causes.

There are some causes that are more than just; they are urgent. The urgency has often in the last few years — and throughout our history — resulted in appeals to civil disobedience.

This does not necessarily affect the goal that is sought and it might be possible in Albrecht's view, for a nation that

Ends Tonight: "Take the Money and Run" - Woody Allen

Moves Downtown **THURSDAY! ASTRO**

BATTLING IT OUT TOE TO TOE AND SIDE BY SIDE ACROSS 2000 MILES OF THUNDERING ADVENTURE!

20th Century-Fox Presents
John Wayne
Rock Hudson
in the
Undefeated

They teared no one — Juarista rebels, cut-throat Banditos, the armies of Maximilian . . . as they challenged an angry land — and each other!

Special Guest Star
TONY AGUILAR CO-STARRING ROMAN GABRIEL MARIAN MCCARGO LEE MERIWETHER MERLIN OLSEN MELISSA NEWMAN BRUCE CABOT BEN JOHNSON

Produced by ROBERT L. JACKS Directed by ANDREW V. MCCLAGHEN Screenplay by JAMES LEE BARRETT Music Composed and Conducted by HUGO MONTENEGRO PANAVISION® COLOR BY DELUXE

Features At — 2:00 - 4:20 - 6:40 - 9:00

ENDS WEDNESDAY • "THE UNDEFEATED"

STARTS **THURSDAY CINEMA-D ON THE MALL** WEEKDAYS 7:20 & 9:30

Moves Out From Englert Theatre FOR SECOND BIG WEEK

A Reiver is a Scoundrel!

STEVE McQUEEN in "The Reivers"

co-starring Sharon Farrell, Will Geer, Michael Constantine, Rupert Crosse, Mitch Vogel

—COLOR—

NOW **CINEMA-D ON THE MALL** WEEKDAYS 7:10 & 9:35

HELD OVER FOR 3rd BIG WEEK!

FAR UP! FAR OUT! FAR MORE!

James Bond
007 is back!

ALBERT R. BROCCOLI and HARRY SALTZMAN present
JAMES BOND 007
in IAN FLEMING'S
"ON HER MAJESTY'S SECRET SERVICE"

starring **GEORGE LAZENBY**
DIANA RIGG · TELLY SAVALAS

also starring **GABRIELE FERZETTI** and **ILSE STEPPAT**

Produced by ALBERT R. BROCCOLI and HARRY SALTZMAN Directed by PETER HUNT

CHILD 75c • ADULT \$1.75

• ENDS TONITE • "THE REIVERS" — STEVE McQUEEN

STARTS **THURSDAY! Englert**

"Liza Minnelli has given a performance which is so funny, so moving, so perfectly crafted and realized that it should win her an Academy Award but probably won't, because Oscar is archaic and Liza is contemporary!" —Thomas Thompson, LIFE MAGAZINE

Paramount Pictures Presents An Alan J. Pakula Production
The Sterile Cuckoo

— FEATURES —
1:38 - 3:33 - 5:33
7:33 - 9:33

starring **Liza Minnelli · Wendell Burton · Tim McIntire** based upon the novel by John Nichols

executive producer screenplay by produced and directed by music scored by
David Lange Alvin Sargent by Alan J. Pakula Fred Karlin

song "Come Saturday Morning" performed by The Sandpipers (A&M Records Recording Artists)

Technicolor® A Paramount Picture

ENDS TONITE: "PENDULUM" — GEORGE PEPPARD · JEAN SEBERG

STARTS **THURSDAY! IOWA**

You'll laugh so hard...you'll cry!

3 CLASSIC LAUGHTER-PIECES .. TOGETHER!

THE GREAT ONE
W. C. FIELDS

in
3 of his most hilarious comedy classics!

"THE BARBER SHOP" "THE PHARMICIST"

"THE FATAL GLASS OF BEER"

PLUS
THE SKINNY ONE and THE FAT ONE

HAL ROACH'S NEW
"THE CRAZY WORLD OF LAUREL & HARDY"

PRODUCED BY HAL ROACH A JAY WARD PRODUCTION
ASSOCIATE PRODUCER RAYMOND ROHAUER
NARRATED BY GARRY MOORE

THEN FOR MORE LAUGHS .. GET IT

with **Fractured Flickers** * Superchicken
George of the Jungle * **Dudley-Do-Right of the Mounties**

W. C. FIELDS — 1:30 - 4:10 - 6:25 - 8:45 LAUREL and HARDY — 2:25 - 5:10 - 7:25 - 9:45



PRESIDENT KENNEDY Began the '60s

is repulsed by the means used to still solve the means' goals. Or, in many cases, the means themselves may offer solutions that are acceptable to the whole population.

The '60s saw the rise of local citizen "action" groups in many areas — welfare, education, consumer rights and many others, including, less acceptably to the general public, military groups. Some have received financial or other aid from various levels of government and others have remained strictly local.

As a political force, based on a widely-organized decentralization, the future potential of



PRESIDENT NIXON Begins the '70s

these "task forces" and their developing counterparts in business can only be guessed at. To many experts, however, and to Albrecht, Mezvinsky, Moeller, and Stanley in particular, these organizations will continue to grow in number and in influence in the new decade.

If whole new masses of citizens can become more closely — more "meaningfully" — involved in the processes of organizing and conducting their own lives and well-being, then democracy may be made richer and the "social revolution" may be a continuing reality.

Arabs Prosper Despite Area Fighting

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Most Middle Eastern countries had a prosperous 1969 despite the high level of violence in the area, and the general economic outlook for 1970 is bright. Oil production in the area as a whole rose considerably this year, with the heaviest gains scored by Iran, Saudi Arabia and Libya. Syria continued to go its lone way, marketing its oil independently of the Western-dominated International oil community.

Prospects for foreign investment, Communist and capitalist, remained bright this year. Arab countries which welcomed private enterprise scored sizeable booms in their economies, and consumer spending continued to grow despite war pressures.

Even Egypt, long a proponent of rigid government planning and of a guided economy,

was trying to encourage foreign investment — chiefly in oil production and in tourism.

The relative economic well-being in Egypt and Jordan — the two Arab countries most involved in the Israeli confrontation — still depend on an annual subsidy totalling \$370 million, which the two countries receive from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya. The subsidy helped offset economic losses suffered in the 1967 war and now is sustaining the economies of both countries.

Following is a country by country breakdown:

- IRAN continued to be the most prosperous Arab country. Oil revenues this year were boosted to more than \$1 billion compared with \$865 million in 1968.
- TURKEY — Tourism was a booming industry in Turkey this year as visitors shunned

most of the Middle East countries.

- EGYPT — The cost of the war is still heavy and perhaps the rosier sector of the economy is the oil industry, which has been making steady strides since the 1967 war. The Soviet Union has a stake, but American companies have been mainly responsible for increased oil production and discovery.
- LEBANON — The Lebanese economy is sound, but still vulnerable to political chills in the area, such as the recent fighting between the army and Palestinian guerrillas.

American investment in Lebanon totals more than \$115 million, mostly in petroleum transport, refining and distribution. More than 460 U.S. companies now have regional offices in Beirut.

- IRAQ — After its first full year under a Socialist Baath

party government, Iraq has increased its oil exports, but moved toward the economic arms of the East bloc.

The government signed an agreement with Russia under which the Soviet Union will prepare the colossal North Rumaila oil field for production with the help of a \$70-million loan.

- SYRIA — Syria became the Middle East's first independent oil producer in 1968 and early this year sold its entire 1969 production of 7.5 million tons. France, Italy, Sweden and Bulgaria were the main buyers.

Talks were under way with Japan to develop a petrochemicals industry in the early 1970s Syrian officials said.

- JORDAN — The economy still remains heavily dependent on Arab aid, but has almost completely recovered from the war's after-effects. This year saw a boom in housing construction, heightened demand for consumer products and increased agricultural production.
- KUWAIT — Oil production in this rich state increased about six per cent this year and Kuwaitis continued to enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the Middle East.

The country's imports bill amounts to more than \$1,000 a year for every man, woman and child. The United States remains Kuwait's leading supplier of everything from petroleum refining equipment to electric razors.

- LIBYA — Until September, Libya was fast becoming the biggest boom country in the Middle East, with the most opportunities for foreign investment and sales; but a Socialist coup d'etat threw everything into doubt.



EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT GAMAL NASSER

The young revolutionaries are unlikely to kill the goose that lays the golden egg — the 37 Western oil companies that this year will bring the government an oil income of \$1 billion — but there are signs that foreigners, for long the dominant economic force in the country, will no longer find things so easy.

- SAUDI ARABIA — Unexpected shortfalls in Saudi Arabia's oil production this year slightly slowed the growth rate of the economy, but it remains one of the highest developing nations.

Despite the slight economic slowdown, Saudi Arabia continues to be a lucrative market for foreign investors and traders.

Walkout Strikes AFL-CIO; Tough Bargaining Expected

WASHINGTON (AP) — Organized labor entered 1970 locked in a strike against the giant General Electric Co. and with storm warning flags flying over other impending bargaining battles.

"Possible stormy weather ahead in labor-management relations," was the pessimistic forecast of Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz.

Caught in President Nixon's determined campaign to squeeze inflation out of the economy, unions were under heavy pressure from workers to produce big wage hikes to make up for shrinking paychecks and rising prices.

Industry — also under financial heat from White House policies of tight money, reduced federal spending and high interest rates — balked at big wage demands and talked tough at the bargaining table.

The money squeeze in a slowing economy seemed certain to bear out Shultz' forecast and heighten labor-management confrontations on major 1970 contract negotiations covering some 5 million workers.

These included most of the nation's 600,000 railroad workers whose contracts were up Dec. 31; some 400,000 truckers in March; about 900,000 auto, farm and construction equipment manufacturing workers next fall; 70,000 rubber workers in April; 200,000 clothing workers whose contracts are spread over the year; and some 400,000 construction workers, whose hefty 1969 wage hikes of about 15 per cent were already under Nixon administration criticism as inflationary.

strikes at the beginning of 1969 were costing the economy 3.4 million man-days of lost production time a month, the highest level in 23 years, but had tapered off toward year-end to 2.8 million, highest in three years, largely because there were fewer major contracts up for negotiation.

Labor leaders, not enchanted with the new Republican administration whose election they had fought, have dug in early for a political campaign aimed at preserving and enlarging the Democratic margin in Congress in the 1970 elections.

And, if the problems of pay, prices and politics weren't enough, the labor movement also fretted about its worst internal divisiveness since the late John L. Lewis marched his Congress of Industrial Organizations out of the American Federation of Labor more than 30 years ago.

Walter Reuther, after angrily taking his 1.6 million-member United Auto Workers out of the 14-year-old merged AFL-CIO, joined the two million-dollar Teamsters union in creating the Alliance for Labor Action to compete with the AFL-CIO for members, power and prestige.

The small International Chemical Workers Union with 100,000 members, sensing it could make a better deal with the Alliance, joined it and was promptly kicked out of the AFL-CIO despite grumbling from a few union chiefs that the ouster smacked of revenge.

"Bunk," snapped 75-year-old AFL-CIO President George Meany about the vengeance charge and won an overwhelming vote for the ouster at the 13.6 million-member labor federation's October convention in



WALTER REUTHER

Atlantic City, N.J.

Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the Meat Cutters union, warned that the expulsion of the Chemical Workers was similar to the Lewis walkout when "we divided ourselves almost into oblivion."

Another fight erupted over the rising demands of black workers to enter AFL-CIO construction and building trades unions. The demand sparked demonstrations by blacks at construction projects in Pittsburgh, Chicago and other cities, including some fist fights.

The construction unions, which already had opened their apprenticeship programs to blacks and other minority groups, said they would throw open their doors to any who could qualify as journeymen and the fight simmered down, at least temporarily.

At year end, living costs still were soaring at a rate of nearly six per cent, a year, sharpest since the Korean War year of 1951. The purchasing power of the average worker's paycheck continued to fall behind.

Adding to the worry, unemployment had crept up by nearly 200,000 to 2.8 million in the first year of the Nixon administration.

the MILL Restaurant

FEATURING TAP BEER

LASAGNE, RAVIOLI, SUBMARINE SANDWICHES, PIZZA, STEAK & CHICKEN.

Food Service Open 4 p.m. Tap Room Till 2 a.m.

351-9279

314 E. Burlington Iowa City

JANUARY SPECIAL
HOT FUDGE SUNDAE
Reg. 55c NOW — 44c

BASKIN-ROBBINS
(31 FLAVORS)
Wardway Plaza 11 to 10
Open 7 Days



WE INVITE YOU TO

Start Out the New Decade Right!

Join Us For A Good Time

- UPSTAIRS (Steaks, Pizzas, Seafood, Sandwiches)
- OR DOWNSTAIRS (Beer and Entertainment Nightly)

THE FAMOUS
RED RAM



113 Iowa Ave. Phone 337-2106

FRIENDS OF MUSIC presents . . .

JOHN MILES

Tenor

Macbride Hall — 8 p.m., Friday, Jan. 9th

TICKETS: Campus Record Shop, Eble Music Co., West Music Co., Inc.

\$3.50 (Students — \$2.50)

TICKETS ALSO AVAILABLE AT THE DOOR

CULTURAL AFFAIRS LECTURE COMMITTEE

presents

FERNANDO BELAUNDE — TERRY

(Formerly President of Peru '63-'68)

LECTURE

"Strategies for South America"

(Outline for change and self-development, the nature of nationalism and revolution)

JANUARY 8th — 8 p.m.

IMU Ballroom

TICKETS FREE — IMU BOX OFFICE

Start the 70's Off Right
Eat well and save money, too!

'STUDENT NIGHT'

(Every Wednesday Night)
AT

MR. ROBERT'S

SMORGASTABLE
120 E. BURLINGTON

A delicious complete meal at a price that can't be matched anywhere in Iowa City.

TONITE FEATURING:

Lasagne
PLUS
3 Other Main Dishes
Home-Baked Beans
Potatoes
Vegetables
Dressing
12 Salads and Appetizers

ALL THIS FOR \$1.49 Regular \$1.79
Beverage and Dessert Extra

AND YOU CAN
"Eat As Much As You Like"



John Miles Here Friday

Friends of Music will present tenor John Miles in concert at 8 p.m. Friday in Macbride Auditorium. Miles, with his rich lyric tenor voice, has impressed critics, musicians and audiences throughout the eastern U.S. in opera, recital and oratorio. Miles has performed with the Metropolitan Opera Co. and with the New York City Opera in "Carmen Jones" and "Porgy and Bess." He played the role of Neil in a summer theater production of "Fiorello," and then appeared on Broadway and

on tour in "Kwamina." His oratoria engagements include "The Messiah" and "Elijah." He has also appeared on CBS-TV and on the Ed Sullivan Show. In 1963 Miles won the New York Singing Teachers Association Young Artist Award, after having earlier won the National Association of Negro Musicians Award. Tickets are available at the door. Student tickets are \$2.50; nonstudent tickets, \$3.50.

ACTF Festival Begins Tonight

The University of Iowa will host student theater groups from four Midwestern schools today through Saturday. The groups will compete in the first Regional Festival of the Iowa-Kansas-Missouri region of the American College Theatre Festival (ACTF).

Drake University, Des Moines; Webster College, St. Louis, Mo., and the Kansas City and Columbia branches of the University of Missouri will each present a play for judges and the public. All performances will begin at 8 p.m. in the University Theatre.

The plays, dates and schools performing are: today - "Ubu Roi" by Alfred Jerry, Drake

University; Thursday "A Man for All Seasons" by Robert Bolt, University of Missouri, Kansas City; Friday "Caste" by T. W. Robertson, Webster College, and Saturday "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" by Edward Albee, University of Missouri, Columbia.

Traveling judges selected these plays from presentations by the 10 schools in the region. The judges will select three of the four plays in the Regional Festival for recommendation to the Washington Central Committee of the ACTF. This committee will then chose 10 plays from the expected 50 recommendations.

The 10 plays will be present-

ed at the ACTF in Washington Apr. 27 through May 8. The ACTF was organized two years ago in order to move towards a national theater program, according to Cosmo Catalano, associate professor of speech and dramatic art and regional ACTF chairman.

"The ACTF is a showcase of what is going on in college theaters," he said. "It is making an impression on national legislation and on the national culture."

Tickets for the Regional Festival are on sale at the Union Box Office. Admission is \$1.50 per play or \$4 for all four productions.

A Rundown of Great Local Flicks And the 1969 'Oasis' Film Awards

"Take the Money and Run" — Woody Allen plays an ineffectual criminal mentality who began his career by making obscene phone calls — collect. As director, Allen parodies the last 30 years of film-making, but hampers himself with insufferably drawn-out joke situations. The scene of the whipping in the chain gang house is a comedy classic.

"The Reivers" — Botched, saccharine version of a Faulkner novel. Hollywood's little touches of realism are as laughable as ever. The South suffers more than most parts of the country when Hollywood dishes out pretty-colored lyricism in place of real sensitivity.

"Pendulum" — A simple-minded dramatization of the problems of individual rights, and the hand-tying of police due to controversial Supreme Court decisions. Directed with some good feeling for detail, but very, very lethargically.

And now, because no one asked for it: The "Oasis in the Cornfield" Awards for Best Motion Picture Performances in Iowa City this semester. (Except for special awards, all competing films are 1968-69.)

Truth and Soul Award — "Putney Swope." Carry on, Bob Downey.

Best Supporting Actor — Jack Nicholson, "Easy Rider."

Spiro Agnew "Effete Snob" Award — "de Sade."

Michael Pollard Award — Arlo Guthrie.

Best Russian Film from a Tolstoy Novel — "War and Peace."

Best Camerawork — Lazlo Kovaks, for both "That Cold Day in the Park" and "Easy Rider."

Note: Except for Vanessa Redgrave, this has not been the year for the ladies in the film world. They take a back-seat to the boys in leading films like "Easy Rider" and "Midnight Cowboy."

Best Actress — Rex Harrison, "Staircase."

Best Actor — Jon Voight and Dustin Hoffman, "Midnight Cowboy." Voight is much under-rated.

Most Ignored Film Critic Award — Harvey E. Hamburg, for putting down "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid." Better Than the Beatles Again Award — The Rolling Stones for "Let It Bleed." They should make a movie out of it.

Best Film Shown at the Englert Theatre — "Red Beard," which proves that the best things in life are free.

Worst Movies of the Semester — "Inga," "Number One" and "Madwoman of Chailot."

Best Movies — "Easy Rider" (Dennis Hopper), "Putney Swope" (Downey, a prince), "That Cold Day in the Park" (Robert Altman, a director to watch. His next film, "Mash", is about the Korean War.)

— Harvey E. Hamburg

Alfred's Topaz Lacks Glow

EDITOR'S NOTE: Allan Rostoker, former film editor for The Daily Iowan, is now involved in film-making in southern California.

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Alfred Hitchcock's "Topaz," which premiered here in the Academy Awards Theater the other day, is that master director's 51st feature and in many ways the weakest one I've seen. An international spy melodrama, the film showed Hitchcock's customary precision if little of his usual vitality. Half an hour has been cut since its London premiere, but the film could certainly be shorter still. As it is, it draws in a sea of typically Hitchcockian reaction shots and close views of objects.

The film takes place at the time of the historical Cuban missile crisis and moves from a Russian defection to the Soviet buildup in the Caribbean to the eventual discovery of a security leak in the French security system. Like "Torn Curtain" which preceded it, the film seems an attempt to picture what happens behind the headlines of international events. Yet where the earlier film was also a bitter comedy of American innocence abroad, "Topaz" seems more of a muted study of a world of impersonal mechanics and complex personal entanglements. Its final montage insists on the intimate tragedies behind large actions.

The film's approach is cool almost to

the point of blandness. The character's speech is restrained and explanatory, a direct communication of facts and emotions that are seldom allowed to ruffle these people's mask-like exterior. There is indeed a certain eloquence to Hitchcock's orchestration of expressions, the counterpoint of surface and depth. This facial montage is typical of Hitchcock's style, yet the characters remain too functional to support the intricacy of Hitchcock's presentation. The combined flatness of characterization and conversation turns the film into a kind of diplomatic soap-opera.

The people in "Topaz" seem doubly dominated. They are victims both of the mechanism of circumstances and of style. The film shows abundant evidence of that movement between people and objects so characteristic of Hitchcock. The robbery of a briefcase which contains secret information is a small gem in itself. Such flourishes are few and far between but the film does have its moments.

A deal to sell information is transformed by a telephoto lens which views it from across the street into a silent pantomime of action and reaction. When a man discovers that the woman he loves is a traitor to his cause, the camera slowly circles around him with the information. He holds the woman to him and shoots her to prevent her torture. From above we see her fall, her dress flaring out slowly to receive her.

These scenes bear Hitchcock's obvious signature. So does the flatness of many of the film's compositions, the even texture of shots across the screen. Hitchcock's cinema has moved more and more of late toward this kind of abstraction and impersonality. The scenes mentioned above which break away from the overall tone of the film are memorable interruptions, even intrusions. Also intrusions are the painterly shots such as the picture of two tortured prisoners in a cell, one draped over the other like a proletarian pieta.

There is not much for the actors to do in the dry air of the film. They have an occasional witty line to speak, but in the main their performances become a matter of glances, either covert or broad. In a generally subdued atmosphere the broadest looks become comic; the film has more than one instance of, I believe, this unintentional humor. Some holes and coincidences in the script also prove comic.

"Topaz" seems much of the time a Hitchcock exercise. It has none of the intensity or drive of his more obsessed and personal projects. The madness that lies so near the surface of his best pictures isn't present here. Hitchcock is one of film's great directors and insanity has always seemed to me his true color. Urbanity and professionalism are poor substitutes.

— Allan Rostoker

FINE ARTS CALENDAR

* music

The Iowa String Quartet will give its second concert of the season at 8 p.m. today in Macbride Auditorium. It will play Bartok's "String Quartet No. 2," Beethoven's "Quartet in F minor, Opus 95" and Dvorak's "Quintet for Strings, Opus 77." Members of the quartet are Allen Ohmes, violin; John Ferrell, violin; William Preucil, viola; and Charles Wendt, cello, all associate professors of music. Eldon Obrecht, professor of music, will play the string bass in the Dvorak work.

William Funk, A4, Dubuque, will give a trumpet recital at 6:30 p.m. Friday in North Hall. He will be assisted by Linda Nelson, piano and harpsichord; Chris Diedrich, and Jean Fries, violins; Rick Heidberg and Sherida Moskowitz, violas; Tasha Schulze, cello; the University Brass Ensemble and Robert Levy, conductor. Funk will play works by T. Alvinoni, R. Montbrun, Wal-Berg, Snollenoff and D. Erb.

Susan Berdahl, A4, Davenport, will give a flute recital at 8 p.m. Friday in North Hall. She will be assisted by Beverly Bakum, piano and harpsichord; Linda Smith, bassoon; Dennis Behm, French horn; David Randall, clarinet; and David Hempel, oboe. Mrs. Berdahl will play works by J. S. Bach, Heitor Villa-Lobos, Luciano Berio, Henri Dutilleux and Ingolf Dahl.

Friends of Music will present tenor John Miles in concert at 8 p.m. Friday in Macbride Auditorium. He will sing works by Handel, Schubert, Debussy, Duparc and others. Tickets are available at the door. Student tickets are \$2.50; nonstudent tickets, \$3.50.

* films

"Pickpocket" will be shown at 7 and 9 p.m. Thursday in the Union Illinois Room. Admission is 75 cents.

"The Rise of Louis XIV" will roll at 5, 7 and 9 p.m. Friday in the Union Illinois Room. Admission is 75 cents.

* theatre

The Region VI American College Theatre Festival will be held at University Theatre today through Saturday at 8 p.m. each evening (see article). Tickets are \$1.50 for one play or \$4 for four plays and are available at the Union Box Office.

* exhibits

The exhibit of the famous Pablo Picasso painting "Nude on a Black Couch" will continue through Jan. 25 at the Museum of Art.

An exhibit of rare end-blown and side-blown flutes will continue through Jan. 15 at the Music Library.

* lectures

The University lecture series will present Fernando Belaunde-Terry, former president of Peru, at 8 p.m. Thursday in the Union Ballroom.

ARTY FACTS

* tryouts

Tryouts for "Under the Gaslight," the March production of the Iowa City Community Theatre, will be held at 7 p.m. today and Thursday in the Iowa City Recreation Center. The play, a hissem, boohem musical melodrama by Augustin Daly, needs a cast of seven women and 17 men. Those auditioning for musical parts should bring their own music.

Interested persons unable to attend scheduled tryouts may make special arrangements with the director, Mrs. Donald Langworthy, 338 - 4696.

* recordings

A recording by James Dixon, professor of music, and the London Royal Philharmonic Orchestra was listed by Saturday Review magazine as one of the best records of 1969. The record of two piano concertos was released last March by Composers Recording Inc.

Dixon, conductor of the University Symphony since 1962, conducted "Piano Concerto" by Charles Wuorinen, composer and teacher at Columbia University, New York, N.Y.

A Book-Look

John Lahr, NOTES ON A COWARDLY LION, Alfred A. Knopf, \$7.95.

"Notes on a Cowardly Lion" is the chronicle, public and private, of the life of Bert Lahr, the last of the great clowns. Its author is Lahr's son, the drama critic John Lahr.

Drawing on his father's recollections and on the memories of those who worked with him, the younger Lahr has re-created the actor's life: burlesque; two-day in vaudeville; backstage life with its intimacies and rivalries, babes and booze, practical jokes; the triumphant years on Broadway with Ziegfeld and White, with Beatrice Lillie and Ethel Merman, with Cole Porter and Harold Arlen; the disappointments in Hollywood surrounding the glorious months as the Cowardly Lion in "The Wizard of Oz"; and the last years in serious drama, when Lahr bursts forth in "Waiting for Godot" and "The Beauty Part."

And always, in counterpoint, is his sometimes tormented, sometimes buffoonish private life — a tragic marriage to a woman who collapsed into schizophrenia, a headline-making scandal before his second marriage, a brooding insecurity that underlined Lahr's entire career, a career that lasted longer and had more diversity than that of any other American comic star.

"Notes on a Cowardly Lion" is a search — by the critic for the kernel of an actor's immense and gaudy talent, by the son for the reality of his father's life.



Commission Approves City Park Design Directives

The advancement of a bond study to investigate costs of the redevelopment of City Park was approved by the Park and Recreation Commission Wednesday night. The commission also favorably reviewed the guidelines for redevelopment as a directive to a soon-to-be-chosen consulting firm which will handle the City Park project.

The City Council budget has set aside a capital outlay of \$10,000 for zoo redevelopment, but the rest of the project must be funded separately from a bonding issue. It is also possible that some funds may be diverted from the \$15,000 Mercer Park outlay.

Several months ago, the City Council approved the redevelopment of City Park from the zoo to the river bank area. Currently the Park and Recreation Commission is conducting final interviews with several consulting firms being considered to design the redevelopment.

The following guidelines are the accumulation of proposals made at several meetings in the past four months. These guidelines were favorably reviewed by the Commission and a motion for passage or submission to the City Council will not be necessary since the council

has already approved the redevelopment and is willing to abide by the guidelines established by the Commission.

The Park and Recreation Commission has not set a time limit on its selection of a consulting firm and the date of the project's completion has not been estimated.

Guidelines for the Redevelopment of City Parks:

- Automobile traffic will be eliminated on the lower park between the zoo and the present commercial ride area.
- The following areas shall be considered for redesign and redevelopment under this project: the zoo area on the north side of the hill; the pond areas; the children's playground area; the commercial ride area.
- The adjacent picnic areas shall not be redesigned except as they conflict with the redesign of the above areas. The concession building shall be retained; however, its surrounding service areas shall be adjusted to fit the new design. The maintenance building and related drives and parking functions shall be retained although adjustments can be made.
- Zoo redevelopment:
 - While the zoo should be enlarged in its variety of animals,

its ground space should remain approximately similar to that currently in use.

- In view of other zoos which are within driving distance, there is no desire to greatly expand the facility or operational budget.
- The desire should be to keep only those animals which are relatively inexpensive and easy to manage. Fifty per cent should be native animals.
- There is no desire to expand the zoo to such an extent it would be necessary to require enclosing and admission charge.
- Consideration should be given to provide pens and viewing points which would permit groups of mixed animals rather than increasing the number of pens.
- Hoofed animals pens: Many kinds of hoofed animals may be compatible within relatively small pens. The design should incorporate improved sanitation, display methods, flexibility, and traffic flows.
- A complete redesign of monkey and small animal pens and prairie dog village may be considered based on the above items. Consideration may be given to a very limited "contact" display in which children might be able to touch the specimens in the areas under super-

vision. Consideration should also be given to developing a display of birds and fowl on the terrace area immediately below the existing monkey pens.

- Consideration should be given toward developing the small pond as a water fowl display and coordinating this display with those on the terrace to the south.
- The large pond should retain its function as a skating area and its usefulness as a fishing area. Control of bank erosion and water elevation would eliminate the current mud problem around the banks. General pond and area aesthetics should be improved as a prime goal.
- Improved circulation should be designed so as to tie all the areas under this greater project into a more unified recreational experience. Developments in and around the concession stand must be a major part of this redesign.
- Children's Play Area:
 - The existing children's apparatus area which is relatively stereotyped, with the exception of the fire truck, may undergo a complete redesign for redevelopment.
 - Traffic flows through a and past this area should recognize

its relationship with the commercial area to the north and the concession and zoo areas to the south.

- This area could have sub-space locations in which

pieces of apparatus might be exchanged over a period of years to permit a continued interest for users.

- Commercial Ride Area:
 - The entire aesthetics of this

area must be improved while acknowledging that the concessionaire must retain operating efficiency.

- The designer should consult with a concessionaire in design-

ing this area for maximum safety and a minimum of conflicts from adjacent park areas.

- Automobile parking and pedestrian traffic need consideration.

DAILY IOWAN WANT ADS

APARTMENTS FOR RENT

MALE roommate wanted for grad student. 351-8998 after 7 p.m. 1-15

FEMALE roommate wanted to share expense in nice apartment. West-side location. Available Jan. 17. 351-6310 after 5 p.m. 1-15

FEMALE to share furnished apartment with 2 other girls. 351-5745. 1-13

FAMILY - take over apartment or roommate to share 4 1/2 room; two bedroom apartment.

MALE roommate to share 6 room. Close in. \$60.00. 337-9184. 1-13

2 MALE GRAD students seek another male to share 2 bedroom furnished house. Call 338-9589. 2-7

SUBLEASE second semester Lakeside efficiency apartment. 351-4582. 1-13

SUBLET new furnished one bedroom, air conditioned. Near University Hospital. \$144. Utilities included. Available now. 351-5678. 1-20

SINGLE rooms, males. Call 337-6519. 2-7

EFFICIENCY apartment, males. Call 337-5619. 2-7

SUBLEASE, second semester two bedroom modern, furnished. 351-4296. 2-6

TWO GRADUATE students looking for the same to share three bedroom house. Near bus and mall. 337-3514. 1-14

FEMALE roommate wanted walking distance to University Hospital. 351-4076 after 4:30. 1-17

WANTED - MALE graduates, share two bedroom apartment. 338-1923 or 337-2615. 1-14

THREE ROOM furnished apartment close to campus. \$115. Available January 7. 337-9041 or 338-5454. 2-6

AVAILABLE now - attractive three room furnished apartment for married couple. Must be willing to do housework for part of rent. Baby welcome. Carpeting, disposal, washer-dryer available. Ten blocks north of campus. 337-3549. 2-6

SUBLETTING - Lakeside January 15, efficiency, furnished; also townhouse unfurnished. 351-3951, 338-9836. 2-6

AMANA large unfurnished two bedroom, \$90. Garage, gas furnace. 622-3711. 1-14

FURNISHED apartment for single - four blocks from campus. \$80. Feb. 1. 337-9041. 2-6

FOR RENT - duplex in West Branch. Stove, refrigerator furnished. Available Jan. 10. Phone 337-9681. 2-6 T.F.N.

FEMALE to share uptown apartment, second semester. \$40 monthly. 351-7430. 1-10

MEN - singles and doubles, kitchen facilities. Close to campus, student managed. 351-8139. 2-6 T.F.N.

WANTED - female share one bedroom apartment. Bus line. 351-8266 evenings. 1-17

TWO bedroom apartment, couple preferred, no children, no pets. \$120 plus gas and electricity. Available Jan. 15. 351-3513. 1-9

WANTED: 1 or 2 male roommates. \$40 month, furnished. 351-6370. 1-9

FEMALE TO SHARE 3 bedroom, furnished, closed to hospital. 351-6028 mornings. 1-12

SUBLET 2 bedroom furnished apt. Corvaille. 337-3341 or 351-1936. 1-13

WANTED: Female to share furnished apt. 351-6315. 1-7

WANTED: Female to share furnished apartment. Call 351-6315. 1-7

FEMALE to share modern, furnished apartment on bus line. Off street parking. Reasonable. 338-5030. 1-10

TWO FEMALES immediately to share unfurnished apartment with one other girl. Seville apartments. 351-6347. 1-10

WESTHAMPTON Village Townhouses and apartments. \$60. 21st. Off street parking. Reasonable. 337-5297. 1-9

ROOMS FOR RENT

MEN - APPROVED rooms. Singles and doubles, kitchen facilities. Close to campus. Student managed. 351-8139. 2-6

APPROVED for girls, near campus. Dial 338-8264. 1-31

ROOM wanted; girl graduate. Will share. Call collect 1-895-8762 1-15

MALE graduate student - room and board through May. Medical Fraternity. 337-3168 evenings. 2-7

SINGLE room for girl. Kitchenette privileges. \$45. monthly. 337-2447 after 5 p.m. 2-7

AVAILABLE FEB. 1, single men. Private refrigerator, cooking privileges. Walking distance. 337-9038. 2-7

SLEEPING room, linens furnished. Ample parking. Call mornings. 337-5484. 2-6 T.F.N.

ONE double, two 1/2 doubles. 922 E. Washington. Phone 338-4591. 2-6 T.F.N.

SUBLEASE approved girls double. Cooking privileges. Call 338-2389. 1-10

WOMEN - approved, 1/2 large double. Cooking privileges, walking distance. 351-9192. 1-17

SINGLE - male, close in. 338-8719 evenings. 1-16

MEN - 1/2 double with kitchen. Phone 337-5652. 1-9

SINGLE room with cooking. Black's Gaslight Village, 422 Brown St. 1-7

MOBILE HOMES

1965 BILTMORE 10x30, Bon Air Lodge. Available July. 351-2705 after 6 p.m. 1-10

MISC. FOR SALE - Shure M44 Cartridge, 3 weeks old. \$75.00. 338-6304. 1-13

SOFA-BED. Beige. 82x42 opened, good condition. \$50. 351-8770 after 5 p.m. 1-13

ONE pair Firestone snow tires. Better than half tread. 815 x 15. \$16. 351-9295. 1-7

FOR RENT - 10x60 Park Estate unfurnished three bedroom, carpeted. \$90 plus lot rent. 351-4004. 1-17

CHILD CARE

BABYSITTING - East side. Reliable and experienced. Have references. 337-3411. 1-13

WANTED - baby sitter, 7:30 to 5:30, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for two children. 338-2382. 1-14

HUMPTY DUMPTY Nursery School offers a pre-school program for day care children at competitive rates. 615 S. Capitol Street. Dial 337-3842. 1-10

WANTED - Part-time babysitting. Hours arranged. Phone 338-5030. 1-10

PETS

POODLES, AKC miniature Apricot, groomed show quality, three months. 338-1670. 1-17

SIAMESE kittens, chocolate, eight weeks, house trained, champion stock. 351-2097. 1-14

PROFESSIONAL grooming, puppies, boarding, best possible stud service around. 351-5341. 1-8

SILVER FRENCH AKC Registered Poodles for sale. 338-2733, 11 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. 1-27

POODLE STUD SERVICE - toy, platinum silver, 8" son of Champion Dynamo producing 7" puppies. Mrs. Judy Raible, 337-9711. 1-8

HELP WANTED

PART-TIME male help. 431 Kirkwood. 338-7883. 1-13

WANTED - part time station attendant. Apply in person. Phone 351-9978. 1-8

WANTED - full or part time janitor for late evening or early morning. Apply in person, Burger Chef. T.F.N.

NEED SOMEONE to help care for elderly man live in Dec. 25 through Jan. 3. 337-4242. 1-9

PROSPECTIVE SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

For M.A.'s, M.A.T.'s, Ed.M.'s, M.S.'s or above. Revolutionary approach to job-hunting. National directory of positions: public, independent. Deadline: Jan. 15. Inexpensive. Applications write: INTERCEPT, Box 317, Harvard Square P.O., Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

RECEPTIONIST CLERK

We are looking for a young woman to attend our front office to greet and register guests. She must be neat, personable and able to meet the public well.

This is one of Iowa City's better jobs. Some typing is required and experience handling cash is helpful.

Working Hours 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. six days a week alternating Saturday and Sundays off. Good starting salary.

If you plan to live in Iowa City for at least a year apply in person to Mr. Mueller from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

HOWARD JOHNSON'S MOTOR LODGE
Interstate 80 and North Dodge St.

FAST CLAIM SERVICE

Call: William R. Persons
Towncrest Shopping Center
Ph. 338-9417
State Farm Mutual

BEKINS MOVING & STORAGE

FREE ESTIMATES

SAFLEY MOVING and STORAGE

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING

220 10th St. East - Coralville - 351-1552
"Move Safely With Safley"

MAHER BROS. - MAYFLOWER

Local and Long Distance Moving. Storage - Packing. 2470 S. Riverside 337-9696

WAITE - THOMPSON Transfer and Storage Co.
1221 Highland Ct. 338-5404
LOCAL - LONG DISTANCE MOVING

Agents for **NORTH AMERICAN VAN LINES**
Call for Free Estimate

Waterloo Office Building Donated to UI Foundation

An eight-story office building in downtown Waterloo has been given to the University of Iowa Foundation.

The property - the First National Building - was a gift of James D. Robertson of San Francisco, who is a former Waterloo resident and a 1942 graduate of the University. The University Foundation took possession of the building Tuesday.

The executive director of the Foundation, Darrell Wyrick, said the operation of the building for commercial and professional purposes will continue unchanged. He said the Foundation plans to devote sufficient capital and staff time to the operation of the building to assure full occupancy - and the continuation of the facility as an asset to downtown Waterloo.

The building will not be taken off the tax rolls, and the Foundation will continue to pay regular property taxes, Wyrick said. Proceeds from the building's operation will be used to support University programs, such as student scholarship and loan programs.

Robertson is a 1938 graduate

of Waterloo East High School and presently heads the San Francisco operation of Goldman, Sachs and Company of New York, an investment banking concern.

Esquire Magazine Picks UI Senior As Best Dressed

Esquire Magazine has selected William R. Bowen, A4, Dubuque, as the Best Dressed Man on Campus.

The selection was based on the number of nominations received and a personal interview.

Bowen, who is a member of Tau Kappa Epsilon social fraternity, will represent the University at a Men's Wear Convention in New York in March. He will also appear in the September issue of Esquire Magazine and receive a wardrobe from companies advertising in the magazine.

The contest was sponsored locally by Bremer's clothing store.

Students who have been notified that they are eligible to participate in run-off testing sessions for the General Electric College Bowl are asked to meet at 7:30 tonight in the Union Northwestern Room for a testing session.

The Engineering Wives Club will meet at 7:45 tonight in room 3401 Engineering Building. Election of officers will be held, followed by a speech on "Child Psychology" by Dr. Ron Friedman of the State Services for Crippled Children.

The University Amateur Radio Club will meet at 7:30 tonight in room 3407 Engineering Building.

Graduate students are reminded that all books borrowed from the University Main Library before Jan. 7 are due Jan. 21. The renewal period for graduate loans begins today. To renew a book, a student must bring it to the library's main circulation desk. No renewals will be made by telephone. The daily fine for an overdue book is 10 cents.

Applications for the March 14 Civil Service examinations for Summer Jobs in Federal Agencies, Announcement number 414, must be received by Feb. 4. Brochures and applications may be obtained at the Civil Service window of the Post Office or at the Placement Office in the Union.

The Department of Physical Education for Women recruitment tea will be held from 3 to 5:30 p.m. today in W105 of the Women's Gym. All women students interested in physical education as a major are invited to attend.

The Program Committee of the Johnson County Y.M.C.A. for Working Girls will meet at 8 tonight in the Music Room of Wesley Foundation. Any working girl interested in this new program and organization is invited to attend. For more information contact Mrs. George Carsner or John Crow.

Official University graduation announcements are on sale from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday at the Union Alumni Office.

A guest editorial by leaders of Rienow II evaluating recent Administration rulings on visitation and hours policies will be broadcast at 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. today and at 11:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Thursday.

Official University graduation announcements are on sale from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday at the Union Alumni Office.

CAMPUS NOTES

COLLEGE BOWL

Students who have been notified that they are eligible to participate in run-off testing sessions for the General Electric College Bowl are asked to meet at 7:30 tonight in the Union Northwestern Room for a testing session.

CIVIL SERVICE

Applications for the March 14 Civil Service examinations for Summer Jobs in Federal Agencies, Announcement number 414, must be received by Feb. 4. Brochures and applications may be obtained at the Civil Service window of the Post Office or at the Placement Office in the Union.

WORKING GIRLS

The Program Committee of the Johnson County Y.M.C.A. for Working Girls will meet at 8 tonight in the Music Room of Wesley Foundation. Any working girl interested in this new program and organization is invited to attend. For more information contact Mrs. George Carsner or John Crow.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Official University graduation announcements are on sale from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday at the Union Alumni Office.

EDITORIAL

A guest editorial by leaders of Rienow II evaluating recent Administration rulings on visitation and hours policies will be broadcast at 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. today and at 11:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Thursday.

University Calendar

WSUI HIGHLIGHTS

• 11:00 AMERICAN NOVEL: Prof. Clark Griffith begins discussion of The Great Gatsby by Fitzgerald.

• 1:00 20TH CENTURY COMPOSERS: The Improvisation Chamber Ensemble plays Time Cycle by Lukas Foss; Roger Sessions' Idyll of Theocritus is performed by soprano Audrey Nossaman and the Louisville Orchestra, Robert Whitney conducting.

• 2:00 MASTERPIECES OF MUSIC: Prof. Eldon Obrecht talks about Brahms.

• 3:30 FACULTY COMMENT: Loren Kottler, Director of the Iowa Memorial Union, discusses revolutionary changes occurring in student life at colleges and universities.

• 8:00 SCHOOL OF MUSIC EVENTS: A live broadcast of the concert by the Iowa String Quartet; violinists Allen Ohmes and John Perrell; violist William Freudl; and cellist Charles Wendi; with Eldon Obrecht, string bass. The program consists of the Bartok Quartet No. 2, Quartet in F Minor, Op. 95, by Beethoven, and Quintet for Strings by Dvorak.



What's New?

NOT MUCH...we're still growing and so are our depositors!

Planning for progress in the 70's, we take the interests of the community as our guide, and the betterment of the community as our aim. We well know that the worth of a business can only be measured by its acceptance among the people of the community. In you, we find our future and our inspiration to discover new ways of serving you, new achievements from which all may benefit. We pledge our efforts for success in the 70's.

MEMBER F.D.I.C.

Coralville Bank & TRUST CO.

CORALVILLE AND NORTH LIBERTY, IOWA

The Bank With Young Ideas!

A FULL SERVICE BANK

The Daily Iowan Readers: This INTRODUCTORY OFFER brings you

\$400.00-A-MONTH EXTRA CASH

WHENEVER YOU GO TO THE HOSPITAL

— Only 25¢ covers your entire family for the first month

- ★ Pays you extra cash at the rate of \$400.00 a month for as long as 24 months... for each hospital stay
- ★ Guaranteed-Renewable-For-Life. At last—a hospital plan that guarantees never to cancel your protection no matter how old you get or how many claims you make
- ★ Pays all cash direct to you (not to the doctor or hospital)
- ★ Pays in addition to any other companies' coverage you have—including Medicare
- ★ No age limit. No medical examination required
- ★ No salesman will call

ACT NOW—YOUR ENROLLMENT FORM MUST BE MAILED BY MIDNIGHT THURS., JANUARY 8, OR IT CANNOT BE ACCEPTED

One out of two families will have someone in the hospital this year! It could be you—or some beloved member of your family tomorrow... next week... next month. Sad to say, very few families have anywhere near enough coverage to meet today's soaring hospital costs. These costs have doubled in just a few short years. They are expected to double again in the few years ahead.

Stop for a moment. Think how much a long stay in the hospital will cost you or a loved one. How would you ever pay for costly, but necessary, X-rays, doctor bills, drugs and medicines? What would you do if your pay check stopped, but living expenses kept going on the same as ever? The same rent, phone, food, all the day-to-day expenses that never stop.

What is the average breadwinner to do? We believe we have the answer in the famous Extra Cash Plan that...

Pays you \$400.00-a-month tax-free cash whenever you are hospitalized.

What a blessing it is when you know you have an extra \$400.00 cash coming in every month—beginning the very first day you enter the hospital.

Now, National Home Life Assurance Company enables you to enjoy this protection at once. Your special low rate is just 25¢ for the first month's coverage for your entire family. Then you may continue at regular National Home rates.

The added protection you NEED!

All benefits of this \$400.00-A-MONTH Hospital Plan are paid directly to you, in tax-free cash, in addition to whatever you may receive from your insurance with any other company! Spend the money as you see fit—for hospital or doctor bills, mortgage payments to replace savings—or any necessary but costly extras not covered fully by usual hospital policies.

Everything costs more these days (need we tell you?) and hospital care is certainly no exception! While 7 out of 8 Americans have some hospital insurance, most have found it does not cover all bills that pile up when sickness or accident strikes. That's why National Home developed low-cost Extra-Cash Protection that helps you pay hospital costs or other expenses.

You get your \$400.00 per month—TAX-FREE—from your first day in the hospital and as long as you are confined there after—even for 24 months, if necessary. And, when you and your insured spouse are hospitalized at the same time for an accidental injury, National Health Plan pays out an EXTRAORDINARY DOUBLE-CASH BENEFIT. You receive not \$400.00, but \$800.00 a month. That's \$1,600.00 in all, in cash payments to you every month while you both remain in the hospital... even for as long as 2 whole years!

- PAYS** up to \$9,600.00 CASH for each accident or illness, starting the very first day in the hospital.
- PAYS** up to \$9,240.00 CASH if you're 65 or over—at the rate of \$280.00 A MONTH for first 3 months, and a full \$400.00 monthly while you remain in the hospital thereafter. (for 21 more months if necessary)... in addition to whatever benefits you receive from Medicare.
- PAYS** up to \$38,400.00 CASH when both husband and wife are hospitalized at the same time for accidental injury, for as long as both remain in the hospital—at the rate of \$1,600.00 A MONTH.
- PAYS** up to \$2,000.00 CASH for complete accidental loss of limbs or eyesight.
- PAYS** \$400.00-A-MONTH CASH for each pregnancy requiring a hospital stay, when both husband and wife are insured for the entire pregnancy and have Coverage for Children and Maternity Benefits.
- PAYS** up to \$5,760.00 at the rate of \$240.00 A MONTH when a child goes to the hospital for any accident or illness (when Coverage for Children has been added to the basic Plan).

65 OR OVER? YOU COLLECT UP TO \$9,240.00 CASH IN ADDITION TO MEDICARE BENEFITS

We have designed this Plan as the important addition to whatever is paid by Medicare—or health insurance you may have with any other companies. Remember, all checks will be sent directly to you (not to the doctor or hospital), to give you that "extra" help just when you need it most. Use the tax-free cash any way you see fit. And you will be glad to know the checks will be big ones! In addition to any benefits you may receive from Medicare, National Health Plan pays you \$280.00 a month for the first 3 months, and a full \$400.00 monthly while hospitalized thereafter... for an additional 21 months if necessary! You can receive as much as \$9,240.00 for each new illness or injury when hospitalized!

We can never cancel your Policy!

You can count on this wonderful protection no matter how old you get or how many times you collect from us. Your Policy provides that we cannot cancel your protection after you've made a lot of claims, or become old—or for any other reason whatever. It is GUARANTEED RENEWABLE FOR LIFE! And that's not all. Suppose you have a growing family—this Plan (NH-02-369)...

Pays you \$400.00-a-month cash Maternity Benefits!

Ordinary hospital insurance may take care of part of your expenses when you go to the hospital to have a baby. But what policy can you think of that gives you cash to help buy all the things you need for the new baby? Now, if both husband and wife are insured for the entire pregnancy and have added Coverage for Children and Maternity Benefits, you get extra cash to use any way you want. If a pregnancy, childbirth or even miscarriage puts you in the hospital for one day, five days, 10 days—as long as necessary—you are paid for every day of your confinement at the rate of \$400.00 a month.

All these added cash benefits.

Added cash benefit: Up to \$2,000.00 cash for accidental loss of limbs or eyesight, when the loss occurs any time within 90 days of the accident. The loss of a limb or eyesight is a terrible thing. Nothing can replace the loss, but a check for \$1,000.00 or \$2,000.00 brings peace of mind during the period of adjustment.

Added cash benefit: Choose Coverage for Children (with or without Maternity Benefits) and all your dependent, unmarried children from age one month through 18 years will be covered, too! National Health Plan pays up to \$5,760.00, at the rate of \$240.00 a month, when your youngster is hospitalized... for removal of tonsils, appendix or any other illness or injury. Yes, you will receive \$240.00 a month cash, month after month while the child is in the hospital, even for as many as 24 months!

We pay your premiums when you are not able.

If you—the person to whom the basic Policy is issued—are hospitalized just 8 weeks or more, all premiums for you and all Covered Members that come due while you are still in the hospital after this period will be paid by National Health Plan. And your protection continues as if you were paying the premiums yourself! Then if you leave the hospital and must return for the same condition before you have resumed full normal activities for 180 days, we will again PAY ANY PREMIUMS WHILE YOU ARE IN THE HOSPITAL—for as long as 24 months—for the total confinement! This means you pay no premiums, yet your full protection remains in force—you collect a maximum of \$9,600.00 for the confinement!

These are the ONLY exclusions!

Your National Health Plan Policy covers every conceivable kind of sickness or accident except conditions caused by: any

act of war; any mental disease or disorder; pregnancy, except as provided under the Maternity Benefit provision; and expenses resulting from any sickness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your Policy... during the first 2 years only.

This last item is a real help if you already have a health problem. If you are sick before you take out this Policy, you will even be covered for that condition after the Policy has been in effect for 2 years. Meanwhile, of course, every new condition is covered immediately.

Nationally Known and Respected.

This is the kind of outstanding protection you have read about in Reader's Digest, Parents', National Geographic and other leading publications. The special plans offered by the National Liberty Corporation group of companies are today helping policyowners in all 50 states—and many foreign countries—paying benefits at the rate of more than one million dollars a month.

Grateful Policyowners Write...

"Received your check for \$880.00. I appreciate having the money sent directly to me so I could decide how to use it."
NICHOLAS CRISTL, Green Bay, Wis.

"I was wonderful to receive your check for \$555.00. I'm very pleased. It paid real well."
MRS. BESSIE GEISINGER, Kansas City, Mo.

"Everyone should have your coverage. I know I wouldn't be without it."
WALTER TUCKER, Fayetteville, N.C.

Make your decision carefully.

Think how costly a hospital confinement will be. Imagine paying for those indispensable doctor, surgical and nursing services that are not covered by your present insurance.

Would you be able to afford the quiet and privacy of a private room and a private nurse, should you so desire? Or a telephone to keep in touch with loved ones? Or the rental of a TV set to help pass the lonely hours? Who would pay your bills that keep on coming in at home? Many folks have lost their life savings, their cars, even their homes trying to meet runaway hospital and medical costs. And no one knows whose turn it will be next.

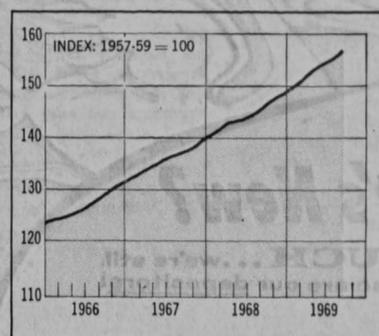
Why you must act before the date shown on your Enrollment Form—just a few days from today.

Why do we give you so little time to enroll in this Plan—only a few days? Because this is a limited Enrollment Period—and we must receive your Enrollment Form at the same time as all the others in order to pass on to you the savings that come from processing many policies at one time. This highly efficient "mass enrollment" method cuts costs to the bone—and the savings are passed on to you!

We mail you the Policy as soon as we receive your Enrollment Form. When the Policy arrives, examine it in the privacy of your own home. Take all the time you need. It's a very short document, and you'll be pleasantly surprised to discover there is NO FINE PRINT. Then—show it, if you wish, to someone you trust. Perhaps your lawyer, accountant or doctor. Better still—show it to your own insurance man... even though he may very well be working for another company! If he is a personal friend, he has your best interests in mind. So you can believe him when he tells you there is no better bargain available anywhere—at any price!

Medical Costs Skyrocketing!

Source: Wall Street Journal



HERE ARE YOUR LOW RATES.

The following rate chart shows how little it costs after the first month to cover yourself, your spouse, and any adult dependents. Naturally, at these low rates, we can issue only one policy of this type per person. Each adult, 16 or over, pays the rate shown for his or her age.

Age at Enrollment	Monthly Renewal Premium
16-44	only \$3.30
45-49	only \$3.75
50-54	only \$4.25
55-59	only \$4.75
60-69	only \$5.70
70-74	only \$6.60
75 and over	only \$8.50

Only \$1.90 more covers all your dependents... from the age of one month through 18 years. And then, if you wish, just add 95¢ monthly to that, and you're covered for Maternity Benefits, too! Newborn children are covered automatically at the age of one month—at no additional cost!

NOTE: The regular monthly premium shown here (for age at time of enrollment) the same low premium you will continue to pay will not automatically increase as you pass from one age bracket to the next! Once you have enrolled in the National Health Plan, your rate can never be changed because of how much or how often you collect from us—because of advanced age—but only if there is a general rate adjustment, up or down, on all policies of this type in your entire state!

Act NOW—"Later" May Be Too Late!
Just 25¢ covers you and your family for first month. TIME IS PRECIOUS! Act quickly. (No salesman will call.) Get your Enrollment Form into the mail today—because once you suffer an accident or sickness, it's TOO LATE to buy protection at any cost. That's why we urge you to act today—before anything unexpected happens.

THESE 14 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Tell us how National Home's EXTRA CASH HOSPITAL PLAN gives you the protection you need—at amazingly low cost!

1. How much will my Policy pay me when I go to the hospital?
\$400.00 per month—to the full maximum of \$9,600.00 cash. If you're over 65, you collect a maximum of \$9,240.00 cash benefits on top of any Medicare benefits. \$280.00 a month for the first 3 months, and \$400.00 monthly while you remain continuously hospitalized afterwards, even for as long as 21 more months! You collect cash not just for yourself, but for all covered members of your family when they are hospitalized! And you collect cash even if you're in the hospital for only one day!
2. When do I collect \$2,000.00 extra cash for accidents?
We pay you \$1,000.00 extra cash for complete accidental loss of one hand or one foot or sight of one eye, and \$2,000.00 extra cash for loss of both hands or both feet or sight of both eyes—even if the loss occurs as long as 3 months after the accident.
3. What if I am hospitalized by the same illness—again?
You still collect your \$400.00-a-month extra cash to the full maximum of \$9,600.00. You need only to have resumed full normal activities for just 180 days—then if you are hospitalized for the same illness again you begin to collect all over again.
4. Will you pay me \$400.00-a-month cash—even for pregnancy?
Yes! Many health plans don't cover pregnancy. But we do, when Coverage for Children and Maternity Benefits are added to the basic Plan. You collect \$400.00-a-month cash benefits for as long as 24 months, whenever pregnancy, childbirth or miscarriage results in hospital stay. Both parents have to be enrolled in this Plan for entire pregnancy period.
5. Do you pay me cash even for my children, too? And... any children I have in the future?
You collect \$240.00-a-month cash any time your child goes to the hospital, when Coverage for Children is added to the basic Plan. Up to \$5,760.00 cash in all, in cash payments to you every month while your child is in the hospital for any accident or illness. And if you have a growing family—as soon as your newborn child is one month old, he too is covered—automatically... at no additional cost to you.
6. Are there times I might collect as much as \$19,200.00... as much as \$38,400.00?
There are! Remember, we pay cash not just for you, but for every covered member of your family. So if you or your spouse are hospitalized more than once... or even both of you more than once... or if a child gets sick or has an accident—you could end up collecting \$19,200.00 or more! And that's not the whole story. The National Health Plan gives policyowners an EXTRAORDINARY DOUBLE-CASH BENEFIT. If you and your covered spouse are both in an accident and go to the hospital at the same time you receive \$1,600.00-a-month tax-free cash. This amount is paid for as long as both of you remain in the hospital. Even for as long as 24 months! You receive up to a maximum of \$38,400.00 during hospital confinement—to pay for doctor and hospital bills and other expenses resulting from one accident alone.
7. Am I ever allowed to stop paying premiums during a long stay in the hospital—yet still remain fully covered?
Yes, you are! Should you—the person to whom the basic Policy is issued—be hospitalized for 8 weeks or more, National Health Plan will pay all premiums that come due for you and all covered members of your family while you are confined to the hospital beyond the initial 8-week period. You aren't expected to pay us back either.
8. How do I go about submitting a claim?
We invite you to contact Cash Benefits Headquarters direct. Whether you want to submit a claim, or just ask us a question, don't hesitate to contact us. As a National Health Plan policyowner, you are entitled to prompt, courteous and direct attention at all times... and you will get it.
9. Does this Plan pay in any hospital?
You will be covered in the hospital of your choice except a U.S. Government hospital or a nursing or convalescent facility.
10. Now tell me what's the "catch"—what doesn't my Policy cover?
Get ready for a welcome surprise. Your Policy covers everything except conditions caused by act of war, any mental disease or disorder; pregnancy except as provided under the Maternity Benefit provision; and any sickness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your Policy—but even this last "exclusion" is done away with after you've been a policyowner for only two years. Everything else is definitely covered.
11. If I'm hospitalized less than a month—do you still pay me?
Yes! We pay you for every day you're in the hospital! There's no "waiting period" before you start collecting.
12. What are the requirements to enroll in this Extra Cash Hospital Plan?
You must not have been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance due to reasons of health; and, to qualify during this Enrollment Period—you must enroll before midnight of the date shown on the Enrollment Form.
13. Besides saving money—are there any other advantages of joining the National Health Plan during this Enrollment Period?
Yes. A very important one is that you don't need to complete a lengthy, detailed application—just the brief Enrollment Form in the corner of this page. Also, during this Enrollment Period there are no extra requirements for eligibility, and no "waivers" or restrictive endorsements can be put on your Policy!
14. How do I enroll?
Fill out the brief Enrollment Form and mail it with just 25¢ for the first month's protection for your entire family. Mail to: National Health Plan, Valley Forge, Pa. 19481.

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

We will send your National Home Policy by mail. Examine it carefully in the privacy of your own home. Show it, if you wish, to your own insurance agent, doctor, lawyer or other trusted adviser. If you decide, for any reason, that you don't want to continue as a member of this Plan; return the Policy within 15 days of the date you receive it and we will promptly refund your money. Meanwhile, you will be fully protected while making your decision!

T. Robert Willoughby
PRESIDENT
National Home Life Assurance Company



a service of National Liberty Corporation
National Home Life Assurance Company
The Honorable William W. Suranoff, Chairman of the Board
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 19481
1920—Fifty Years of Service—1970

This Plan is underwritten by National Home Life Assurance Company, an old line legal reserve company of St. Louis, Missouri. National Home is licensed by your state and carries full legal reserves for the protection of all policyowners.

LICENSED BY THE STATE OF IOWA

HERE'S ALL YOU DO TO RECEIVE YOUR POLICY:

1. Complete this brief Enrollment Form.
2. Cut out along dotted line.
3. Enclose Form in envelope with 25¢ and mail to: National Health Plan, Valley Forge, Pa. 19481

OFFICIAL ENROLLMENT FORM

Official Enrollment Form for the Hospitalization Indemnity Plan
NATIONAL HOME LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
An Old Line Legal Reserve Company of St. Louis, Missouri,
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE: VALLEY FORGE, PENNSYLVANIA

MR. _____ MRS. _____ MISS _____
NAME (Please Print) First Middle Initial Last 7-0365-0-39
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ Street or RD # _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
DATE OF BIRTH _____ AGE _____ SEX Male Female
OCCUPATION _____
List all dependents to be covered under this Plan: (DO NOT include name that appears above. Use separate sheet if necessary.)

	NAME (Please Print)	RELATIONSHIP	SEX	DATE OF BIRTH			
				MONTH	DAY	YEAR	AGE
1							
2							
3							
4							

Check here if you want Coverage for Your Children.
 Check here if you want Coverage for Your Children and Maternity Benefits.

To the best of my knowledge and belief neither I nor any person listed above has been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance coverage due to reasons of health. I hereby apply for the Hospitalization Indemnity Plan. I understand that I, and any person listed above will be covered under this Policy for a recurrence of any injury or sickness I (we) had before the Effective Date of this Policy after two years from Effective Date, but not before; and that this Policy shall not be in force until the Effective Date shown in the Policy Schedule. I am enclosing the first month's premium for coverage for myself and all other Family Members listed above.

Signature X _____ Date _____
NHA-01 _____ NH-02-369

MAIL THIS ENROLLMENT FORM BEFORE MIDNIGHT, THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1970