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Nixon Seeks Peace, Conservation in '70

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon told the country Thursday a generation without war should be its great goal — and "the prospects for peace are far greater today than they were a year ago."

He gave second place, in his nationally broadcast State of the Union address, to "clean air, clean water, open spaces," promising "the most comprehensive and costly program in this field ever in the nation's history."

His proposals will include, he said, "a \$10-billion nationwide clean-waters program."

And, while he re-emphasized his determination to pare spending and achieve an inflation-fighting surplus, he exempted outlays for the fight against crime.

Nixon promised "1971 federal spending for aiding local law enforcement will double that budgeted for 1970."

His live audience of senators, representatives, Supreme Court justices, diplomats, civil and military officials interrupted him 28 times with applause.

But on his statements on domestic issues, other than pollution, the applause came mainly from the Republican side.

The House Democratic leader, Rep. Carl Albert of Oklahoma, said the message lacked "imaginative recommendations to deal with inflation, tight money, the chaotic housing industry and our sagging economy."

But Rep. John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin, senior Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, said Nixon made his point clearly — that what the economy needs is a government living within its means.

For details, he suggested, the Democrats might await the forthcoming budget message.

Judging from the applause, Congress liked best the thanks Nixon gave the lawmakers for what he termed bipartisan support of efforts for a just peace.

"By this action," Nixon said, "you have completely demolished the enemy's hopes that they can gain in Washington the victory our fighting men deny it in Vietnam."

"We are making progress," he said of the war.

The road to peace is difficult and dangerous, he said, but "I believe our new policies have contributed to the prospect that America may have the best chance since World War II to enjoy a generation of uninterrupted peace."

He drew repeated applause when he went on:

"Neither the defense nor the development of other nations can be exclusively or primarily an American undertaking."

"The nations of each part of the world should assume the primary responsibility for their own wellbeing..."

"We shall be faithful to our treaty commitments, but we shall reduce our involvement and our presence in other nations' affairs," he said.

Congress clapped when he said arms-limitations talks are best approached from "mutual self-interest rather than naive sentimentalism."

But it only listened when he said a major factor for peace "will be the development of a new relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union" and when he referred to the resumption of the Warsaw talks with mainland China.

Nixon devoted nearly half the body of his speech to the problems of environment, asking whether a president in 1980 "will look back on a decade in which 70 per cent of our people lived in metropolitan areas choked by traffic, suffocated by smog, poisoned by water, deafened by noise and terrified by crime."

Apparently looking to a system under which industry would have major responsibility for curbing the fouling of air, water and land, he said "The price of goods should be made to include the costs of producing and disposing of them without damage to the environment."

For automobiles, he said, there will be "set increasingly strict standards and enforcement procedures — and we shall do it now."

He promised "innovative financing methods for purchasing open space and park lands, now, before they are lost to us."

There should be national policy, he said, as to where to build highways, locate airports, acquire land or sell land.

Telling Congress to expect at least a dozen major programs this year, Nixon emphasized reform of the welfare system, reform of government at all levels in the direction of his "new federalism" with more power to local governments.

And he promised proposals expanding the range of opportunities, including those for expanded ownership "because in order to be secure in their human rights, people need access to property rights."

Democrats were most silent when Nixon said the blame for inflation is clear:

"In the decade of the 60s the federal government spent \$57 billion more than it took in in taxes... the American people paid the bill for that deficit in price increases which raised the cost of living for the average family of four by \$200 a month."

He said he realizes the appeal of spending programs in an election year, but "it is time to put quitting good money into bad programs, otherwise we will end up with bad money as well as bad programs."



President Richard Nixon turns at the rostrum Thursday to accept the plaudits of Vice President Spiro Agnew, second from front, and House Speaker John McCormack of Massachusetts, third from front, after delivering his State of the Union message to a joint session of Congress. — AP Wirephoto

President Richard Nixon turns at the rostrum Thursday to accept the plaudits of Vice President Spiro Agnew, second from front, and House Speaker John McCormack of Massachusetts, third from front, after delivering his State of the Union message to a joint session of Congress. — AP Wirephoto

Senators 'Forgive Indiscretions'— Carswell Queried on Race

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate's two top leaders said Thursday they doubt that white supremacist campaign statements made 22 years ago by Supreme Court nominee G. Harrold Carswell will affect his chances for Senate confirmation.

Carswell said during an unsuccessful campaign for the Georgia legislature in 1948 that he would always be governed by "the firm, vigorous belief in principles of white supremacy."

Carswell, now a judge of the U.S. 5th Court of Appeals, said Wednesday when asked about the old speech, "Specifically and categorically I denounce and reject the words themselves and the thoughts they represent."

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana asked about the speech, said, "Oh, no one is perfect. I don't think we ought to jump to a hasty judgment."

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania said, "Every person ought to be forgiven his youthful indiscretions if he is man enough to disown them, as he did."

Carswell was 28 and just out of law school when he made the speech to an American Legion group at Gordon, Ga.

Mansfield and Scott both said they doubt the speech will affect Senate confirmation of Carswell to the court seat left vacant by the resignation last year of Abe Fortas. President Nixon nominated Carswell Monday.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) assistant majority leader, said he was

distressed by the speech and added, "As a member of the Judiciary Committee, I am sure he will be asked about it and have an opportunity to express himself."

Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) who led a successful fight against confirmation of Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. to the court vacancy, said he plans to examine Carswell's civil rights record but added, "There must be other evidence more significant than that speech."

The Department of Justice carefully checked Carswell's background before his nomination. Haynsworth was rejected after questions arose about his personal finances and judicial ethics.

The 1,400-word speech by Carswell was found in a copy of The Bulletin of Irwinton, Ga., a now-defunct weekly that Carswell edited from 1946 to 1948 while he attended the Walter F. George School of Law at Mercer College in Macon, Ga.

The newspaper files were taken from the Wilkinson County Court House to Carswell's home in Tallahassee, Fla., Wednesday night, where the judge said he examined them for about 30 minutes.

"I just wanted to see them," Carswell told a reporter Thursday.

In the speech, Carswell said, "I am a southerner by ancestry, birth, training, inclination, belief, and practice. And I believe that segregation of the races is proper and the only practical and correct way of life in our state. I have always so believed and I shall always so act."

Civil rights had split the 1948 Democratic national convention, held just three weeks before the Carswell speech, and Georgia Democrats helped form the States Rights Democrats of the presidential election campaign.

Carswell said in his speech, "This civil rights program is a political football, obvious on its face as an attempt to corral the bloc voting of Harlem."

"As part and parcel of this same rotten vote-getting scheme, the so-called Fair Employment Practice Committee is a sham. Every businessman should realize the seriousness of such a piece of preposterous legislation. It would mean that here in Gordon if we are hiring two telephone operators, both white, and some black girl applies for a job, we may get in court with the federal government because we have supposedly discriminated."

Iowa Legislature Debates 19-Year-Old-Vote Bill

DES MOINES (AP) — Debate on a proposed constitutional amendment to admit Iowans to full adult rights at the age of 19 erupted in the Iowa House Thursday in a heated exchange over lowering the legal age for purchasing liquor.

It came at the end of a day-long debate during which a well-organized Republican majority methodically slapped down 24 Democratic amendments to the measure.

The House adjourned until today after voting 76-30 to uphold a ruling by Speaker William Harbor (R-Henderson) that an amendment that would have excluded liquor purchases from the rights 19-year-olds would be granted was "dilatory" and out of order.

House Majority Leader Ralph McCartney (R-Charles City) said 24 more Democratic amendments remain to be taken up before the House can act on the main proposal. He vowed to keep the members in session today until the measure is passed.

The Senate has passed a proposed constitutional amendment that would

give 19-year-olds the right to vote. It has Democratic support.

House Republicans, however, propose to change the measure to give 19-year-olds the full rights of an adult "for all purposes known to law," and subject them to all the duties and liabilities of adulthood.

These would include not only the right to vote, but the right to drink, sign contracts, marry without parental consent and to sue and be sued.

Democrats introduced their long series of amendments to show that the measure would go far beyond these rights. The amendments pinpoint a number of places in the Iowa Code specifying that persons must be 21 years old to exercise certain rights and privileges.

House Minority Leader William Gannon (D-Mingo) and Reps. Edward Mezvinsky (D-Iowa City) and Michael Blouin (D-Dubuque) carried the bulk of the Democratic fight, contending it was "ridiculous" to lock these privileges into the constitution.

Some Parking Lots to Close Today

Snow removal began on campus at midnight Thursday although a number of University parking lots are expected to remain closed today, according to John Dooley, director of University Parking Lot Operations.

Closed this morning are faculty lot number 2 and a student metered lot, both located north of the Union; both the Madison Street and North Capitol Street sections of faculty lot 8, and faculty lot 4, adjacent to Gilmore Hall. Persons who usually park in these areas are directed to the Union ramp and will

not have to pay to park there. Depending on the number of persons using the ramp under these emergency circumstances, there may not be room for students' cars, Dooley said. He said that if the ramp was not filled by mid-morning, it would be opened to students.

The clearing of snow from the parking lots will begin about mid-morning today, Dooley said, after men and equipment have cleaned the sidewalks. Dooley estimated that the snow removal would be "essentially done" by 5 p.m. and that lots would be open for use tonight.



PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON
Emotions of Speech-making

City Park Development Aired in Student Plan

Students from the University Department of Urban and Regional Planning presented a 15-year, \$540,800 development plan for City Park and the Terrill Mill area to the Iowa City Parks and Recreation Commission at the Commission's meeting Wednesday evening.

The plan, which was not solicited by the Commission, was a project of an Environmental Planning and Design Class.

The class's proposals included:

- The elimination of all but one road in the lower portion of City Park. The remaining road would run along the Iowa River and be extended up a hill near the City Park zoo to connect with the road in the upper park.

- Additional parking near the west entrance to the lower park and expansion of parking facilities near the tennis courts.

- Construction of pedestrian and bicycle paths throughout the park and also in the Terrill Mill area across the Iowa River from City Park.

- Removal of utility poles near the entrances of the park and the moving underground of wires, landscaping of the entrance areas and installation of signs directing motorists to various activities in the park.

- Expansion of lighting, sewer and drinking fountain facilities in the park.

- Construction of a new drainage system, either underground or in the form of a network of canals.

- Upgrading of park furniture and structures and installation of new playground equipment in the upper park area.

- Planting of trees along the bank of the Iowa River and of a botanical garden near the southeast entrance to the park.

- Construction of a band shell in the park.

- Upgrading of carnival equipment in the park.

- Conversion of the City Park zoo into a children's zoo and construction of a

new, larger zoo in an outlying park.

- Improvement of the present boat launching ramp.

- Lighting of the tennis courts and softball diamond.

- Development of the Terrill Mill area into a picnic area and provision of picnic facilities, a shelter, restrooms and a lagoon in that area.

The plan, which is divided into three five-year segments, was prepared for the presentation to the Commission by Roland Burke, G. Iowa City, and Kenneth Emmons, G. Iowa City.

Included with their presentation were scale-model mockups of their proposals.

Charles Mullen, who was elected chairman of the Commission at Wednesday's meeting, said Thursday that aspects of the students' plan may be incorporated in recommendations for redevelopment of the city's parks, which the Commission expects to submit to the City Council in early February.

Just how much redevelopment can be accomplished, he pointed out, will depend on whether or not the Council approves a park redevelopment bond issue totalling an estimated \$1.7 million for submission to Iowa City voters.

Mullen said that cost estimates the students provided with their proposal were lower than the city's estimates for similar projects. The proposed bond issue would pay for acquisition of new park land on the city's southwest side as well as for City Park redevelopment.

Mullen added that while there was "no question" that redevelopment was needed at City Park, the Commission could not assign priorities to any projects until a decision is made on the proposed bond issue.

Mrs. George Carsner, who was elected Commission secretary at Wednesday's meeting, commended the work of the students Thursday.

Mrs. Carsner said that while she hadn't had time to study the proposals in detail she thought they included "a lot of possibilities and good ideas."

"A lot of the proposals, such as the elimination of some of the roads in City Park, the Commission has already come up with," she added.

Mrs. Milton Rosebaum, who was elected Commission vice-chairman Wednesday, said she especially liked the students' bandshell suggestion.

However, she said, "I'm not sure that it should be in City Park. I envisioned it in the Hickory Hill area, but this is my personal preference."

She said the students' proposals differed from those of the Commission in that the students "were trying to put all facilities there (in City Park)" instead of distributing them around the city.



Nominee Talks A Walk

U.S. Federal Judge George Harrold Carswell, nominated Monday by President Nixon to the U.S. Supreme Court, walks with his dog in the back yard of his home in Tallahassee. Carswell is a native of Irwinton, Ga.

— AP Wirephoto

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James Narveson



m. Biedermann



Roy Wingate



V. H. Niermann



Richard Trost



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Double Jeopardy

Reform of the University judicial structure is badly needed, but the reform should include University regulations besides the committee structure.

The University's Code of Student Life in many sections duplicates the civil and criminal codes. The result is that a person can be tried both in the state courts and in the University courts for the same offense.

Trying a person twice for the same offense is repugnant to the American spirit of justice. Our constitution was carefully written to protect the defendant — no ex post facto laws and the limiting of only one trial for an offense.

But the University, in the best spirit of the ivory tower and of in loco parentis, decides it should be able to charge the student for an offense even though he may be convicted in the state's courts.

When the University duplicates the law in its regulations, it is saying that it is separated from society and should take care of its own. This philosophy is carried even further because city police are not allowed to handle campus disturbances until the University president gives his approval.

This philosophy has no legal basis. If students are being educated to go into society and control it and change it, they should learn how it operates — they do not learn this when the University makes its own rules separate from society.

The frequently reported University reasoning that if the University charges students, the civil authorities won't do so is also false — as is shown in the recent Placement Office incident.

Therefore, the University's "legal reasoning" supporting the legal duplication ignores our constitutional history, is educationally harmful and does not protect the students. With these reasons, all "deliberate speed" should be used in eliminating the duplication.

But the University and the ac-

ademic community still won't change. Why? Because if civil authorities are allowed to freely traverse the campus and make arrests as they do in the rest of the city, academic freedom may be destroyed, they say.

This argument is astounding. It's only logical base would be that the local police are determined to suppress free speech and academic freedom and have the ability to do so.

The local police are not interested in suppressing free speech — they have enough work to do otherwise. And if the local police should try to suppress academic freedom, the courts are there to stop the suppression.

The University president replaces the court system when he is the final authority in the rule making and in the deciding of individual cases.

This replacement occurs because society identifies the University President, the man who makes the rules, as being responsible for "letting those kids get out of hand." Consequently, society pressures the University president to "crack down."

And sometimes the president has to buckle under or give up his job. But why doesn't the president avoid this problem by not duplicating state law (thus, taking the University out of the civilian police's enforcing role) and leaving the courts to protect academic freedom.

This academic freedom would probably be safer in the judicial system, which is under less political pressure, than in the University president's office. Plus, the judicial system, primarily the U.S. Supreme Court, has an excellent record of protecting civil liberties.

But will President Boyd change the system? It is doubtful. But until he does, individuals may be judged twice for the same crime and President Boyd will face that increased amount of job insecurity. The system change seems a just and excellent alternative — why perpetuate injustice?

- Larry Chandler

The Coroner's jury ruled it was justifiable homicide

Solution for pollution

By ART BUCHWALD

WASHINGTON — The big protest movement of the seventies will concern itself with pollution. Students, teachers, conservative groups and public-spirited citizens are ready to wage war to improve the environment, and we can expect to see some very tense scenes between the antipolluters and those forces in the country which are suspected of pollution.

While the antipollution protesters are just trying to get organized, the pro-pollution people have already hired a lobbyist to head an organization called the American Pollution Anti-Defamation League.

The lobbying group has a budget of \$25 million to start with, and it will work to persuade Congress and the public that pollution is not as bad as everyone makes it out to be.

Mr. Caleb Tergent, executive secretary of the APADL, told me in his offices in Washington. "We are providing all the good things in life to the American people, and we can't provide them if we are constantly being harassed by people yelling for clean air and clean water."

"You feel that the antipollution peo-

ple are being unrealistic then?" "That's putting it mildly," Tergent said. "The keystone to American industry has been its ability to get rid of its chemical waste through the skies and the streams. When you criticize pollution in America, you are criticizing the American way of life."

"Mr. Tergent, are you saying that the Communists are behind the antipollution campaign in the United States?"

"Let's just say they're not unhappy to see American industry shackled by unrealistic laws and ordinances that can only affect profits as well as the gross national product. What better way to destroy free enterprise than to demand restrictions on the great American industrial empires? If the Communies aren't behind it, they're certainly cheering from the stands."

"What projects has the APADL become involved in?"

"We are investing a great deal of money in research. Of the \$25 million set aside for the league, we are spending \$5,000 to find out what causes pollution. The rest of the money will go for campaign contributions to mem-

bers of Congress who are sympathetic to our cause."

"Will you try to tell your side of the story to the public?"

"Yes, we will. We have set up a pollution education institution which will inform the public why antipollution restrictions will endanger their pocketbooks and cause higher prices and inferior merchandise. We must be certain that the American people are aware that they will only be hurting themselves if they keep insisting on industry cleaning up the environment."

"There has been a great deal of misinformation on pollution which we hope to dispel. For example, in tests we proved that human beings live on a great deal less oxygen than they thought they could. We waste a lot of clean air when we breathe. We believe pollution limits can be raised without endangering anyone's health."

"But is that your only solution?" I asked.

Tergent said, "No, the real solution to pollution is for everyone to breathe less and only when absolutely necessary. Copyright (c) 1970, The Washington Post Co.

Revolution at Malcolm X College

By CHESLY MANLY Of The Chicago Tribune PART I

Malcolm X Community college, formerly Crane, has changed fundamentally, in ethos as well as in name since its new president Dr. Charles G. Hurst Jr., took charge 11 months ago. Dr. Hurst says a "revolution" has occurred.

He has original ideas and strong convictions about education, which he expounds eloquently and convincingly. One gets the impression while listening to him talk for more than two hours that what is going on at Malcolm X may be the most significant innovation in American education today and may hold the key to the future of race relations in this country as well as the survival of our cities.

He says Malcolm X already has demonstrated that disadvantaged and alienated young black people, high school dropouts or "graduates" who are functionally illiterate, can be persuaded that education is "the way out," and that with competent teaching, they quickly overcome their scholastic deficiencies.

He describes the two-year curriculum as one that combines remedial work with college-credit courses and emphasizes vocational training sufficiently to prepare terminal students for good jobs but does not trap, in a "dead end situation" those who wish to continue their education.

In fact, he expresses confidence that a majority of his graduates, after another year or so, will be transferring to the arts and science college or the professional schools of the Chicago Circle campus, University of Illinois.

The present enrollment of Malcolm X on two campuses is about 2,500, but Dr. Hurst's objective for the college's new \$21 million building on a 23-acre campus is 10,000 within two years after its expected opening date, January, 1971.

Because of his flamboyant rhetoric and his seeming encouragement of black extremists, Dr. Hurst became a controversial figure soon after his arrival here from Howard University, where he was assistant dean and professor of audiology, the science of speech and hearing.

He was a friend of the late Fred Hampton, Illinois chairman of the Black Panther party, who was killed in a raid

by state's attorney's police in an apartment at 4:30 a.m. on Dec. 4, 1969.

A statement by Dr. Hurst in a special memorial issue of the Malcolm X newsletter for "Brother Fred" charges that the killing of Hampton and another Panther, Mark Clark, was "Chicago's Pinkville... an atrocity that ought to shock every freedom-loving person in the world."

Dr. Hurst addressed a memorial service for Hampton at the college and was quoted by Chicago newspapers that Malcolm X would train "a young black army" to fight for Hampton's ideals and objectives. He says he was misunderstood. This is the way he rationalizes that speech:

"There were guys around this college who were smoking pot. They were drinking liquor and you would find a lot of people sitting around playing cards. Everytime I made a feint in the direction of clamping down on this I would meet resistance, and I saw myself being classified with the establishment. I knew that I had to move carefully, that I had to wait for the right time.

"Well, the right time came, sadly enough, when Fred Hampton was killed. It's a feeling one gets in a leadership position — that I can win the whole ball game right now and make myself the leader that I'm going to have to be to get things done here.

"In my speech — it was strictly off the cuff — I said we're going to have to rededicate ourselves to the things that Fred Hampton believed in. Fred Hampton believed in a clean body and a clear mind. He did not believe in smoking pot. He did not believe in drinking liquor. He did not believe in frittering away your time playing cards. And I'm telling you that from now on if I catch anybody playing cards in my school I may assassinate them myself."

"Nobody picked up that quote. At that point a roar went up from the group and I said to myself: 'I got 'em. I got 'em.' Now I have expanded too far, because, you know, when you get into an emotional situation like that you don't have time to qualify and explain. I said that we're going to build an army. What kind of army am I qualified to build — other than an educational army? I'm not a general. I did not go to military school."

The Egoist Papers

Diana Goldenberg

No one should be surprised about the blow dealt student autonomy on this campus last week. It was the necessary result of the view of student freedom existing here.

Student Body President Phil Dantes, explaining why credentials of student committee members were revoked, said, "For years students have been exhausting themselves on University committees, only to have their work ignored or thrown back in their faces." (DI, January 14.)

What else did you expect, Phil? The University of Iowa does not regard students as free entities: it tells them where to live (until they are 21.) and what rules to follow in their non-academic lives.

The government, through the Regents, through the University administration, assumes that it has the right to tell students how to run their out-of-class lives.

Compounding the problem, students usually accept this premise without question. Witness the myriad committees and panels designed to compromise and negotiate with the powers that be. (And probably grab a little of the action themselves.)

Apparently, these panels think the basic principle on which the government operates — that it has the right to regulate non-academic affairs — is proper.

Because if students accept this principle, all the committees and student decision-making power are worthless. The government holds the upper hand. It has the guns and the force to back up its arbitrary whims, and it doesn't

need any student to help it stay alive — except, of course, as slaves or fuel.

Students should not expect justice from an institution whose foundation rests on forcing some men to do what the others want, i.e., which relies on brute force to "successfully" implement its programs.

One does not get fairness from a despot. As long as the University feels it has the right to tell the student what to do, then, by god, it will tell him what to do.

Consider the following questions, not as esoteric exercises, but as immediate problems facing students here:

Why should the University have the right to tell students what to do with their non-academic time? Do students' lives belong to them, or to the University? What is there about the nature of rules that makes it necessary to sign away one's life for "order" and "security"? Is slavery necessary to "run things"?

Now consider this. Students should not have to follow any non-academic rules at this state-run institution.

A student's life belongs to him only. Not to the state, not to the University. He should be the only one making final decisions on its course. The student should decide where to live, when to drink, when to go to bed, how to conduct himself, etc., ON HIS OWN.

Arguments like "instability" and "immaturity" of students do not count: if he's old enough to come here and keep himself alive, then he's old enough to manage his own life.

Each student, by his nature as an individual man, should be free. That means absolutely. In all areas. Nothing less. No compromises. No deals.

He acknowledged that "someone coming out of another psychological context or attitudinal context," could draw other conclusions from his speech, but he said it would be silly to talk about building an army with such primitive weapons as pistols. "And that is what these young people have got to come to," he said. "As (the Rev.) Jesse Jackson puts it, what they're talking about is suicide and genocide."

He condemned gun-collecting by the Panthers and their distribution of hate cartoons depicting black children with guns blasting away at a white policeman with heads of pigs. "What that's doing is actually getting people killed," he said. "It's setting up the kind of hostility relationship between the youths and the police that gives you a kill-prone environment."

He said the Panthers attack the police to "gain a constituency." A negative attitude toward the police, he explained, is a common denominator that binds most of the black people together, because at some time in their lives most of them have had disagreeable experiences with the police.

Yet the Malcolm X schedule of classes, in a section on a law enforcement program for future policemen who intend to work in the black community, states that "our police are part of the very cement that holds this society together."

Dr. Hurst acknowledged that when he addresses black students the language he uses is not the same as when he is talking with men whose education is comparable to his own or is being inter-viewed for quotation in a newspaper. In ordinary conversation he is soft-spoken, his manner is urbane, and his diction is elevated. But he insisted that what he says does not differ in substance from one audience to another.

To communicate with black people, to win their confidence and their respect, he said, you have to speak in their idiom — "the pied piper must play the tune that they will listen to so that he can lead them where he wants them to go." He does not attempt to eliminate profanity on moral grounds, but when he feels that he has the confidence of a student he suggests that the vulgar and obscene language denotes a limited vocabulary.

When students ask, disdainfully, whether he wants them to "talk like white folks," his reply is that white folks don't have a franchise on the English language.

He acknowledged that he overlooked "certain assumptions about the Panthers" when he was depending upon Fred Hampton to help him keep the college open, establish discipline, and introduce a sound educational program.

"I let them go because it was in my best interest to let them go unchallenged," he said. He explained that when he came here the college was in such an appalling state that he was not sure whether, if he had to do it over again, he would take the job. The building was "unbelievably decrepit. The president's office was a place where, if you spit on the floor, it's an improvement."

Some of the teachers had "gone into semi-retirement and were at Crane only because they could get paid on a full-time basis while doing a part-time job." Some were young teachers working on degrees, who liked Crane because it was known as "the place to go if you had more important things to do during the day."

Few if any of the teachers had any interest in the students. Some prepared no bibliographies, no course outlines, no syllabi. There was a dearth of books. Lighting, even in the library, was dimly inadequate.

Although a foreign language is required for the A.A. (associate of arts) degree, no foreign language was offered. (Malcolm X offers French and Spanish.) Second-year science and mathematics courses, prerequisites for the study of science or medicine, were not offered.

The students were frustrated and confused. Many of them had been there as long as five years, trying to "get out" of a two-year college. The average age was 24 or 25 and many were over 30.

Most of them had families to support and could attend classes only irregularly. Only 22 A.A. degrees were conferred last June. Twenty others had completed what Dr. Hurst calls the "endurance requirement" for 60 hours of credit but their grades were too low.

"When I arrived," Dr. Hurst said, "the students began disrupting classes, demanding that the school be closed down. They defied my ability to provide the kind of leadership that could guarantee constructive change. This college had a crisis every two weeks. I spent day in and day out fighting little revolutions. Many times students would just come storming into my office, unannounced, telling me what they thought, with a little profanity mixed in.

"This couldn't possibly happen today. A factor in all of this was this guy Fred Hampton. Hampton was a student at the college, although I confess that his extracurricular activities took up most of his time. He was one of the first to express the feeling to me that I was what he called 'together.'

He would say 'you are a together guy, and I think you know what you are doing and will make this a great school if we stand behind you. I want you to know that you have my support.'

"I told him that I take the black community as it is. My community advisory board would include welfare mothers, because welfare mothers made up a part of the community. It would show representation from the Panthers, because they were part of the community. It would show representation from the Conservative Vice Lords, because they were part of the community."

But also it would show representation from Sears-Roebuck, because they were an important part of the community. It would show representation from police department, because they were part of the community. I will never forget what he said:

"Dr. Hurst, you and I are going about building a new world in different ways, but we're both trying to build a new world. More power to the people and more power to you."

"Everytime we had disruptions it was Fred who came in. The one thing I could not do was call in the police. It's a frightful situation when you are totally deprived of that protection that society provides; yet if I wanted to guarantee that the college would go out of existence, I had only to call in the police.

"But anytime we had a crisis Fred Hampton was there. He was a peculiar guy. I can't agree on this business of a young man carrying a revolver, even for self-defense. I just had the feeling, looking at Hampton, that this guy's got to die."

"The language he used was different from the language I would have used, but basically he was saying: 'Give Dr. Hurst a chance; he's trying to help you. If you don't you're going to have to deal with me.' I had promised to end the disruptive activities. Because of his assistance — the psychological effect of his presence — I was able to deliver.

"Actually the Panthers never attempted in any way to interfere with the educational program of the college. One of the early rules they helped me to enforce was 'no guns on campus.' In my early tenure here there were days when there were more guns on campus than books."

Dr. Charles Hurst said he was "disconcerted" when he learned that students wanted to change the name of the college to Malcolm X. He expostulated with them, but found that they were insistent, although sentiment in the community preferred Martin Luther King. He decided to take another look at the life of the man who called himself Malcolm X el Shabazz, who was assassinated after he broke with the Black Muslims.

After reading everything he could find about Malcolm X he concluded that "maybe the kind of rebirth that Malcolm X went through as a man would be symbolic of the rebirth that we want the people of the west side to go through as a community." With his support, the students went out and "sold" Malcolm X to the community.

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.

'HEY! GREAT NEWS—OOPS! I FORGOT YOU HAVE COMPANY.'





Washington County (Pa.) District Atty. Jess Costa at a press conference Thursday said he will prosecute and seek the maximum penalty of death for those accused in the slayings of Joseph Yablonski and his wife and daughter Jan. 5. Yablonski was killed as he was about to testify before a grand jury probe of United Mine Workers activities. — AP Wirephoto

Will Prosecute

Engineering Course to Study Environment, Technology

Two courses dealing with pollution and with the problems of coordinating modern technology with the needs of society will be offered by the University College of Engineering during the spring semester.

The two courses, Technology and Responsibility and Man and His Environment, are aimed at creating a greater awareness of the relationship between technology and the environment.

B. L. Meyers, associate professor of civil engineering, who will teach Technology and Responsibility, says his course is open to all students regardless of their rank or major. He said he hopes that both students in the College of Liberal Arts and students in the College of Engineering

will enroll in the course because both groups would benefit from being exposed to each other's way of thinking. Meyers also said that experts from the fields of engineering, urban problems, medicine and law will be invited to speak to the class.

He said that until recently people and industry had just been concerned with getting rid of waste materials in the cheapest possible way. Meyers said he hoped to "change some attitudes" in the course by getting people to consider the effect of waste products on the total environment.

He mentioned pollution and ecology, urban problems, and high speed transportation as three specific areas to be discussed in the seminar-format course. One or two other areas will also be discussed at some length if sufficient student interest in them is shown, he said.

Students interested in this course may sign up for it at registration. An organizational meeting will be held at 4 p.m. on Jan. 29 in English-Philosophy Building Room 105.

W. L. Paulson, coordinator for Man and His Environment and associate professor of civil engineering, said his course will "present the application of scientific and engineering principles to the control of the air-water-land environment for the health and well-being of mankind."

Several professors involved in environmental engineering, including Paulson, will alternate in giving lectures to the class. Topics to be covered include air and water resources, solid wastes management, environmental health, administration and the legal, economic and political aspects involved. Experts in related areas will also be invited to speak.

Other activities in the class will include films, evaluation of some current environmental problems and a limited number of field trips.

Paulson said the course is open to all students and will meet from 10:55 to 12:10 Tuesday and Thursday in the Engineering Building.

were: Simon W. Walker, LI, Iowa City; Gordon F. Mixdorf, G, Iowa City; David H. Vernon, dean of the College of Law; and Frances Woods, a social worker with the University Hospital School.

Also named were James P. Hayes, Iowa City lawyer and former director of the Iowa Crime Commission; Iowa City Police Chief Patrick J. McCorney; District Court Judge Robert Osmundson; Coralville Councilman and Regional Planning Commissioner Richard E. Myers Jr.; Ralph Radcliff, vice president of Hawkeye State Bank; and Keith H. Wilson of Keith Wilson Hatchery, Inc.

The Regional Planning Commission has yet to name one more member to the group, which is expected to hold its first meeting next week.

The council was formed to help decide how federal funds should be used for law enforcement and crime prevention programs in Johnson County.

UI Students, Prof Named to Law Unit

Two University students, one faculty member and one staff member are among 10 persons named by the Johnson County Regional Planning Commission to a new law enforcement advisory council.

Appointed to the council

UI Professor, Woman Named To Rights Unit

Two new appointments to the area Human Relations Commission have been announced by the City Council.

Robert Corrigan, associate professor of English at the University, was named to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Edward Hicks. The term ends Jan. 1, 1972. Corrigan resides at 1040 E. Court St.

Mrs. Sharon Kelley, of 802 E. Washington St., will finish out the term of Dr. J. Gordon Spendlove. That term expires Jan. 1, 1971. Mrs. Kelley is employed by Hawkeye Legal Services.

Both Hicks and Spendlove resigned because they are moving out of town.

The Daily Iowan

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Use of 'Educational Media' Rising

As the eighth decade of the 20th century begins, American education is well past the dawning of The Age of Educational Media.

"Educational media" is the name many educators now give to what were formerly called "audiovisual aids," like films, tapes and maps. But the term also covers television and computer teaching devices.

Observers of the recent expansion of such media might conclude that the days of printed material, like books, are numbered, and that by the 21st century print will have been made obsolete by television sets, tape-recorders and film projectors.

But the director of the University Audiovisual Center, William B. Oglesby, says he does not think so.

"The book will continue to be the most important of the educational media," he says.

Frederick Wezeman, director of the University School of Library Science, said he agreed, but suggested that in years to come much printed matter will be accompanied by phonograph records or photographic slides providing additional information related to the text.

"You can't write off the book," Wezeman said.

He listed advantages of the book as a learning aid: the reader can carry it in a pocket or purse, can make notes to himself in the margin, can retrieve data quickly by turning back pages, and can buy it cheaply and conveniently in bookstore, supermarket and airport lobby.

The business of producing

printed matter has "tremendous momentum," Wezeman noted, and is not likely to stop suddenly, even though some big publishers, like Random House, have recently been purchased by giant corporations that also turn out other products.

The use of non-print educational media is growing steadily, however. Oglesby says he foresees the time when every pupil will have a small cassette tape-recorder, as he now has access to a library of tapes and to high-speed duplicators. Besides playing these tapes to learn new information, the pupil will be able to put his own thoughts on tape as a form of homework, said Oglesby.

Pupils will have cameras and slide-making kits to aid in their study of objects varying in size from postage stamps to landscapes, he said.

Students in grade and high schools, as well as in colleges, today are becoming sophisticated viewers and listeners, Oglesby said.

"Television, films and tapes are not just entertainment to them, but rather a way of life, necessary instruments of communication through which they are experiencing the world," he said.

"While much of this mediated learning has occurred in the home, with the help of cameras, radios, television and record players, much has also taken place in school.

Elementary schools have been most progressive in their use of educational media, and secondary schools are not far

behind," said Oglesby. "But colleges and universities, on the other hand, have been slow to embrace educational media."

He attributes some of the campus rebellion of the 1960s to student dissatisfaction with what he called "antiquated methods of teaching."

"It is difficult for today's college student to accept the notion, for instance, that events occurring since the administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt can be adequately taught without the use of films and recordings," he said.

"Coming generations of students will expect access to audiovisual reproductions of Martin Luther King's public utterances and of the Apollo space probes. Even the coverage of the New York Times is only a catalog in comparison," Oglesby said.

Wezeman says he thinks that people with intellectual leanings have been sentimental about The Book as an institution.

"We have had the feeling that The Book would save us," he said, because it represented "man at his rational, intelligent best."

But Wezeman cites the conditions of Harlem blacks and American Indians and says, "Maybe it won't."

Leah F. Hiland, assistant professor of Library Science, says she agrees that The Book as an institution has a hold on the emotions of pre-television readers. When such a person sees books being burned, as in the Francis Truffaut-Ray Bradbury film "Fahrenheit 451," he feels a pain probably not experienced by current generations of students, she said.

But students don't have tender emotions about the "hardware" required by educational media either, she has found. They speak of a "depersonalized" feeling and sometimes prefer person-to-person con-

tacts, even though machinery can transmit information faster and more accurately, Prof. Hiland said.

"Hardware" is a term including audiovisual machinery such as projectors, recorders, public address systems, language laboratory equipment and a computer parts, like the cathode ray tube and light pencil installations. "Software" refers to tapes, slides, films, discs, models — and books.

Prof. Hiland said it is sometimes predicted that students will eventually be able to stay at home, press buttons and have their library and classroom information flashed on wall-screens.

"Technically, it can be done," she said, "but the intellectual problems are harder than the technical ones."

For one thing, students will have to ask the right kind of question for the machinery to transmit the right answers, she said.

Everett Howell, director of the Coe College library in Cedar Rapids and a visiting instructor at the University School of Library Science, has noted a paradox in adults' attitudes toward educational media. At home they may have a stereo set, color television and a movie camera, but for some reason they are fearful of computers and other technology in their children's classrooms, he said.

Professors at Coe use a video camera to teach art, musical conducting and wrestling and gymnastics, as well as to supervise student teachers, Howell said. The college has recently organized an audiovisual service that rents to departments the hardware and software they need for teaching.

Oglesby says he is annoyed by what he calls "this trick-or-treat method of financing educational media."

He says, "Students and faculty members are never required to rent books from a library or to lease chalkboard for classrooms."

He also says he thinks films and audio tapes should be kept under the same roof with the University's book collection, since all educational media are intended for the same thing, education.

Howell says he agrees. The library was established in civilization to be a storehouse of man's knowledge, he said, and this knowledge is no longer confined to books and printed materials.

Looking forward to the 21st century, now only 30 years away, the librarians and educational media specialists agree there is no conflict between The Book and The Hardware-Software.

BURPING BUBBLE HEADS

FOLKESTONE, England — Prowling 100-ft. depths in the English Channel where a French coaster sank 15 years ago, a Folkestone divers' team headed by Dennis Pearce salvaged 60,000 bottles of champagne. After an impromptu party, a spokesman said: "The champagne was in pretty good condition. By the end of today the men weren't." What left will be sold at a profit after payment of customs at \$4. a gallon.

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Man Escapes, Recaptured After Threatening Nixon

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — A young recruit convicted of threatening President Nixon's life escaped from a work crew only to be captured a day later, the Marine Corps disclosed Thursday.

A spokesman at the recruit depot said Pvt. Daniel L. Kragel, 19, of Evansdale, Iowa, was found sleeping in an empty house that was up for sale.

The Marine spokesman said Kragel was sentenced to a dishonorable discharge and five

years' imprisonment by a general court martial, which found him guilty of three charges in addition to writing a threatening letter to Nixon.

Kragel was awaiting results of a review of the sentence when he escaped Tuesday. The other charges were assault with intent to commit rape, inflicting a wound on himself and destruction of government property.

The court martial was Dec.

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George Washington University | "The Literature of Black America"
February 23 to 27 |
| PHILIP BUTCHER
Morgan State College | "The Nineteenth Century"
March 2 to 6 |
| DONALD GIBSON
University of Connecticut | "Afro-American Fiction to 1920"
March 16 to 20 |
| CHARLES NICHOLS
Brown University | "The Heritage of the Slave Narrative"
March 23 to 27 |
| CHARLES DAVIS
Pennsylvania State University | "The Harlem Renaissance"
April 6 to 10 |
| CLINTON OLIVER
Queens College | "Contemporary Black Drama"
April 13 to 17 |
| CHARLES NILON
University of Colorado | "Contemporary Black Fiction"
April 20 to 24 |
| DON L. LEE
Northeastern State College | "Contemporary Black Verse"
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4-Way Tie in Crosby Meet



PEBBLE BEACH, Calif. — Four players, led by veteran Bob Goalby, sloshed and slogged through the muck and goo of the Monterey Peninsula Thursday and share the first-round lead in the \$125,000 Bing Crosby Pro-Am Golf Tournament with 67's.

Tied with the former Masters champion are Bert Yancey, Ron Cerrudo and Bob Murphy.

Yancey and Goalby played the Cypress Point course, Murphy Spyglass Hill and Cerrudo Pebble Beach under the tournament's unusual format, which requires the 168 teams of a pro and an amateur to rotate over the three courses on the first three rounds.

The field will be cut after the third round for the finals over the Pebble Beach course. All three courses carry par 72's.

Scores generally were low in the tournament, traditionally plagued by foul weather. It remains one of the most prestigious and popular on the tours, however, with huge galleries drawn by the show business celebrities who make up much of the amateur field.

Six players are tied at 68, just one stroke back. They are defending champion George Archer; Tom Shaw; Jim Wiechere; Canadian George Knudson; Hugh Royer and veteran Howie Johnson. Arnold Palmer and Lee Trevino are in a big crowd at 69, still very much in contention.

Two weeks of rain let up Thursday, but fog shrouded the courses much of the time, and all three were drenched. As usual, water puddled and pooled over all the courses, and players were allowed to move their shots to drier ground.

Bob Stanton, an Australian playing out of New Orleans, and John Gimmia, a New Orleans businessman, had a best ball of 59 and led the pro-am standings. Stanton had a 74.

Murphy and Tom Vickers, of Wichita, Kan., had a 60 while the group of seven teams at 61 included Yancey and singer Andy Williams, Bob Rosburg, and pro football's John Brodie, and Roberto Bernardini and singer Howard Keel.

DI Scoreboard

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Chicago 4, Detroit 3
Philadelphia 3, Boston 3

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

Cincinnati 111, Boston 104
Los Angeles 122, San Francisco 108

AMERICAN BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

Pittsburgh 113, New Orleans 111
Los Angeles 115, Miami 100

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

Florida State 122, Clemson 80
Niagara 111, St. Francis, N.Y., 89
Ashland 49, Thomas More 34
Iowa State 97, Northern Illinois 90

47-Point Mark, Maravich Leads College Scorers

NEW YORK — Louisiana State's Pete Maravich continues to roll along at a 47-point per-game clip as the nation's top scorer in major college basketball.

Maravich was among four individual department leaders who held their leads last week in figures released Thursday by the National Collegiate Sports Services.

Artis Gilmore and Pembroke Burrows of high-scoring Jacksonville remained on top in rebounding and field goal accuracy, respectively, and Harvard's Matt Bozek held his edge in free throw percentage.

Maravich scored 564 points in 12 games through Jan. 17. Gilmore averaged 25.8 rebounds per game, teammate Burrows had a .687 field goal percentage and Bozek was 60 for 66 from the foul line for a .909 percentage.

Cheer Up, Nate

Willie McCovey, right, of the San Francisco Giants, visits basketball star Nate Thurmond, who is recovering from knee surgery at St. Mary's Hospital in San Francisco. Thurmond, center for the San Francisco Warriors, is out for the season and has suggested he may retire from basketball. — AP Wirephoto

Switch of Seattle Franchise To Dallas-Fort Worth Likely

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS — The troubled Seattle Pilots of the American League appeared Thursday to be heading somewhere — and a likely choice for their baseball franchise switch was Dallas-Fort Worth.

The franchise is "up for grabs . . . it is no longer rooted in Seattle," William Daley, a major owner of the Pilots, was quoted as saying. "The American League has no other choice but to move the franchise."

Seattle's franchise was on the market after Fred Danz, a Seattle businessman, was unable to meet a Thursday deadline set by the league to come up with a \$3.5 million loan plan to keep the Pilots on the West Coast.

officially at a league meeting in Oakland on Tuesday.

"It could be Dallas or Milwaukee," Daley said in interviews with the Seattle Times and the Cleveland Plain-Dealer. "The league will decide that in its meeting. The league has given the city every opportunity to come forward and solve the financial crisis . . . but the business community of Seattle, including their banks, were not able to do it."

Dallas-Fort Worth appeared to be a likely choice because of Milwaukee's proximity to two American League franchises, Chicago and Minnesota.

The Houston Chronicle reported that the American League, despite denials, had already authorized the transfer of the franchise to Texas.

And Lamar Hunt, owner of the pro football champion Kansas City Chiefs, and Tommy Mercer, a Fort Worth millionaire, said Thursday they have applied for the transfer.

Mercer, one of the owners of the Fort Worth-Dallas Spurs of the Class AA Texas League, said he was "highly optimistic" about getting the franchise.

Danz said he hoped to present a plan to save the franchise at the Tuesday meeting, but baseball people doubted it.

President Joe Cronin of the American League said that the league would receive a report on the Seattle situation at the meeting and that the Chronicle report was "not accurate."

"No action has been taken formally or informally," he concluded.

Bad Start for Arnie—

Arnold Palmer pitches back to the first green at Pebble Beach during the first round of the Bing Crosby National Pro-Am golf tournament Thursday. The ball, arrow, rolled 10 feet past the pin, and Palmer then missed the putt, taking a bogie 5 on the hole. — AP Wirephoto

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Kansas State Cagers Top Big 8 Shooters

KANSAS CITY — It isn't difficult to figure why Kansas State has surprised a lot of observers and grabbed the early lead in the Big Eight basketball race with a 3-0 record. The Wildcats are shooting the eyes out of their opponents.

They have hit 47.5 per cent of their field goal attempts against conference foes, far better than Colorado's second-place mark of 43.9 per cent.

K-State, which next will play a conference game Monday night at Oklahoma State, also is second in team rebounding, grabbing 58.3 per cent of the rebounds in its games. Kansas, 1-1 in the league race, is tops in rebounding at 61.2 per cent.

Kansas State leads the Big Eight in scoring in conference games with a 73.3-point average, while Missouri is tops on defense, giving up 56 points a game.

Kansas' Dave Robisch didn't play a league game last week and maintained a wide lead in the individual scoring race. He is averaging 24.5 points a game to 16.0 for Colorado's Cliff Meely. Then come Kansas State's David Hall at 15.7 and Jerry Venable at 14.7.

Robisch also is the rebound leader in conference games, plucking off 18.5 rebounds a game to 15.5 by Iowa State's Bill Cain. Hall and Leroy Chalk of Nebraska are tied for third at 14.3.

Oklahoma State plays at Colorado in the Big Eight's first regionally-televised game of the season Saturday afternoon in the next conference action. Only Kansas Saturday night have Valparaiso at Kansas in a non-league affair and Athletes in Action and Kansas State in an exhibition.

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SPORTS BRIEFS

AMES — Jim Dyar, 25, former University of Houston lineman, was added to the Iowa State football staff Thursday. Dyar was a guard on the 1966 Houston team that set a school defensive record, allowing opponents only 94.3 yards a game. He will be defensive line coach.

Dyar spent one year at his alma mater and another at Iowa State as a graduate assistant coach.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — The Milwaukee Bucks have recalled Sam Williams, former Iowa basketball star who has been idle since last October when he was placed on waivers.

Williams was activated as a replacement at guard for Guy Rogers who has been sidelined by a torn leg muscle.

LONDON — A contest over new pay scales between Britain's professional wrestlers and their promoters ended in a draw Thursday.

The wrestlers will get \$2.40 more an hour while working, plus a minimum of \$96 if their bout is televised. This was a compromise and about half what they wanted.

★ ★ ★
CHARLES CITY — The Iowa High School Athletic Association has announced it will move the site of the Northeast Iowa district wrestling tournament from Waterloo to Charles City.

Officials said Thursday their decision to move the Feb. 17-18 tournament was based on a disturbance last Saturday during a Waterloo East - Waterloo West high school meet.

★ ★ ★
NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Jess Neely, Vanderbilt University athletic director for the past three years, will retire next Jan. 1 and head football coach Bill Pace will succeed him, it was announced Thursday.

Neely, 72 on Jan. 4, will decide between now and next Jan. 1 whether to accept a new position of director of athletic development.

Franchise Likely

amar Hunt, owner of football champion Kansas Chiefs, and Tommy a Fort Worth million- Thursday they have for the transfer.

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VILLE, Tenn. (AP) — ively, Vanderbilt Univer- sity athletic director for the ee years, will retire n. 1 and head foot- ch Bill Pace will suc- m, it was announced y.

72 on Jan. 4, will de- eeen now and next Jan. er to accept a new po- of director of athletic ent.

The Dimension of Poverty— Priority Focus on Essentials

EDITOR'S NOTE: Two University graduate students recently did research on the alienation and values of the American poor. Hope Hagar, G. Willmar, Minn., and Kathy Collison, G. Boone, both are working toward master's degrees in social work.

Yesterday Mrs. Hagar's paper studied the alienation of the poor. Today Mrs. Collison will discuss their values.

By KATHY COLLISON
Mrs. M. is different from other Iowa residents. Her past and future meet in the present and go no further. Her life style demands that her priorities be focused on the bare essentials of living... food, clothing, shelter and health.

Mrs. M. is like other Iowa residents. Her aspirations and values are those of her middle-class neighbors. She values education, better housing, security, financial planning and good parenting but lacks the opportunities to attain these goals.

Mrs. M. has a problem... she is one of the many Iowans who live in poverty.

Recent research conducted, in part, to study the attitudes, values, goals and hopes of the poor documents the universality of Mrs. M.'s situation.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare states, "Although they may not expect to achieve it, most low-income people value advanced

Poor say they want to depend upon themselves

education... Up to 65 per cent of parents will say they want a college education for their children."

A survey of poverty areas in Davenport and Scott Counties found that 98 per cent of the 350 heads of households interviewed had a positive attitude on the value of education. One Iowa resident, Mr. S., who has been labeled by county welfare agents as "in poverty," agreed with the statement, "It's a good idea for kids to finish high school even if they want to quit." He went on to say, "I think they should get their education." However, the opportunity did not exist for 12 of his 13 children to finish high school.

In a child rearing study of low-income families, conducted in the District of Columbia, one mother, the wife of a high school dropout who had no skills or training, said, "The time is soon coming when you will need a college degree to sweep the streets." This section of the study on the value of education concluded by stating, "The poor are not unaware of the value of education; indeed, they are keenly alert to its economic and material rewards. The rub is that poor families lack the money the 'know-how' and the 'contacts' for helping children realize educational goals."

Mr. H., a Johnson County resident, in less than a hour-long interview, mentioned five different times the value he placed on education. In talking about his children, he said in his slow but deliberate manner, "They need at least a high school education so they can get a good, decent job." He also wants his children to maybe "go on to college and be something."

"It could be good today, bad tomorrow if you don't have a good education," Mr. H. went on to say. This man comes from rural Mississippi, and in regard to his attendance at a night school remarked, "There you get to learn to do readin' and writin'."

The poor also value better housing. They want bigger houses and more comforts. Mr. H. lives with his wife and seven children in a two-bedroom, second-floor apartment for which he pays \$100 per month rent. He stated, "I'd like to have a whole house to myself; a four-bedroom house, a decent house." This man is typical of many Iowa residents.

Dimensions of Iowa welfare study points out a finding in the area of "getting ahead" in life. In response to the question, "Do you think this household will be living better or worse next year?" the most significant difference between the answers of the poor and non-poor was

in the percentage of "don't know" answers. The figure was 12 per cent for the poor and only four per cent for the non-poor. This seems to point out the unsurety of the poor about their future.

As is true of economically higher income families, the poor are unwilling to take risks, and they seek security rather than advancement. When priorities are, by necessity, placed on the essentials of life, risks are even riskier for the poor.

The poor value budgeting is one problem, according to the District of Columbia study, but one man made the statement, "There's not much use in putting money aside... when you just have to go right ahead and spend it."

A mother in Iowa, Mrs. C., raising her children without the help of a husband and father and doing so on poverty standards, said, "I pay all the bills at the first of the month before the money goes. I'm finally at the point that once a month I can buy something we want to have... something special for the children."

This mother thinks paying the bills is important. She went on to say, "If you don't have the money and tell the bill collector when you will and that if you don't have the money again you'll let him know, I've found they're more than happy to work with you."

As a whole, poor parents are as concerned about their children as are middle-class parents. The child rearing study pointed out that the poor readily respond to children's needs and demands. They see the need for spending both money and time on their kids. However, as is the case with many, there isn't enough of either to go around. A mother who works at a menial job and earns just enough to feed, clothe and shelter her family rarely has the time, energy or money needed for her kids.

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FEATURING TAP BEER
LASAGNE, RAVIOLI
SUBMARINE SANDWICHES
PIZZA
STEAK & CHICKEN
Food Service Open 4 p.m. Tap Room Till 2 a.m.
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314 E. Burlington Iowa City

Most of the poor would like to have a job. Mr. H. stated, "I want to depend on myself; I don't want to feel guilty about getting a check from the county welfare... Some people don't care if they live on someone else, but I do. I want to pull my own weight." The opportunities are limited for this Mississippi farmer who has come to the city and who can't read or write.

The point seems to be, as the child rearing study says, "Many of the aspirations voiced by the poor had a familiar middle-class ring... however the poor are limited to fewer choices... Many low-income families try to meet selected middle-class goals but find themselves bogged down by basic demands for food, shelter, and clothing."

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"Brutally, she kissed the so-called apostle of non-violence on the mouth . . ."
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MID WEST PREMIERE
JANUARY 27 and 28 (4, 7, 9)
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AT
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PIZZA PARLOR and YE PUBLIC HOUSE
AND
THIS WEEKEND IS NO EXCEPTION
FRIDAY NIGHT
LISTEN TO
TIM STEFFA
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SHAKY'S DELICIOUS PIZZA and BEER
Y'ALL COME!
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IOWA CITY COMMUNITY THEATRE
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"ORPHEUS DESCENDING"
by Tennessee Williams
Directed by William Skelton
Produced by arrangement with Dramatists Play Service, Inc.
JANUARY 23, 24 8:00 p.m.
JANUARY 29, 30, 31 8:00 p.m.
Exhibit Hall, 4-H Fairgrounds
TICKETS (\$2.25 Each) AVAILABLE NOW AT
Theatre Ticket Office, Recreation Center
Open 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday thru Friday or
MAIL ORDERS NOW!
Iowa City Community Theatre, Box 827, Iowa City, Iowa 52240
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1st ALT. DATE _____ 2nd ALT. DATE _____
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Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
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Featuring Next Week:
JAN CLINE
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• **SANDWICHES** • **PIZZAS**
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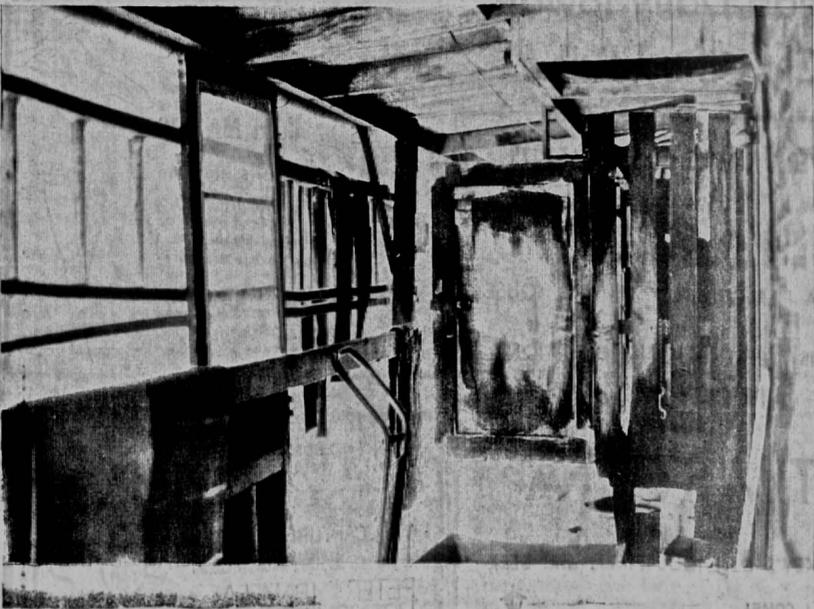
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VIVA MAX
WILL CAPTURE YOUR HEART!
COMMONWEALTH UNITED presents A MARK CARLINER PRODUCTION
PETER PAMELA USTINOV TIFFIN
JONATHAN JOHN WINTERS TASTIN
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4th BIG WEEK!
NOW ENDS WED. **ASTRO**
— FEATURES —
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5:30 - 7:30 -
9:30
Steve McQueen plays Boon in "The Reivers"
A National General Pictures Release.

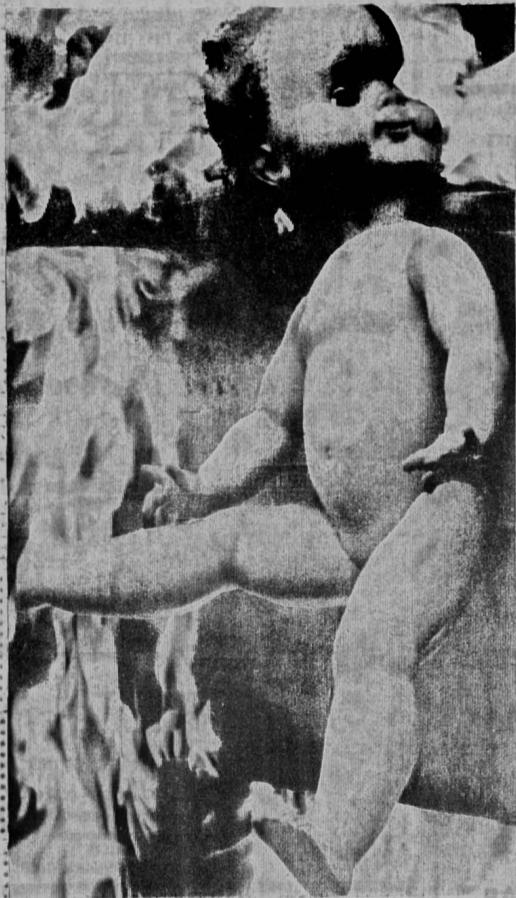
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CINEMA-I ON THE MALL
CONTINUOUS SHOWINGS THRU SUNDAY
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The HOWLarious canine caper that sent London to the dogs!
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"medium cool is dynamite!"
Impassioned and impressive! Signals perhaps a new boldness in American cinema! Extraordinary!
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The Sterile Cuckoo
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1:30 - 3:20 - 5:15
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Iowa City alley



Burning doll

Photo-art

Photo-journalism usually encompasses action rather than art. But not always. Dave Luck, A4, Monticello, sometimes captured more than news while working as an on-the-scene photographer for The Daily Iowan and other area newspapers.



Wheatfield

Films discover youth

1969 was the year when the American film discovered youth as its prime audience. Youth is a supposedly socially concerned, but mainly, self-involved section of Americana. So Hollywood said to itself, "Let's exploit both aspects of our audience." Some independent American film-makers replied, "Who needs your hollow exploitation? We are youth, and we will make our own films, and we will succeed because we are real and you are not of the real world."

What started all this was a film called "The Graduate." When Dustin Hoffman swung that cross and escaped with Mrs. Robinson's daughter, it was generation vs. generation, and American youth cheered. It did not matter that Dustin didn't know where he was going at the end of "The Graduate"; millions of young people identified with him. They made this film the biggest hit of the decade, and it even challenged the ineffable "Sound of Music" financially.

Money talks, and Hollywood saw the light. But alas, Hollywood is Hollywood, and 1969 produced nothing as serious in the vein of "The Graduate." The best response was "Goodbye Columbus," and although artistically pallid, this film made big money. "The Sterile Cuckoo," "Three in the Attic" — more college love, strife and sentiment, but nothing of substance.

So if Hollywood lacked the comprehension to follow the "youth in confusion" fad, it also saw other possibilities. Roughly contemporary with "The Graduate" was "Bonnie and Clyde," another block-buster for the youth market. Two rebels on the outer fringe of Hollywood's suffocating atmosphere, Sam Peckinpah and Haskell Wexler, responded this year with "The Wild Bunch" and "Medium Cool," respectively. Both films may be worthwhile contributions to the growing awareness of inherent violence in the American life-style, but only Peckinpah's film had the strength of its convictions.

Like "Bonnie and Clyde," "The Wild Bunch" spoke eloquently of violence by

turning back to an archetypal piece of American history. Peckinpah, an Indian by birth and long involved in the Western tradition, brought far more understanding to the treatment of his subject than Wexler did to "Medium Cool." Wexler's attitude seemed to be, "My heart is in the right place; I'm against the indifference of individuals and institutions and the violence they breed, and if I make a movie now I'll make it big with liberal young people." There is more to art than the right intentions and pretty techniques, but, well, you judge for yourself.

Taking its cue from "The Wild Bunch," Hollywood's inner circle produced its own statement on violence (but with a touch of musical comedy for insurance): "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid." As you all know, this movie became the box-office king of the year.

But the subject of national violence was far from exhausted, and Dennis Hopper and Peter Fonda, fugitives from American-International's studios, produced independently the most important statement of 1969: "Easy Rider." Amazingly enough, because truth will out, this picture made money, too. It is debatable if "Easy Rider" as a film is any better than the motorcycle films of A.I.P. (they are very, very good) but by adding social politics to the excitement of wheels, Hopper kicked everybody in the head.

So for 1970, more of the same from Hollywood. A quick look at the films in production reveals further misguided attempts at exploiting the youth market. The only real chance for American cinema as important art lies with the rebels and the growing number of independents — people like Bob Downey who methodically goes about infuriating the establishment with his personalized films — and others, hopefully young and bold like Hopper and not sensational and derivative like the elder Mr. Wexler.

—Harvey E. Hamburg

Chicago lawyer wins University fiction award

An Illinois state government official who didn't start writing fiction until he was 50 years old has won the first annual \$1,000 Iowa School of Letters Award for Short Fiction given by the University.

Atty. Cyrus J. Colter, who has for nearly 20 years been a member of the Illinois Commerce Commission, won the award with a collection of 10 short stories. The stories will be published by University of Iowa Press in June.

Judges in the competition were novelist Vance Bourjaily, a professor in the Writers Workshop, and novelist Kurt Vonnegut Jr., a Workshop instructor from 1965 to 67.

Mr. and Mrs. Colter will visit the University today and Saturday. At 4 p.m. today they will be guests at an informal discussion at the English-Philosophy Building with members of the School of Letters and Writers Workshop. Hosts will be Professor John C. Gerber, director of the School, and Professor William C. Murray, a novelist at the Workshop. On Saturday the award will be pre-

sented to Colter by Professor Gerber at a reception hosted by President and Mrs. Willard L. Boyd in the presidential mansion. University faculty and staff members and their wives will attend.

Colter's 10 stories, which have been published in various literary magazines since 1960, are entitled "Black for Dinner," "Rapport," "The Rescue," "The Lookout," "Mary's Convert," "Overnight Trip," "A Chance Meeting," "A Man in the House," "A Gift" and "The Beach Umbrella." The last story has been included in five anthologies since its publication in 1967.

The University's interest in developing writers dates from the late 1930s, when Professor Paul Engle founded the Writers Workshop to give unpublished talents an opportunity to learn their craft under the eye of established writers. In recent years a Translation Workshop and International Writing Program have been developed as adjuncts to the Writers Workshop within the School of Letters.

Bourjaily has written of Colter's work, "Cyrus Colter is what a writer is and always has been — a man with stories to tell, a milieu to reveal and people he cares about. The reader becomes absorbed, learns and finally cares in the same way."

David Ray, a poet in the Workshop, who as an editor of Epoch magazine was one of the first to see merit in Colter's writing, said, "Cyrus Colter's work, like that of Richard Wright or of Nelson Algren, will change the way people think about Chicago."

Ray said the Colter stories "are written with a tremendous bitterness, but the bitterness sings."

Ray tells that Colter once had an idea for a story while in his car on the Outer Drive in Chicago on the way to work. He nearly caused a traffic pile-up, said Ray, by pulling off the road to make notes on what he wanted to say.

Colter, a native of Noblesville, Ind., did undergraduate work at Youngstown College in Ohio and at Ohio State Uni-

versity. While holding a YMCA job in Chicago from 1934 to 1940, he worked on a law degree, which he earned in 1940 at Chicago Kent College of Law.

After periods with the Internal Revenue Service and in private law practice, he was appointed to the Illinois Commerce Commission by Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson. He has been named to three other five-year terms by Govs. William G. Stratton and Otto Kerner and is the senior member of the commission.

Colter has been chairman of the Illinois Emergency Transport Board, and belongs to the Illinois Resources Planning Committee and committee on railroads of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners.

The prize-winner is a member of NAACP, the Chicago Urban League, the Citizens' Committee for the Chicago Public Library, the Chicago Bar Association and the Board of Governors of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

He is married to Imogene Mackay Colter and lives in Chicago.

Louie Armstrong

FINE ARTS CALENDAR

* exhibits

The 30 life-size **Nazi Drawings** by Mauricio Lasansky, professor of art, will continue on exhibit at the Museum of Art through Feb. 25.

A lithography exhibit by **June Wayne**, founder of the Tamarind Lithography Workshop in Hollywood, Calif., will continue at the Museum of Art through Feb. 28.

* music

The Center for New Music will present a **flute and piano recital** at 8 p.m. Wednesday in the Unitarian Church. Patrick Purswell, flute, and Joan Purswell, piano, will play "Sonate pour flute et piano" by Andre Jolivet; "The Prophet Bird, Opus 82, No. 7" by Robert Schumann; "Gesto for piccolo and piano" by Herbert Brun; "Sonata in G Major, Opus 2, No. 1" by Michel Blavet; and "Sonata in D Major, Opus 94" by Serge Prokofieff.

* films

Jean-Luc Godard's "**Sympathy for the Devil**" starring the Rolling Stones will premiere in the midwest at 4, 7 and 9 p.m. Tuesday and Wednesday in the Union Illinois Room. Admission is \$1.50.

"**Mademoiselle**" will reel at 7 and 9 p.m. Thursday in the Union Illinois Room. Admission is 75 cents.

* theatre

The Iowa City Community Theatre will present Tennessee Williams' "**Orpheus Descending**" at 8 p.m. tonight and Saturday and Jan. 29 through 31. Ticket information may be obtained at the theatre's box office in the Iowa City Recreation Center.

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By GINA
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Regents' History: From Cowcatching to Fund Requests

By GINALIE BEIN

Through five structural re-vampings in 123 years, the State Board of Regents has shifted its concern from keeping cattle off the campus and buying Webster's Unabridged Dictionary to sending the Legislature a \$220.6 million building program for approval.

Yet throughout the development of the state universities' governing body, the Iowa General Assembly has consistently declared full control and authority over it, beginning with its creation of the 15-member, rotating-term Board of Trustees in 1847.

The General Assembly had little reason, however, to assert itself in the earlier years. Officially established in February, 1847, the University did not truly function as a learning institution until early 1855, when a student could pay the four-dollar tuition to enroll in the math, language or preparatory courses for a 16-week term. Until then, the Board did little but begin selection and sale of 46,080 acres of public land donated by the federal government upon Iowa's admission to the Union.

When the Legislature adopted a new state constitution in 1857, the University's governing body was changed. The Assembly appointed a Board of Education, and it elected a seven-member Board of Trustees. This indirect link through the Board of Education slightly lessened the control of the General Assembly over the trustees.

According to early minutes of Board meetings, business concerns ranged from the minor — purchase of dictionaries — to the momentous — discussion of whether the Board had the power to establish a new State Agricultural College, previously mentioned in a General Assembly act.

Although 1857 catalogs state an enrollment of 124, the University closed one year for

lack of funds. Reopened in 1860, the school experienced a comical confrontation between the trustees and faculty. Upon the University president's recommendation, the Board adopted "That hereafter no horses, cattle or other stock shall be allowed upon the University grounds; and that until otherwise ordered the grounds and buildings of the University shall be under the control of the Faculty of the University."

Objecting to this unasked-for responsibility, the faculty handed the matter back to the president, who appointed a faculty committee to see that the campus fence was kept in repair. The incident finally came to a close when the committee authorized the janitor to buy a watch dog "at a cost not exceeding five dollars" thus keeping the livestock out and the faculty happy.

Abolishing the Board of Education in 1864, the General Assembly appointed a Board of nine trustees. These structural changes in the Board in the University's early years were not caused by dissatisfaction with the school's operation, but because of expansion and changes in the state government after adoption of the constitution in 1857, records show.

At the end of the Civil War, the 1865 Board of Trustees granted free full tuition to all three-year Iowa veterans or those wounded and honorably discharged. In 1866, this offer was expanded to include all Iowa soldiers honorably discharged.

By the 1870s the University had grown. Departments of law and medicine had been added. The first direct state grant, of \$20,000 from the State Treasury, had been made in 1868.

To match these changes, the Legislature again changed the form of the school's governing body in 1870. A Board of Re-

gents was appointed, and a system of six-year rotating terms was set up.

A break from earlier less assembly-dominated bodies, this Board was composed of six members chosen from the six congressional districts. In the 1847 Board of Trustees, ten of the 15 members were from Johnson County.

The Board created an executive committee and hired a secretary and a treasurer for

greater efficiency. University business was nevertheless dealt with personally by the Regents and executive committee. In required biennial reports to the Legislature, each professor extolled his subject. Therefore, certain requests were sometimes filled because of a professor's writing flair rather than his need.

Requests were minimal: in 1867 one professor's needs listed only "a good map of France

and one of Germany." In the 1871-73 report, the president asked for a fuel storage building, as "the University grounds are sadly disfigured by unsightly piles of wood."

But by the turn of the century, the Regents' personal style toward the Legislature came into conflict with that of the governing boards of the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Art at Ames and of the Iowa State Teachers' Col-

lege at Cedar Falls. Reports sent to the Legislature proved only superficial. Useless duplication occurred and congressional lobbies rivalled over appropriations.

Inspired by the success of the Iowa State Board of Control over penal and charity institutions, a small group of Congressmen, led by the late Sen. W. P. Whipple, of Vinton, pushed for the creation of one unifying

Board over the three schools. Rejected by the two prior legislative sessions, such a Board was created by the 33rd General Assembly in 1909.

Consequently, nine Iowans were appointed by Gov. Beryl F. Carroll to the Iowa State Board of Education, after Senate approval. The law stipulated that not more than five members could belong to one political party, nor could more

than three be alumni of the three state schools.

Because of the rapid growth of the three schools now under one governing Board, a finance committee of three full-time employees was established to carry out Board decisions.

Later, the Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School, at Vinton, and the Iowa School for the Deaf, at Council Bluffs, were placed under the Board.



ACREAGE FOR SALE

FORTY ACRES and modern five room home. \$20,000 cash. Also other acreages. 337-4437, Whiting Kerr.

HOUSE FOR RENT

FEMALE wanted to share house with three girls. Close to campus. 337-2267, 2-3

MOBILE HOMES

1966 ACADEMY 10 x 52, air-conditioned, skirted, fully furnished. Excellent condition. June possession. 331-6888.

1966 TOWN and Country 10 x 50 early American. Carpeting throughout. Excellent condition. Cedar Rapids. 363-0702 after 5, 2-3

1966 ACADEMY 10 x 52 furnished, air-conditioned, skirted, fully furnished. Excellent condition. June possession. 331-6888.

8 x 42 New Moon, 1959, skirted, carpeted, bedrooms, very nice interior. Jan. Grad. must sell. 338-3771 after 5:30.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT

MALE roommate — share three room furnished, separate beds. 2 blocks from Library. 338-2776.

TOWN & Campus of Iowa City. One and two bedroom garden apartments. Airconditioned, carpeted, stove and refrigerator, garbage disposal, laundry facilities, master antenna for excellent T.V. reception. Furnished or unfurnished. 1100 Arthur Street. 337-2496, 1-24

MALE to share with two other students. \$45.00, utilities paid. 338-2685.

MODERN 1 bedroom, furnished. Second semester. 338-0761 or 338-3130.

WANTED — female roommate to share spacious furnished apartment. Close in. 337-4781.

WANTED — fairly hip male to share 2 bedroom duplex with same. Close-in. Fireplace. Private drive. \$50. month. 338-0809.

WANTED: Female to share apartment. One block from campus. Air-conditioned. 338-7247.

WANTED female student to share trailer with male law student. Terms negotiable. Call 338-9446 after 5.

TWO grad students need third to share furnished three bedroom apartment. \$50.00. Call Mark 337-2269 or 333-3904.

MALE roommate — share nice apartment Westside. 331-8046.

FEMALE roommate needed for furnished apartment. \$45. 331-2021 evenings.

QUALITY apartment for rent — close-in, garage. Call 338-3716 mornings.

ROOMMATE — large duplex near Art-Law Bldgs. \$35. utilities. 338-4775.

SUBLEASING — two bedroom furnished apartment, close-in. 422 Hts. paid except electricity. 331-7314 afternoons.

SENIOR girl seeking roommate to share her downtown apartment. Inexpensive. 331-8384.

SUBLET — one bedroom furnished apartment. Seville. Available Jan. 26. 337-7325.

FEMALE to share furnished apartment, close to campus. \$30. 331-1208.

CHOICE one or two bedrooms, immediate possession. Coral Manor. Apt. No. 11 or call 331-4210. 1-31

SUBLET — Lakeside Townhouse or efficiency. Phone 351-5428 after 7 p.m.

INTRIGUING — 2 bedroom apartment. Also apartment for four boys. Black's Gaslight Village. 422 Brown Street. 2-14

AVAILABLE Feb. 1, two bedroom, 3 bath modern furnished. Coronet Apartments. Call 337-4350.

CARRIAGE HILL one bedroom unfurnished. Sublet. Dial 338-9196.

FEMALE ROOMMATE to share West-hampton Village apartment. Phone 331-1847.

THIRD GIRL wanted to share two bedroom unfurnished. \$45 monthly. 335-2317.

FEMALE to share semi-furnished Seville Apartment. \$38. 331-2314

APPROVED ROOMS

GIRLS: Pleasant single and two room suite for 2 or 3. No cooking. 831 - E. College. Mrs. Verdin. 1-23

ROOMS FOR RENT

ROOM and board for college girl in exchange for occasional babysitting and light housework. \$39.95 for appointment. 1-23

FEMALE — single room. Close in. 336-2573.

CARPETED rooms for girls, 223 E. Davenport. Kitchen privileges, no pets, deposit, lease till June 1. 338-3717.

MALE — 2 double sleeping rooms. Close in. 331-1676.

SLEEPING room, linens furnished. Ample parking. Call mornings. 337-5484.

SLEEPING room - man - West Side. 338-8455.

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Ted Kennedy Dreaded Telling His Father

EDITOR'S NOTE — Below is another article in a series by free-lance writer Liz Smith on the Kennedy dynasty and the effects of Chappaquiddick Island on the family.

By LIZ SMITH
Special to The Daily Iowan
The accident at Chappaquiddick was the one Kennedy tragedy which Ted Kennedy almost couldn't break to his ailing father.

He argued with his sisters, his mother, his brothers-in-law and his friends that it was "unnecessary to worry" the ill, old patriarch. Ted Kennedy said there was no reason to tell his father that the Kennedy banner, which he was carrying, had fallen into the muddy

waters of Poucha Pond. But he was eventually convinced there was no alternative — there was no way to keep newspapers, magazines and television from Joe Kennedy any more than when Ted Kennedy himself had ripped out the wires of his father's TV set after Jack Kennedy's death in 1963.

One can imagine the father-son meeting. The abject, youngest Kennedy — the last of the sons, the brightest star on the Democratic horizon, the only sure-fire bet to heal the fragmented party for 1972 — dreading the confrontation, shying away from telling his father what had happened.

It couldn't have been pleasant, even with the ex-Ambassador hawk-eyed and silent, for he had always expected so much from his children. He had always boldly and

shamelessly said things such as, "I got Jack into politics. I was the one. I told him Joe was dead and that it was his responsibility to run for Congress. He didn't want to . . . but I told him he had to."

He told Jack Kennedy, a twenty-nine-year-old Navy PT boat commander and war hero what to do, and Jack Kennedy turned from his desire to be-

well and expressed unforgettably by Jack Kennedy when he said that if anything happened to him, Bob Kennedy would take over, and if anything happened to Bob Kennedy, "we have Teddy coming along."

But Ted Kennedy was uncertain about running for President. Since Bob Kennedy's death, he had been alarmed. He had even in-

Kennedy's death and had the responsibility for all the fatherless Kennedy children. He spoke more philosophically and punctuated his sentences with "uh's" and "ah's", as if grasping for thoughts. And he said to friends: "I know if I go on in public life, I'm going to get my ass shot off. And I don't want to."

But there was the family belief. It was like an irresistible force. There was what his father expected of him and what his mother expected of him.

Rose Kennedy's enduring strength, backed by a steadfast morality not always evident in the male members of her family, was greater than anyone realizes. She had been unbending in urging her last son to become President, as if oblivious to the goal's inherent dangers.

She had continued to say: "Teddy will be President when the time is right. He will be President one day" — quite different words from those expressed by Joan Kennedy who said: "It's pure nightmare material."

Frances Spaatz Leighton wrote that Rose Kennedy's "hopes are pinned on him just as they were once pinned on JFK and RFK." Though Rose Kennedy is almost above criticism and is one of the most admired women in the world, her single-mindedness caused Jim Burnett to compare her to the iron-willed mothers of show business who push their kids to the top.

"She never takes 'no' for an answer. No wonder tragedy has stalked the lives of this blighted family. A little humility is in order for all of them," he said.

Chappaquiddick has certainly humbled Teddy. And pos-



When John Kennedy died, the family's leadership was passed to Robert Kennedy, who later ran for President and was also assassinated. Now Ted Kennedy bears the burden of the family leadership; but, after Chappaquiddick, no one knows if he will ever run for President. Robert Kennedy, on the left, and Ted Kennedy, are escorting Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy in the picture at the funeral of President John F. Kennedy. — AP Wirephoto

The brother Ted admired died in World War II

come a writer to the political career which eventually glorified, but took his life.

Ted Kennedy also had, in effect, always been told what to do — by his father, his mother, Joe Jr., Jack and Bobby. He was still being told — urged by the Kennedy aides who wanted to be back in the White House, urged by many Americans who had come to believe they must be led by a Kennedy, urged by Democrats to beat Nixon, urged by his sister-in-law Jacqueline, urged by his mother and urged by the family belief he knew so

vestigated getting a bullet-proof car.

He was disgusted, but fascinated by the piles of threatening, hate mail from the lunatic fringe; and he had heard his own small children ask, "Daddy, if you become President, does that mean they'll shoot you like Uncle Jack and Uncle Bobby?" He had listened to Joan say she hoped he wouldn't run, but she knew that he had to do what he had to do.

He was very "if-ly" in his own mind about 1972. He greyed at the temples since Bob

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sibly, say the armchair philosophers, it has saved his life. "Perhaps now," says one Kennedy friend, "the insane gunman Teddy was always sure had him in his sights, just so he'd have the privilege of killing the last of the adult Kennedy men, will be content to lay aside his weapon. Who wants to shatter a fallen idol?"

But instincts die hard, especially fighting, political instincts. And Ted Kennedy, the natural politician, the one who has what his father termed "the affability of an Irish cop," can't give up the ambitions thrust upon him by his family and by his own conscience.

When Ted Kennedy told his father about Chappaquiddick,

the gone, golden days must have glittered with bitter disappointment in the old man's eyes. Those were the golden days just before World War II when the 50-year-old ambassador to the Court of St. James used to go daily from the embassy with Joe Jr. and Ted to watch Joe Jr. sail his little boat on a Hyde Park pond. They had been close, this trio.

The brothers' rivalries were always intense and there was much fighting and bullying. But between Joe Jr. and Ted the age difference was large enough that they greatly enjoyed each other.

Joe Jr. loved Ted and always visited Ted's room first when he would return home.

So it was Joe Jr. whom Teddy tried to pattern himself after and to live up to after his death.

Ted tried to be systematic and organized like Joe, rather than emotional and impulsive like Jack, Bob, or Eunice. Joe was Ted's ideal even though framed in Ted's senate office is a note to Rose Kennedy from another brother. Written on Choate stationery, it reads: "Can I be godfather to the baby? Lots of Love, Jack."

The baby-to-be was Ted, of course, and the man who would one day be President did become his godfather. But Joe Jr., the Navy pilot, whose body was never found after his heavily loaded, highly explosive plane blew up in a secret mission, remained Ted's example.

The youngest Kennedy wrote in the family's privately published book, As We Remember Joe, about a memory of how he once made his oldest brother angry by letting a jib sheet go in a sailing race.

"Joe seized me by the pants and threw me in the cold water. I was scared to death practically. I then heard a splash and I felt his hand grab my shirt and he lifted me into the boat," Ted wrote.

But on that July night when the cold salt waters of Chappaquiddick closed around Ted Kennedy's head, there was no Joe Jr., no Jack or no Bobby to lift him. He was alone and on his own.

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