

High Court OKs Ejecting Unruly Defendants

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court endorsed Tuesday the forced removal of disorderly defendants who disrupt their own trials with noisy outbursts.

The decision, by Justice Hugo L. Black, also approved the binding and gagging of unruly defendants as well as their jailing for contempt to protect courtroom decorum.

"It would degrade our country and our judicial system to permit our courts to be bullied, insulted and humiliated and their orderly progress thwarted and obstructed by defendants," Black said.

Except for some reservations by Justice William O. Douglas, the ruling was unanimous. Douglas said the court used the wrong case — that of an evidently mentally disturbed defendant — to outlaw courtroom sabotage and violence.

The decision has a special impact in the light of a recent spate of tumultuous trials, including the interrupted prosecution of 12 Black Panthers for an alleged bombing conspiracy in New York and the Chicago riot conspiracy trial.

Although Judge Julius J. Hoffman, who presided in Chicago, declined substantive comment, the decision is a green light for trial judges to use at least one of three procedures specifically

approved by the high court.

These are binding and gagging a defendant but keeping him in the courtroom, citing him for contempt, or ejecting him until he promises to behave.

Justice William J. Brennan Jr., in a concurring opinion, said he hoped judges would "make reasonable efforts" to enable an excluded defendant to keep up with progress of the trial and to keep in touch with his lawyer.

However, the court did not endorse such modern compromises between the right to face one's accusers and a need to maintain order as placing the defendant in a soundproof booth in the courtroom or televising the trial to him outside.

The ruling was given in the case of a Chicago man, William Allen, whose 10-30 year sentence in a tavern robbery was thrown out in U.S. Circuit Court last



HUGO L. BLACK

July because Allen had been removed from the courtroom.

Black said Allen lost his Sixth Amendment right to be present because he kept misbehaving despite warnings from trial Judge Grover Niemeyer. Allen, whose defense was insanity, had torn up his file, argued with the judge and told Niemeyer at one point: "When I go out for lunchtime you're going to be a corpse."

Eighty-six years ago the Supreme Court held in an opinion by Justice John

Marshall Harlan, grandfather of the present Justice Harlan, that the due process of law set forth in the Constitution requires the presence of a defendant at his own trial.

Brennan, quoting Abraham Lincoln, said this nation cannot long endure if it falls short on the guarantees of liberty, justice and equality. But he said it also cannot endure "if we allow our precious heritage of ordered liberty to be ripped apart amid the sound and fury of our time."

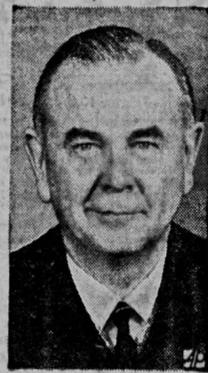
The justice, who is generally considered a liberal, said the Constitutional right of an accused man to be present at his trial must be considered in this context.

Douglas, who has an even stronger liberal reputation, said in a separate opinion that he agrees with the court that "a criminal trial, in the constitutional sense, cannot take place where the courtroom is a bedlam and either the accused or the judge is hurling epithets at the other."

However, Douglas said Allen apparently has a diseased mind and his behavior should not be the vehicle for this kind of a decision.

Allen was paroled last April. He is awaiting trial in New Orleans in another robbery charge.

H. Reed Harris, a Chicago lawyer who specializes in real estate, was ap-



WILLIAM J. BRENNAN

pointed to represent him, called the decision "a step backward."

In a telephone interview, Harris said the ruling means that if a defendant who is denied his rights decides to protest he will be removed and convicted in absentia. Harris said one acceptable alternative would be the use of televised trials, now approved in two states.

Judge Hoffman, reached by a reporter, said: "I have not seen the opinion so

I will not comment on it. Even after I have read it, I doubt I would say anything since the case involved was not mine and I have always made it a practice not to comment on decisions of other courts, especially those of the highest court in the land."

Hoffman relied on the circuit court decision in the Allen case to bind and gag Bobby Seale, one of the Chicago Eight, before sending him to jail for contempt. The circuit court had said Judge Niemeyer should have shackled Allen instead of throwing him out.

Eventually, five of the Chicago defendants were convicted of crossing state lines to incite riots at the 1968 convention. And Hoffman sentenced seven of them as well as two defense lawyers to jail for contempt.

In a second decision, the high court held 5 to 3 that juveniles — like adults — can be convicted only when their guilt is proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

The decision is an important broadening of the legal rights of juveniles, a step scored by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger as "judicial formalism" that will straitjacket juvenile judges.

Until the court acted, juveniles in New York could be sent to a reformatory when a "preponderance of evidence" indicated guilt. The standard is less strict than the beyond a reasonable doubt formula used at trials of adults.

Insurance Coverage Increased, Too— Teachers Vote New Base

Members of the Iowa City Educators' Association (ICEA) voted Tuesday to accept a base salary offer of \$7,000 for the coming school year. ICEA president Don Saxton estimated that the proposal passed by a 5 to 1 margin.

Included in the proposal, presented by the Iowa City Board of Education, was an offer for expanded medical coverage for district employees and their families. Under this, the district would pay

half of the total insurance cost per family. Originally ICEA negotiators had asked for full family coverage, and a base salary of \$8,000.

Beginning teachers with bachelor of arts degrees receive a base salary of \$6,600 under the existing contract, and district employees only are covered under the insurance package.

The board met Tuesday night to formally okay the proposal.

The Strike Scene — Air Controllers

WASHINGTON (AP) — The air traffic controllers who have disrupted flight schedules for a week with mass sick calls were urged by their union leaders Tuesday to return to work unless they actually are ill.

But attorney F. Lee Bailey, executive director of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, said he did not know what effect his "clarifying statement" would have in restoring the tangled air travel picture.

As he spoke, there continued to be mass flight cancellations and delays up to four hours at the nation's airports because of a shortage of controllers at 21 air traffic control centers which handle high-altitude flights.

The Federal Aviation Administration said 495 of the scheduled 1,739 controllers reported sick at the 21 centers Tuesday with the heaviest absences in the busy centers at New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Kansas City and Oakland, Calif. It has started sending 30-day notices of dismissal to absent controllers, giving them five days to submit doctors' certificates if they really were ill.

Teamsters

WASHINGTON (AP) — Nationwide negotiations for 425,000 Teamsters Union truck drivers were recessed Tuesday night without extension of their contract, which was due to expire at midnight.

But the union issued no immediate strike call and talks were to resume today.

"The meeting has broken off for to-

night. There will be no extension of the contract. Negotiations will resume tomorrow," said a spokesman for Trucking Employers Inc.

Earlier, the industry group had slightly narrowed its wage differences with the Teamsters by hiking its wage offer to raises of 90 cents an hour plus other benefits for a 3-year contract.

But the 15-cent increase in the employers' original proposal was still 80 cents short of the union's demand for \$1.70 an hour in wage hikes over three years — plus increased mileage pay, pensions, health and welfare benefits and vacations.

Mailmen

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Nixon administration made a "new and unconditional wage offer" to union negotiators Tuesday in a renewed effort to achieve a wage increase agreement for the nation's 750,000 postal workers.

The announcement came after government and union officials completed their fifth day of intensive bargaining for a settlement of the postal issues, of which pay has become the key. Another session was set for this afternoon.

A joint statement noted that after Postmaster General Winton Blount laid the latest administration offer on the bargaining table, union representatives countered with a three-point proposal of their own.

By agreement between the parties, the spokesmen declined any elaboration or explanation of the latest developments in the effort to break the bargaining impasse.



Scopes Returns

John T. Scopes, whose teaching of evolution sparked the famed "Monkey Trial" of 1925, comes back to Tennessee today to tell his experiences to a new generation of prospective teachers. At the invitation of students, the 70-year-old Scopes scheduled a day of informal talks, a news conference and a lecture on the campus of George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville. — AP Wirephoto

Bye-Bye Sun

Well, so much for the sunshine. Today's weather is suppose to range from partly cloudy to cloudy but the temperature is scheduled to reach the 40s. Tonight, partly cloudy conditions are to prevail — right into Thursday.

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Senate Moves to Bar Students from Voting Amendment Passes by 33-21 Vote

DES MOINES — The Iowa Senate has once again moved to bar most students from voting in their college towns in adopting, 33-21, an amendment reinstating language earlier removed by the House.

But the fate of the so-called Voting Rights Bill hung on a perilous parliamentary thread as the Senate adjourned without a final vote on the measure Tuesday evening.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the amendment passed was filed by Sen. Gene Glenn (D-Ottumwa) just before adjournment.

If another senator apposed to the bill were to file a motion to table Glenn's motion, the entire bill would die under Senate rules, said Carroll Lane, secretary of the senate.

Such a motion could be filed at any time. Opponents of the amendment would have to pick up only three votes in order to put it to rest for the current session, according to the vote on the amendment.

Seven senators were absent when the amendment vote was taken.

The amendment, cause of much furor last year when the Senate first passed the bill, provides that a person's residence for voting purposes shall not

change when he moves to a town for a "temporary" time, such as to attend college or serve in the armed forces.

Affected persons would be required to vote by absentee ballot in the town where they maintain a legal residence.

When first proposed last summer the provision of the Election Reform Bill barring students from voting in the town where they attend school drew considerable fire locally.

Opposition came from all three Johnson County legislators, the chairman of Johnson County's Democratic and Republican Central Committees, the Student Senate and others.

However, many Iowa City citizens have favored the bill because of what they see as student control of local elections. Local proponents of the bill fear that students could vote through a bond issue for which permanent residents of Iowa City would have to pay long after the students who voted for it had left the city.

One proponent of the bill, former State Senate Majority Leader Dave Stanley (R-Muscatine), now a candidate for First District Congressman, said at a coffee in Muscatine in January that "the people in college communities are very

concerned about students attempting to vote as a block and take over city government. There was just such an attempt in Iowa City this fall."

Stanley was referring to the candidacy of Robert Lehrman for a seat on the City Council. Lehrman was defeated in the Council elections in November and was not a student during his campaign.

Stanley also said at that time that students were not interested in the local politics of the towns where they attend school and that they were transients who should vote by absentee ballot.

The amendment by Sen. Quentin Anderson (R-Beaconsfield) took many observers by surprise because of sound House rejection of its provisions.

Anderson and other proponents of forcing college students to vote in their hometowns said students and other temporary residents often act "irresponsibly" in voting for bond issues in cities where they have no intention of residing.

This, they said, force permanent residents to foot the bills for decisions they did not make.

Opponents of the Anderson amendment argued that it was an anti-student move, designed in part to retaliate against some cases where students and young instructors have taken over local party machinery and helped elect candidates of their own choosing.

They also said the amendment has the effect of limiting the right to vote by making it more inconvenient.

The Senate, so far at least, has shown no inclination to insist on another provision which it passed last year that the House removed.

That would have required voters to register every three years instead of four.

Sen. Minnette Doderer (D-Iowa City) said college students should be allowed to judge where their homes are, "just as you and I do."

But Sen. James Briles (R-Corning) said he could see no reason why students should not vote at home by absentee ballot.

He was seconded by Sen. Dean Ar buckle (R-Jefferson) who denied that students would be discouraged from voting if they had to fill out an absentee ballot.

"Are we to believe that these smart college students we've been hearing about can't figure out an absentee ballot?" he asked.

Sen. Chester Hougen (R-Cedar Falls), at one point in the debate called college students "a bunch of foreigners." Cedar Falls is the home of the University of Northern Iowa.

Anderson said his amendment was necessary because, "There is a real danger of these students putting an additional property tax on you."

Mrs. Doderer disagreed, contending that in Iowa City, University students have never elected a mayor or councilman. She said there was no evident pattern of college students voting as a bloc on any issue, including bond issues.

The Story of Explorer I

For most of its life, they called it "space junk." In the beginning, though, they called it "beautiful — just beautiful!"

That was Explorer I, the little earth satellite that got its "brains" in Iowa, its brawn from Werner Von Braun, and its fame for being the first U.S. earth satellite and the satellite providing the first clues to the discovery of the earth's Van Allen Radiation Belts.

"Death" came to Explorer I early Tuesday as it reentered the earth's atmosphere and burned to nothing, 12 years and 59 days after its historic launch date.

It was the night of January 31, 1958, when the four-stage Jupiter-C rocket blasted the small, 20-pound scientific payload free of earth's gravity. Among those at Cape Canaveral (now Cape Kennedy) was George Ludwig, a University graduate student who had grown up on a 52-acre farm near Tiffin and had developed a reputation in high school as a tinkerer on electric motors and radios.

Ludwig had engineered the cosmic-ray instrumentation in the needle-like fourth stage of the Jupiter-C.

Iowa physicist James Van Allen, director of the scientific experiment, was at the Pentagon with other principal leaders of America's pioneering space effort. With him were Werner Von Braun, the U.S. Army rocket expert who developed the Jupiter-C system, and William Pickering, director of the Army-sponsored Jet Propulsion Laboratory at

the California Institute of Technology.

It was just seven years earlier in December 1951, when the story of Explorer I began in Iowa, a nd Lyle Veder, a farmer near Battle Creek, found a strange object in his cow pasture. It was a deflated weather balloon attached to a small, plastic gondola. On the side of the gondola were the words: "Finder please call the physics department of the University of Iowa, Iowa City, collect."

This small balloon — Iowa's answer in 1951 to the scientific satellite of today — contained equipment for studying cosmic rays. The balloon, carrying a small transmitter, had been tracked for a few hours after launching at Iowa City the previous day. The tracking was done with a directional antenna on top of the University Physics Building.

That fall, Van Allen had come from Johns Hopkins University's Applied Physics Laboratory to head the Department of Physics and Astronomy. His arrival was to help project the University into the mainstream of national scientific planning in the years to come.

The first cosmic ray experiments at the University were done with inexpensive weather balloons, but later experiments sponsored by the Office of Naval Research and the Atomic Energy Commission involved sending huge "Skyhook" balloons as high as 25 miles.

Another research technique, involving both balloons and rockets, came to play a large role in the program of the International Geophysical Year (IGY) in 1957

and 1958. Developed by Van Allen, the technique involved using a balloon to lift a small rocket through the more dense 15 miles of the atmosphere before the rocket fired and climbed another 50 or 70 miles through the diffused rim of the atmosphere.

The innovation came to be known as the "rockoon," because it combined the use of both the rocket and the balloon.

Van Allen's first "rockoon" expedition was in 1952 aboard the Coast Guard icebreaker Eastwind. The expedition went into the Arctic Ocean near Greenland, where cosmic rays are deflected toward the earth's magnetic north pole.

Again in 1953 a group of Iowa graduate students made another "rockoon" expedition off the coast of Newfoundland. There they detected an "incredibly high" intensity of cosmic rays, seemingly caused by charged particles raining down from space and concentrating around the magnetic north pole. This radiation was a fringe of the world-wide radiation belt that was to be discovered five years later by Van Allen and the Explorer satellites.

By 1954, Congress had appropriated several million dollars for the nation's participation in the IGY, and there was much talk of launching earth satellites.

And when President Eisenhower announced on July 29, 1955, that the United States intended to launch an IGY satellite, Van Allen knew that the nation's choice of a rocket program would be critical.

The competition was keenest between the Army Jupiter-C developed by the Von Braun team, and the Navy Vanguard rocket. Van Allen, who had watched rocketry carefully since its earliest beginnings, says today he was "certain as early as 1954 that the Jupiter-C could do the job." Consequently, he became an outspoken advocate of the Army rocket.

Nevertheless, the Pentagon, which was in charge of coordinating satellite plans, picked Vanguard.

During this time, the national Rocket and Satellite Research Panel, of which Van Allen was chairman, was preparing proposals for scientific experiments to be flown with the nation's first satellite. In January, 1956, the Iowa physicist left for Ann Arbor, Mich., where the panel was to gather.

At that meeting, 33 proposals for satellite experiments were discussed, and Van Allen gathered them up to take back to Iowa for study.

A book, based on these proposals and edited by Van Allen, later served as an academic study possibly affecting decisions as to priorities for early satellite experiments.

These priorities were established by 1957, and at that time the University physics department found itself commissioned by the government to provide Vanguard instrumentation.

The assignment, however, worried Van Allen, who had become concerned that



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Regents facts

EDITOR'S NOTE - One alternative that has been suggested as a way to further economize the costs of higher education in Iowa is to run the state universities on a year-around basis.

Sound economy dictates that whenever large amounts of capital are invested in buildings and equipment they should be operated as fully as possible.

The state universities already operate extensively in the summer. Among all academic institutions in Iowa, the state universities have by far the most activity during the summer months.

In that period some 12,300 adults and high school students took part in more than 100 summer workshops, short courses, conferences, seminars and clinics on the three campuses.

The volume of summer activity at the state universities has grown steadily since a summer session was first offered in 1899.

The summer sessions provide a variety of opportunities for different kinds of students:

1. Public school teachers, instructors from the area community colleges, faculty members from liberal arts colleges, and others who have returned to the campus for further study.

2. Both undergraduate and graduate students who are continuing their studies the year around in order to advance the date when they may obtain their degrees.

3. Undergraduates who are "making up" certain work which has been missed for one reason or another; or who are taking additional courses which they have not been able to fit into their schedules during the regular academic year.

4. High school students, business and professional people who can't get away at other times of the year but who are keen to take additional work in areas of special interest to them.

Relatively few undergraduates continue their work through the summer to earn the baccalaureate degree in less than the normal four years.

Students did not respond in the necessary numbers to permit efficient, economical operation, so in 1958 the two universities returned to their somewhat shorter regular summer sessions.

Why don't undergraduates pursue summer study? Several factors seem to account mainly for a summer enrollment which does not equal that of the regular academic year:

1. A large percentage of university students must earn at least a portion of their expenses, and most of these earnings come during the summer months.

2. Parents like to have their children come home for family vacations, for store work, or for other family activities.

3. Students have been conditioned to 9-months attendance in their elementary schools, junior high schools, high schools and in junior colleges and private colleges from which some have transferred to the state universities.

4. The mental strain and fatigue at university levels is, if anything, greater than at lower levels, and most students want a change of pace before beginning another year at a greater level of difficulty.

5. Students have been attracted of late years to summer travel, to students service projects (SPAN, Y.M.C.A., Student Service, etc.) and to special summer learning projects abroad.

Students could be forced into summer school by such devices as offering required courses only during the summer. But this would discriminate against some students, particularly those who must work. It would almost certainly

arouse opposition from many parents, and it would not be an appropriate action for state universities.

What are the costs and savings of year-around operation? In a year-around operation faculty must be appointed and paid on a 12-month rather than a 9-month basis, and then provided with supplies and equipment.

Thus, any savings from year-around operation appear to be chiefly from somewhat greater utilization of undergraduate classrooms and laboratories, which are only a portion of the total academic plant.

No major American university appears to be committed to operate at full capacity and in a conventional pattern for 12 months.

California officials just recently announced cancellation of the 12-month program which had operated for five years on 27 state college campuses.

We reiterate the proposals and programs called for in "Needed Next Steps." They are sober statements of what we believe the most affluent nation can afford and must invest, if that affluence is to be continued.

1. A sustained commitment by the government to the financing of existing federally supported higher education programs. There is still no way that institutions can be sure that apparent commitments made in one year will be honored by the Government in a succeeding year.

2. A continuation of the existing combination of opportunity grants, payments for work-study and loans. All three elements are needed.

3. If higher education is to meet the demands placed upon it by society, a substantial construction program will be required, and it can not be financed unless large grants, as well as loans, are made available to institutions by the Federal government.

4. Beyond adequate funding for existing programs, the principal unfinished business of the Federal Government in the field of higher education is to provide support for general institutional purposes.

In this spirit the American Council on Education calls for a reassessment by the Congress and by the administration of our current order of priorities.

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Going to Canada

By ART BUCHWALD

WASHINGTON - My friend Adam's 19-year-old son came in the office to see me the other day.

"I've decided to go to Canada rather than serve in the United States Army."

"Is it because of the war in Vietnam?" I asked.

"No. It's just that I don't want to work in the post office."

"I don't understand."

"I have to live with myself. And I don't think I could do it, knowing what I have done to somebody else's mail."

"But," I said, trying to talk him out of leaving the country, "there's no guarantee just because you're in the United



ART BUCHWALD

States Army, you will have work in a post office. You might be assigned to running the railroads, in case they go out on strike."

"I don't care. Working on the railroad is as bad as working in the post office. One is as immoral as the other."

"Would you consider working as an air controller during their slowdown immoral?"

"Yes, I would. I don't think a man should go into the Army and do anything he doesn't believe in. I don't believe in aviation. It's a cruel and ruthless business."

"But the Army has more to offer than working in a post office, or on the railroads or in air control. Why, with the proper training, you could even become a first-class garbage man."

He shook his head. "It's no good trying to talk me into the bright things about soldiering. I know they're going to make me into a letter carrier."

"Why are you so sure?"

"Because when I got my draft notice, they asked me if I was afraid of dogs."

"That doesn't mean you'll automatically become a postman. I know many men now serving in the armed forces who have never seen a mailbox."

"But what about the ones who have? I know one kid I went to school with; he barely had six weeks of basic training and they pulled him out and sent him to the Grand Central Post Office to sort packages. His mother hasn't heard from him since."

"But that's probably because of the strike," I said. "If soldiers aren't going to handle the mail in this country, who is?"

"Don't try to talk me out of it. I know what will happen. I'll go in and they'll brainwash me. They'll say that not snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night can stay me from my appointed rounds. Once you take that oath you're committed."

"You're being too pessimistic," I said. "What's to prevent you as a soldier from replacing a fireman or a policeman or even a social worker during a municipal strike? Just because you put on the uniform of the U.S. Army doesn't mean you'll be assigned to the mail."

"I'd rather be a live coward," he said, "than a dead ZIP code breaker."

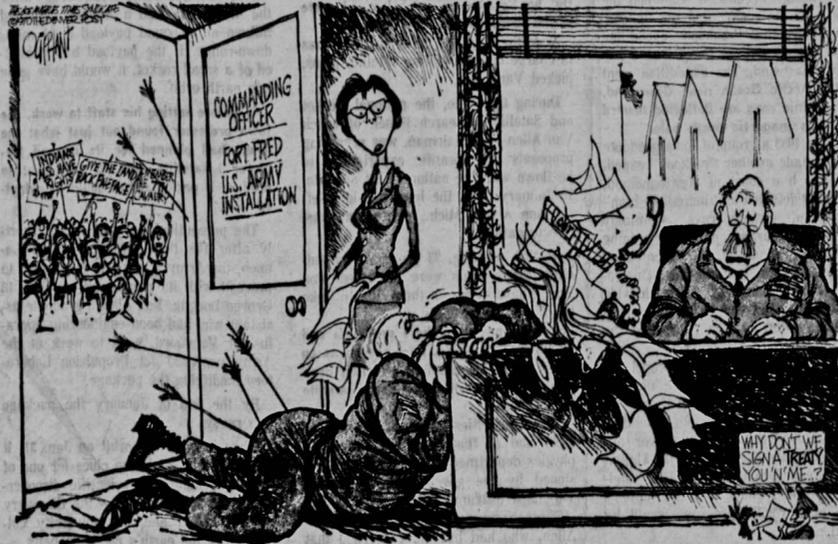
"But if you go to Canada and the postal strike is over you won't be permitted to come back to the United States."

"I've made up my mind. I've seen what happened to other GIs who worked in the post office. They've become embittered and mean and cruel. Give a guy a stamp-canceling machine and he becomes an animal. They're not going to make me into a monster."

"Look, instead of making you work in the post office, suppose the Army assigned you to Saigon? How would you feel then?"

"Well," he said, "that would be different."

'NONSENSE, SERGEANT! INDIANS DON'T DO THAT SORT OF THING ANY MORE.'



'\$2,000 A DAY IN FINES AND SIX MONTHS IN JAIL?! - BUT THAT'S RUINOUS!'



LIFE

Through more investigation of the subject of nuclear power plants during the past week, I have come to the conclusion that there are some important points that were not brought up at a recent meeting sponsored by LIFE.

The big worry at present, I believe, is the hazard of low-level radiation to the surrounding area. Though the plant at Palo will be regulated according to the national standards set by the Atomic Energy Commission, there has been some concern over the dual interests of the AEC since it is both promoter of nuclear power and its own watchdog.

A vital question is whether the standards of the AEC dealing with the emission of radioactivity into the air and water are stringent enough.

Recently a bill proposed in the Iowa House was killed which was to consider having standards for radiation emission by atomic plants set by state agencies.

This was a very unfortunate move. Such a bill, if passed, would seek harsher standards on the permitted limit of radioactivity. Many radiation specialists including A. R. Tamplin and J. W. Gofman of Livermore and Berkeley, want this limit reduced by as much as ten times that of present AEC regulations.

Many people such as these have been very suspicious of the AEC's motives because of its conflict of interest in both regulating and promoting atomic energy.

There is also the question of permanent storage of the lethal radioactive wastes from spent reactor fuel elements. According to the AEC and a number of

sources which I consulted these wastes are no longer being dumped in the ocean.

David R. Inglis, Professor of Physics at the University of Massachusetts and a member of the editorial board of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists stated: "At present, such high-level wastes in this country are stored in about 200 large underground steel-and-concrete tanks, holding as much as a million gallons each. Most of these wastes came from weapons production not associated with electric power production."

Though this method is far better than insanely dumping such wastes, there are still dangers. Many radioactive materials have very long half-lives which means that even after a hundred years some would still be about one tenth as radio-active as now.

With the huge amounts now being stored and the likelihood of far greater amounts being stored in the future, especially as atomic generating plants continue to replace the older organic burning plants, the chances of accidents occurring are frightening.

So far, due to the stringent operating standards, the atomic power plants have had an excellent safety record. Accidents do seem remote but as has been pointed out above, they could happen (if the Northeast Power Failure of 1965 could happen anything could!) and with disastrous results.

There is no way to eliminate the danger altogether but more research is necessary before electric power companies allow many more nuclear powered plants to be constructed.

April 22 is Earth Day throughout the nation and LIFE is centering its week's

activities around this day. We want everyone to be aware of the danger to our environment being caused by man in general and each one of us in particular. Buttons proclaiming the fact that you care are now available and being sold by CIRUNA.

During the week of April 20-25 the environmental Teach-In will be covering a variety of topics ranging from population control to water pollution, from pesticides to cars and their effect on the environment.

There are still many things that you and I can do before and after the Teach-In to help clean up our own slum minds. LIFE is sponsoring a supermarket campaign to demand that returnable bottles should be available in all stores. Soft drinks are actually cheaper in returnable bottles than in "disposable" cans and of course there is not nearly as much wastage because the bottles are recycled.

Also please everyone make sure that you: 1) don't dump oil down your drains; 2) buy products that don't overdo it on the excess packaging (don't forget you're paying for the extra "luxury"); 3) support the fashion for imitation furs (furs look a lot better on animals than on people); 4) don't waste electricity (it's costing you and forcing nuclear power plants to be built before their time); 5) and remember that old slogan - "please, please don't be a litterbug, cause every litter bit hurts."

One more thing: for your transportation needs please stick to bicycles and buses because that's one more way to "THINK CLEAN!"

-Caroline Forell

From the people Grateful News and non-news

To the Editor:

I just wanted you to know that Miss Kieso's "No More Fun and Games" column is by far the most stimulating thing in your newspaper, and it has done my relationship with my wife a great deal of good. I suppose my problem was one of a lack of imagination, but somehow I had just never thought of things like giving my wife a black eye, or cutting her lips, or jumping on her belly.

Thanks to Miss Kieso's friendly tips, our love-life has been rejuvenated. We look forward to many more columns filled with interesting and helpful advice. Keep up the good work, Miss Kieso! Just sign me "Grateful."

Richard L. Harris, G 232 S. Summit

To the Editor:

NEGATIVE NEWS: In the past several weeks the news media have headlined items concerning drug use and abuse by high school students, inadequacies and mercenary motives of teachers, questions by legislators on activities of university faculty and administrators, the insensitivity of scientists and engineers to problems of society, radiation hazards, pollution of our environment, automobile accidents due to driver errors, future inadequacies of our present food sources and a general pessimistic view of science, society, and a revolting, protesting generation of turned-off youth.

It is quite evident that the news media revel in serving up this morose picture of impending doom without searching for rays of light filtering through their dismal cloud of depressing lamentations.

POSITIVE NON-NEWS. Evidenced by the lack of coverage (two small items in the middle of one newspaper) the meeting together of 150 highly motivated, intelligent high school science students, 50 science teachers, and more than 30 renowned university scientists and administrators to reason over moral responsibilities of science and future scientists to mankind and society is "not news."

At the recently completed Iowa Science, Engineering, and Humanities Symposium held at the University of Iowa, high school researchers from all over Iowa and Western Illinois presented original research they had performed on radiation effects, detergent pollution, possible new food sources, optical illusion effects on drivers, tumors, mutants, and computers.

The 150 student participants attended seminars, visited research laboratories, and discussed careers and needs of society for the seventies with university professors in their offices.

Dr. J. Stanley Marshall, who was appointed president of 17,000 student, Florida State University, during a campus crisis last year, set the tone at the opening session with a talk on pressures, changes and the future of science, society and education. University faculty and administrators gave freely of their time to interact with students and teachers in small and large group sessions on topics ranging from recent scientific breakthroughs to their immediate and future roles in man's endeavors and continued existence.

Perhaps the beautiful and biting comments at the last session by English Professor, Dr. John Huntley, on ritualistic gatherings and Mephistophelean payments for present actions point the way toward more effective methods for influencing change. Rather than using Army and industrial funds to bring young people, educators and researchers together in "non-news worthy" exercises for affecting needed change, the two alternatives of violent protest or police state censorship may be more widely heralded as the wave of the future.

It seems that only with marches and fire bombs against mace and police clubs can youth meet "wisdom" in a meaningful way.

Dr. Ronald D. Townsend Symposium Director

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.



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University P. Mei will New Asia university of ember.

Professor chairman o partment of tal Studies retirement a member since 1953.

Acting Begins

The first week long sponsored Community tonight in the tion Center

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Published ions, Inc. ter, Iowa C. Sundays, M and the da Entered as at the post under the March 2, 18 The Daily edited by stity of Iowa. the editorial are those of The Assoc to the exclu tion all local and dispatch Subscription Iowa City, \$ six months. All mail sub six months, \$3.50. Dial 337-411 night to rep nouncement Editorial off nications Ce Dial 337-411 your paper fort will be ror with the office hours day through Trustees, I ations, Inc. Pam Austin, Carol Ehrlic William J. Z lmy, Lane Political Sci David L. Sc of History,



Mrs. Margaret Kienast of Liberty Corner, N.J., reaches into an incubator to feed William Gordon Kienast, one of her month-old quintuplets, at New York's Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center. All five babies are doing fine. — AP Wirephoto

Quint Food

Denver Boot May Make Comeback

The boot may make a comeback.

The City Council will consider an ordinance next Tuesday which would make use of the "Denver Boot" legal.

The boot has been clamped onto a car of anyone who had accumulated more than \$25 in unpaid parking fines. With the boot in place, the car could not be moved until the fines were paid.

District Court Judge Harold Vietor ruled Feb. 25 that Iowa City police did not have the authority to use the boot. That ruling was upheld March 27 when Vietor overruled the city's motion for a new trial on the boot's legality. Vietor said at that time that the city's ordinance didn't authorize use of the device.

—Executive Council Reacts to Liddy's Fights—
Underground Papers Banned in Capitol

DES MOINES (AP) — The Iowa Executive Council Tuesday reacted to the recent underground newspaper dispute by banning all distribution of printed material and selling of merchandise in the Iowa Statehouse.

The action followed two physical encounters between Agriculture Sec. L. B. Liddy and two 20-year-old Des Moines men who distributed the newspaper

Chrysalis, which Liddy said was obscene.

The council, in a unanimous action, voted to allow only "items needed in the operation of state government" to be distributed in the Statehouse.

Not affected would be the Statehouse cafeteria, which is covered in a special law.

Gary Grace, the youth involved in a fist fight with Liddy

about two weeks ago, was not present at the council meeting, but Evan Evans, his companion, was there accompanied by several other youths.

None of the youths made any comment during the course of the orderly meeting.

Later, their attorney, Jim Piazzi of Iowa Civil Liberties Union, said he questioned whether the council action was

constitutional under first amendment guarantees of free speech and free press.

Piazzi added, however, that he had no immediate plans to challenge the council action. The youths declined comment on it.

The issue first arose early in the current legislative session when Liddy physically ejected Evans and Grace from the Statehouse.



Fires Hit Quake Area

Despite the rain, fires continued at quake-hit Gediz, Turkey, Tuesday with the homeless taking cover under tents in foreground dispatched to the area by the Turkish Red Cross. — AP Wirephoto

Mei Named College Head Of New Asia

University Prof. Emeritus Y. P. Mei will become president of New Asia College, Chinese University of Hong Kong, in September.

Professor Mei, who served as chairman of the University Department of Chinese and Oriental Studies from 1960 until his retirement last June, has been a member of the Iowa faculty since 1953.

Mei came to the United States to live on a permanent basis in 1949, on the eve of the Communist takeover in China. He had been in the United States prior to 1949 as a student, having received his B. A. degree at Oberlin College in 1924 and his doctoral degree from the University of Chicago in 1927. From 1928 to 1949 he was at Yenching University in Peking — serving as acting president from 1942 to 1946.

New Asia College began operation in three rented classrooms about 20 years ago. Launched by two refugee Chinese professors, the College has grown in enrollment to about a thousand students who now study in a dozen buildings. It is part of the University of Hong Kong.

Acting Workshop Begins Tonight

The first session of a nine week long acting workshop, sponsored by the Iowa City Community Theatre, begins tonight in the Iowa City Recreation Center, 220 S. Gilbert St.

The workshop is included in the spring session of the Kirkwood College Adult Education program in Iowa City.

It will emphasize the fundamentals of acting for beginners as well as continued development of acting technique and should include a variety of ages and talents, according to Mary Ellen Miller, workshop chairwoman.

Registration fee is \$1 for Iowa City Community Theatre members and \$5 for non-members. The group will be limited to 15 persons.

The Daily Iowan

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Yet Represent Very Small Percentage— More Blacks Being Elected

WASHINGTON (AP) — Blacks in increasing numbers are being elected to public office in the United States but in proportions still far below their percentages of the total population, a survey by two private organizations showed Tuesday.

The survey listed 1,469 black office holders — the largest number in the nation's history — but said the figure represents only three-tenths of one percent of the more than 500,000 elected officials in the country. Blacks make up about 11 per cent of the total population.

Blacks hold elected office in 41 of the 50 states, and are in positions ranging from U.S. senator to justice of the peace and school board member.

The survey, completed Feb. 1, was compiled by the Metropolitan Applied Research Center of Washington and New

York and the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta. Comparisons with the previous year's figures showed a gain of about 100.

However, it was noted that accurate comparisons with earlier years could not be made because records were not kept outside the South until recently.

But Vernon Jordan, who headed the Voter Education Project, said that as late as 1965, just after passage of the Voting Rights Act, the list of black officeholders in the South totaled just over 75.

The survey showed that of the 1,469 black office holders, 564, or 38 per cent, live in the South, mostly in small towns; while 62 per cent live in the North and West, mostly in cities.

According to the survey, there are 48 black mayors, 575 other

city officials, 362 school board members and 168 state legislators. Also, the survey listed 114 black judges and magistrates, most of them outside the South, and 99 other black law enforcement officials — constables, marshals and sheriffs — most of them in the South.

In Congress, there are nine blacks in the House and one senator, Edward Brooke (R-Mass.). No Southern state since reconstruction has sent a black to Congress.

Blacks hold state offices in 33 states. Missouri has the largest black delegation at the State House with two senators and 13 representatives. Ohio, with 13 black legislators, is the only state in which the percentage of Negroes in the legislature exceeds the percentage of Negroes in the total population.

Of the Southern states, Georgia has the largest number of black legislators with two state senators and 12 representatives. In three Southern states with more than two million blacks — Alabama, Arkansas and South Carolina — no Negro is a member of the state legislature. And in Mississippi, where more than 42 per cent of the population is black, only one serves in the legislature.

The nine states where the survey found no black elected officials on any level are Idaho, Maine, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah and Vermont.

Reporters Should Cooperate With Law, Says Mollenhoff

WASHINGTON (AP) — Clark Mollenhoff, a former Des Moines Register investigative reporter who now acts as a trouble shooter for President Nixon, said Tuesday reporters should cooperate with the Justice Department if asked for information.

"I think the Justice Department should be very restrained in efforts to subpoena reporters or their notes," Mollenhoff told reporters.

"However, it is absolutely essential that every newspaper reporter cooperate with law enforcement agencies," he said, whether the subject is the Black Panthers or the Mafia.

The only reason for refusing to show notes or reveal conversations, he said, is if the interview was conducted on a confidential basis.

Most times that isn't the case, he said.

Within one week in early February, the Justice Department subpoenaed reporters' notes and film from CBS, the New York Times, Life, Time and Newsweek magazines in connection with federal probes into the Black Panthers and the Weatherman faction of Students for a Democratic Society.

News executives strongly protested the broad subpoena actions.

"The threat of indiscriminate subpoenas endangers that confidential relationship between source and reporter and thus could seriously undermine the ability of the press to search out and report the news," said Hedley Donovan, editor in chief of Time, Inc.

"In some cases, indeed, we believe that law enforcement agencies have found it convenient to force the press to supply them with information that they should have obtained themselves," Donovan said.

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Law Prof Tells of 'Crimes Without Victims'

By PETER W. ROBERTS
EDITOR'S NOTE — This is the second part of a series on law in the late 20th century. Prof. Philip Mause of the University College of Law discusses the possible benefits of eliminating "crimes without victims" from the workloads of the nation's police forces.

The penalty for ignoring history is being condemned to repeat it, it is said, and in the mind of a University law professor American society is now serving a long term for willfully neglecting the record of its 1920s.

Prof. Philip Mause believes the prohibition era proved that legislation will not protect peo-

ple from themselves. He charges that the United States is making that mistake over again by trying to prohibit "crimes without victims" such as prostitution, gambling, drug use, drunkenness and private sexual practices between consenting adults.

"We're burdening the criminal law with too many objectives that cannot be achieved by the legal system," he said.

The attempt is failing in several ways, as he sees it. For one thing, the objectives are not being reached, since prostitution, gambling, drug use, drunkenness and sexual activity are obviously thriving in contemporary society. Law enforcement agencies

are being corrupted in the face of the impossible orders given to them by society, Mause said, and organized crime is making millions of tax-free dollars by providing "respectable" people with what they want and are willing to break the law for.

One result is the same public's loss of respect for the law enforcement agencies, he said. And in some cases, violent hostility results when officials "consciously or unconsciously" enforce laws more rigorously against poor people and ethnic groups who are not socially aware enough to hide their crimes, said Mause.

"I would rather live in a so-

ciety without gambling and narcotic use," he said. But the criminal law is apparently an unworkable tool for bringing such a society about, in his view.

"The proliferation of criminal statutes 'criminalizes the environment,'" said Mause, "and results in unbridled discretion in the hands of law enforcement officials. This amount of discretion is inimical to a liberal democracy, and, in addition leads to the existence, or at least the appearance, of discriminatory law enforcement."

He proposed legalization of some activities involving "crimes without victims,"

which in some cases might mean government licensing of such persons as prostitutes and gambling bookmakers.

Such an arrangement would give police departments fewer laws to enforce, and would restore some respect for officials whose "selective enforcement" in sensitive areas would stop, said Mause. In addition, justice would be hastened by unclogging many courts — although much legal machinery would still have to be maintained to deal with drunkenness as a civil, rather than criminal disorder, he said.

Organized crime would be crippled, said Mause. Also, society could increase its rev-

enues by taxing some activities now illegal, as long as the rates were not so high that illegal operations could again become profitable, the professor said.

Mause argues that too much attention has been given to criminal procedures such as arrests, trials and sentences, instead of to more substantive matters. He cited correction work as an example of society's relative indifference to one of the principal sources of serious criminals — those who kill, rape and assault — namely, the nation's jails and penitentiaries.

Another area of indifference is the failure of the public to

demand more research on ways to predict violent behavior in citizens, said Mause. Society makes assumptions about which of its citizens are likely to be "dangerous," but the assumptions have not been firmly established by research, he said.

Law enforcement is always a problem for a civilized society, but Mause believes the unhealthiest of situations accompanies attempted enforcement of a body of laws which many citizens are violating constantly.

(Next: Prof. Stephen Saxe describes the legal systems of the nine socialist countries of eastern Europe.)

— But Conventions Die Slowly —

Women's Rights Makes Mark in China

By BOB GREEN
(c) Dispatch News Service
EDITOR'S NOTE — The worldwide drive for women's rights has even made its mark in Communist China.

Here is an exclusive report on the "new Women" of China, written in connection with International Women's Day March 8. Bob Green is a graduate of Columbia University with a degree in Chinese studies. He is now with the National Broadcasting Company in Hong Kong.

HONG KONG — Last spring, Communist China's most powerful woman, Chiang Ching, wife of Mao Tse-tung, called for complete political equality for women in her country. The 1,571 delegates to the Chinese Communist Party's Ninth National Congress, including her

husband, heard Madame Chiang Ching express the hope that up to 50 per cent of government officials in China would soon be women.

Twenty years ago, when the Communists took over the government in China, the figure of 20 per cent now claimed would have seemed beyond reach. If Chiang Ching's hope is realized, the turnabout in the status of women in China will stand as one of the most remarkable social changes in history.

Experts report that the poor status of women was a reflection of the feudal system that lasted in China until the revolution in 1949. A small elite escaped the common condition, but 99 per cent of the women were considered to be, until 1949, just objects — beasts of burden,

as they had been since the fifth century.

Today, the struggle for female equality in China is by a matter-of-fact tone. International Women's Day on March 8, which once was an occasion for the Mao regime to recite the advances of women in China, now passes almost unnoticed. And the once several million-strong Women's Federation, dedicated to urging China's 350 million women to assert their new rights, disappeared in the purifying sweep of the Cultural Revolution.

The reason for the calm is simple: for the first time in China's long history, the regime is behind laws spelling out the terms of female equality. Until recent years, peasant women in the countryside were victims of a system colored by the Confucian belief in the overwhelming superiority and dominance of men. To have a son was the aim and ideal of every family; a daughter was considered a disaster. If not killed outright after birth, she was put to work at the earliest possible age, often six, and starved in time of famine so the food could go to the sons.

Many a poor farmer sold his six- or seven-year-old daughter as a child-bride to



Qualities of Cultural Revolution explained by Chinese women in Peking

another family for whom she worked for ten or fifteen years as a servant before being married off to one of the sons, often 10 to 15 years younger. Until 1945, young women of 20 or so could be seen in the countryside carrying babies on their back who were to be their future husbands.

Girls had no say in marriage. It was even considered wrong for her to see the man she was supposed to marry before marriage. After marriage, she was subject to the tyranny of her husband's family, especially her mother-in-law, who now avenged all the ills she had suffered while young by oppressing her daughter-in-law.

Divorce was all but impossible. A widow was not allowed to remarry; if she killed herself, it was regarded a virtuous act. Education for girls was out as was any other activity outside the home, except work in the fields. The proverb, "Hens don't crow so a woman is not considered a human being," was then undisputed.

Pressure now from the family in marriage matters is countered by the encouragement a girl receives in school, at work and from the State-controlled media to marry on the basis of mutual consent and love. Among important provisions of the Marriage Law are those prohibiting bigamy, concubinage, child betrothal and interference with remarriage of widows.

The Constitution establishes the equal status of women in the home, and their right to free choice of occupation and participation in work and social activities. The Marriage Law dwells at length on conditions under which divorces may be obtained and provides for maintenance after divorce.

Despite the wishes of the State, however, conventions die slowly. Even after 20 years, the new era for women is still far off. Until 1956, the Women's Federation was called upon to investigate cases of women stoned to death for daring to remarry, and cases involving child marriage, forced marriage and arranged marriage. The occasional references to the need to combat "feudal ideology," old customs and old practices one sees in the Chinese press today indicates these practices still continue to a certain extent.

While love is to be the basis of marriage, love of country stands above love between man and woman, mother and child. Women are encouraged to wait for marriage until their mid or late twenties so they can devote their youthful energy to work and political activity. The late marriage policy works both to lower the birth rate by shortening the reproductive span and to increase the size of the full-time labor force.

In the drive for equal jobs with equal pay, women have made significant gains in some fields. Some sources claim that about half of all doctors, 80 per cent of all primary school teachers, and 25 per cent of all engineers are women. High percentages of women are also reported in the textile industry (over 60 per cent) and in light industry in general. About half the people working on farms are also said to be women.

Much publicity has gone to women employed in jobs once considered specifically male callings. It's not unusual to read in the Chinese press of women who drive trains and supervise construction, or of women bridge builders, welders, oil drillers, riverboat pilots, parachutists, airplane pilots, geologists, industrial managers and technicians.

Just as the baggy trousers now hide the willowy figures of Chinese women seen on old porcelain plates and paintings, a barrage of statistics and propaganda jargon obscures the human dimension of the struggle. Yet a dilemma undeniably exists among women being asked to redirect their individualistic love for husband and family to revolutionary love of socialism.

Emancipation has indeed had enormous appeal for Chinese women, giving them opportunities they never before had. In the words of a writer describing the phenomenon in a Chinese publication 10 years ago, "They say they are as happy as if they had grown wings and could fly."

But what is the price for their wings? In a traditionally family-oriented society like China, it would seem the implementation of Frederick Engels' premise that "the upbringing of children is a social enterprise" would be among the most difficult of adjustments for women.

Hein Mauled

Iowa City Fireman Robert L. Hein, who was injured in an explosion at Mercy Hospital April 1, 1969, was transferred Monday from Mercy to Yunker Rehabilitation Center in Des Moines. Hein has been hospitalized with severe head injuries since the explosion. The Des Moines center is said to be proficient in treating such injuries.

Hein's attending physician, Dr. Victor Edwards, who made the transfer, said the transfer did not mean there had been any change in Hein's condition.

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By CAROL AP BUS NEW YORK
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RADIO Herklyland R meet at 8 p.m. meeting rooms First National lam.

Robert Townsend: 'Up the Organization'

—Unorthodox Business Views Worked for Avis—

By CAROLE MARTIN
AP Business Writer

NEW YORK (AP) — Robert Townsend shocked Hertz Corp. by moving Avis Rent-A-Car from nowhere to No. 2 in three years.

He shocked management by telling companies to fire their presidents after five or six years and eliminate their public relations and personnel offices.

Harvard business grads? Don't hire them, he said.

And there's more from Townsend, dispenser of unorthodox corporate advice in his new book, "Up the Organization."

He said in an interview that:

- Unions are "a bloody nuisance."
- Most company bureaucracies waste talent.
- Frequent staff meetings are a bad idea.
- No job that pays more than \$150 a week should have a job description.

Big, blond, blunt and 49, Townsend also has more advice for young dissenters bent on changing the system.

"If there's one thing the establishment is prepared to deal with it's violence, yet these kids talk about violent

revolution. Bombs. It won't work," he said.

"That's like a man wearing a 20-inch armor plate vest and you persist in hitting him in the chest. What you have to do is go around back — there's nothing but lard back there. It's tremendous fun subverting hierarchies from the side or rear instead of frontal confrontation."

Townsend pointed to consumer advocate Ralph Nader as an example of a revolutionary who uses the correct approach.

"Nader (Ralph Nader) is on the right track," he said. "I don't know how long he'll

last. Every day he does is a plus for the country."

Townsend said the military-industrial complex should be Public Enemy No. 1 for the nation.

Why? As Townsend sees it: "They control \$80 billion, which is the answer to any problem we have in this country: race, poverty, pollution — any problem you can name. The solution is wresting that \$80 billion from them because as long as they have it we're going to be at war. They have to use the hardware. The hardware is their justification for being important."

Unorthodox remarks from the one-time director of Dun & Bradstreet and an ex-senior vice president of American Express?

At Avis, where he was chief executive officer for three years before it was sold to International Telephone & Telegraph in 1965, Townsend refused to have his own secretary. He also insisted in his role as Avis stockholder that as president he be paid \$36,000 instead of the \$50,000 he was offered.

Townsend is also against company cars and country club memberships for executives,

house organs and nepotism.

Although he thinks labor unions are "a bloody nuisance," he advises companies to have them to deal with them openly and honestly. His disdain for unionism comes from a belief that "the labor movement is now a conservative bureaucracy that resists the creative change of a good manager."

Townsend currently runs the Congressional Monitor, a daily record of the status of bills and congressional hearings. The publication, he said, has 200 subscribers and costs \$285 a year.

Two Cornell Plays Depict Isolation

About half the plays done by Cornell College are done in the Underworld, an open area under the main stage where student directors can use imagination in designing both setting and seating arrangements. Meeting the challenge of a low ceiling and limited area has resulted in several unique and interesting solutions this year.

The current production, Ionesco's "The Chairs," requires an imaginary audience which, in the play, listens to a plan for world salvation created by a grounds keeper. How is the problem of limited area balanced against the need for a feeling of a great number of chairs?

The solution is to move the play upstairs, seating the audience on the stage, and using the seats of the auditorium as the setting. As the action becomes more and more frantic during the play, an old woman runs through the rows pushing down the seats for people to sit in.

As a solution to the problem, the concept is excellent; yet the production still has problems, one of which is unique to the setting.

Because the rear doors to the auditorium stand open for most of the play, occasionally people would enter the building, mostly to look around and leave. But sometimes the timing was hilarious, and broke up the play, as people stood just outside the doors looking in until they realized that people were watching them!

The big problem of the play was that it dragged in the center, slowing perceptibly then speeding up again, when

it should have maintained pace. The play ran an hour and 40 minutes and probably could and should have run under an hour and a half. The acting and the general direction of the play were good, and the play is a nice one from the theater of the absurd.

After the intermission, the audience went into the Underworld, for the second play of the evening, "Krapp's Last Tape," by Samuel Beckett. The play is a solo production which was directed in the slow, but well paced, manner that I liked in Cornell's production of "Tiny Alice" last December.

The play revolves about Krapp, an old man listening to tapes he has recorded on his birthday each year. It becomes apparent that every year has been about the same, the man never liked any of them, and the desolation Beckett portrayed as external in "Waiting for Godot" exists internally for Krapp. The play was well acted and interestingly done with only a desk lamp to light the dingy mattress on the floor — the man's whole world.

Cornell has always done a fine job of getting people off stage when the play or scene is finished. "Krapp's Last Tape" ends with the man dying. Rather than having him slip off in the dark, very effective use is made of a line and the old man from the first play comes to remove him, as it were, after death.

Curtain is 8:15 p.m.; Friday and Saturday the last two nights.

— Mike Firth

Rising School Costs Bill Passes House

See Related Story Below

DES MOINES (AP) — A bill to put brakes on rapidly rising school costs passed the Iowa House 89-21 Tuesday as an answer to the rising clamor to hold the line on local property taxes.

The measure limits the overall increase in school budgets this year over last year to 6.1 per cent and claps a lid on fut-

ure budget increases if the local district is to qualify for all of its state school aid.

It also provides for using a calendar year instead of a July-1-June 30 fiscal year basis for computing and paying state aid and adopts a simplified formula for computing such aids.

The bill started off in the Senate last year as a simple

one to require local school boards within each county school system to hold joint budget hearings.

The House Schools Committee, however, seized upon it as the vehicle for curbing what many members consider excessive increases in school spending. The much amended bill now returns to the Senate.

Rep. Joan Lipsky (R-Cedar Rapids) challenged the 6.1

per cent limitation on the rise in school budgets this year over last year.

She said school district budgets already have been set for this year and teacher contracts already have been signed.

She said the state previously had notified the school districts that their allowable budget growth would be somewhere around eight per cent this year and it would work a hardship

on schools to require them to cut back now.

But Rep. Richard Radl (D-Lisbon) while agreeing that contracts which have been signed would have to be honored, said savings could be made in non-salary areas of the budget and said, "I see no great difficulty in holding the overall budget to a 6.1 per cent increase."

Rep. Charles Grassley (R-

New Hartford) said what the bill does is to refute "the old argument that all we have to do to improve education is spend more money."

Rep. William Huff (R-Urbandale) successfully sponsored an amendment to serve notice that the state in the future is going to participate in local school costs only up to the state average expenditure per pupil — currently about \$717 a year.

300 Iowa Farmers Protest High Taxes

DES MOINES (AP) — A "no show" demonstration was staged in the Iowa Statehouse Tuesday by some 300 Iowa farmers and landowners disgruntled by what they term excessive property taxes.

A spokesman for the group, Dr. J. B. Winkel, said the farmers "planned no show whatsoever. We just wanted to let the legislators know we need a change."

Tuesday's action climaxed a number of demands for action by landowners across the state, many of whom have met several times and decided to dramatize their needs by withholding payment of their property taxes.

Winkel said the action was "in no way a revolt." Most of the farmers who milled around the Rotunda during the day were simply trying to convince their representatives in the legislature of the necessity of equalizing property taxes, the retired Alcona veterinarian said.

The farmers also met at a downtown hotel where they decided to form a statewide organization to aid in alleviating the situation.

Winkel said about 80 per cent of the men at the meeting indicated they would withhold property tax payments to drive the point home.

He said the farmers, who pay more than 44 per cent of Iowa's property taxes, are "trying to help the suffering part of humanity," which he

described as "that portion of our society paying the big end of public expenses and getting the short end of the income."

Arts, Crafts Applications Due Today

Sales booth applications for a booth in the local Seventh Annual Arts and Crafts Fair to be Sunday, April 26, are due today.

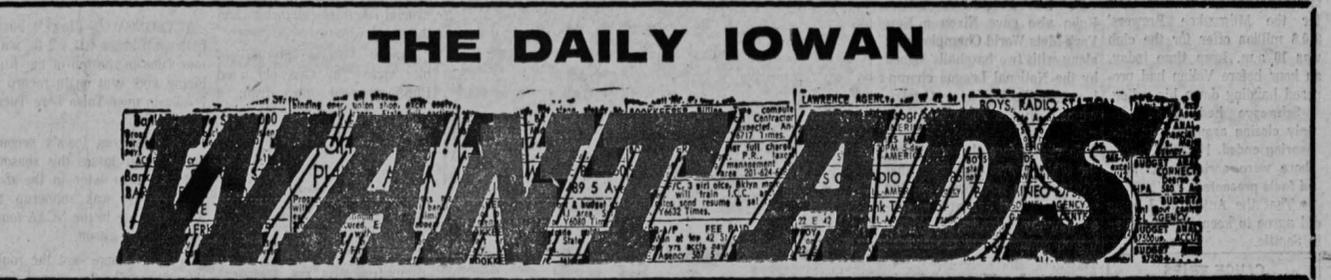
Participants are also required to register by April 10 by writing to Mrs. Ermal Loghry, fair co-ordinator, 410 Hutchinson Ave., or by picking up an application at the Recreation Center, 220 S. Gilbert St.

The fair will be from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. Sunday, April 26, at the Iowa City Recreation Center.

"To qualify for acceptance," Mrs. Loghry said, "work must be original in concept and hand-crafted in accordance with good standards of workmanship. We do not accept anything made from a pattern, instructions or numbered schemes not devised by the maker. It is essential that the idea for a piece originated in the mind of the maker."

Craftsmen and artists may enter their work for exhibit only, or for both exhibit and sale or select some of their pieces for exhibit only and place the remaining pieces on sale.

Participants may consign their work or operate private sales booths, according to Mrs. Loghry.



RADIO CLUB

Herkyland Radio Club will meet at 8 p.m. Thursday in the meeting rooms of the Towncrest First National Bank, 1117 William.

WANTED

ARTISTS, craftsmen, sculptors, Call 351-1492, 645-2301; works wanted for gallery opening. 4-21

ROOMS FOR RENT

FOR RENT to men over 21: very large room, sleeping and living, showers, telephone, off street parking, linen, full cooking facilities. Call after 5, or Saturday and Sunday. 338-1858. 4-27fn

ROOM for girls — community kitchen, community lounge, washer and dryer facilities. Dial 337-3624. 4-20

MALE — roommate wanted, 338-8391 afternoons. 4-10

MEN — 1/2 double with kitchen. Phone 337-3652. 4-6

SUMMER rates — rent now for summer, cottages, also rooms with cooking privileges. 20% discount. Black's Gaslight Village. 4-6

MEN — 1/2 double with kitchen. Phone 337-3652. 4-24fn

GRADUATE man — near Fieldhouse — no smoking or litters. Available, Feb. 1. 338-4747 between 6-10 p.m. 2-20TFN

APARTMENTS FOR RENT

AVAILABLE now choice furnished 1 bedroom. Lantern Park. 876. 683-2402. 5-1

UNFURNISHED two bedroom apartment. \$135 plus utilities. Available now. 2081 9th Street, Coralville. 351-3546. 4-30

YOUNG MAN to share part of duplex. Bob, 337-9693, 351-7216. 4-4

THREE ROOM furnished apartment \$125. Downtown. Inquire 302 S. Dubuque. 4-25

ONE BEDROOM unfurnished apartment. Close to University Hospital. 338-3677 or 337-7913. 4-2

SUBLEASE June through August — 2 bedroom furnished apartment. Seville. 338-7472. 4-25

GIRL, share modern 2 bedroom apartment, West side. 337-7378 evenings. 4-4

AVAILABLE June 1 — furnished or unfurnished, 1 bedroom. \$105.00 up. 351-4083, 338-5363. 4-24

JUNE 1st — airconditioned, furnished 1 bedroom. Colonial Manor. 351-7284, 338-5363. 4-24

WANTED — female, share furnished, modern apartment, walking distance, summer. Parking. \$65.00 month includes utilities. 337-4727. 4-21

NOW renting for June and September. 1 and 2 bedroom furnished, and unfurnished, Edon Apartments. 337-7668. 4-18fn

FURNISHED 1 bedroom basement apartment in Coralville. 351-2336 or 337-5726. 4-1

WESTHAMPTON Village Townhouses and apartments, 960 21st Ave., Coralville. 337-5287. 4-12fn

SUBLET — attractively furnished efficiency for 1 or couple. Air-conditioned. May through August. 351-3342 after 5. 4-14

SUBLEASE efficiency, furnished, \$65.00 months June through August. 351-2390. 4-11

AVAILABLE April 1 — 2 bedroom apartment. Also 3 room apartment, furnished. Black's Gaslight Village, 422 Brown. 4-11fn

SUBLEASE — modern, furnished 1 bedroom, airconditioned, off street parking, close in, bus line. 338-5030. 4-6

WESTHAMPTON VILLAGE Townhouses and apartments, 960 21st Avenue, Coralville. Dial 337-5287. 3-11TFN

When You Rent... Demand Water Comfort-Softened by CULLIGAN. Have your landlord call 337-3773 for information about Culligan's Low water softening rates. He'll appreciate the advice. 4-11fn

CULLIGAN WATER CONDITIONING 300 South Gilbert

CHILD CARE

THE MELROSE Day Care Center has a couple of immediate openings. We are also taking applications for this summer and coming fall. 338-1805. 4-9

FOUR and five year olds need wood sitters in their home. Must have transportation. Very light housework. References. Call after 5. 338-9820. 4-9

APPROVED ROOMS

MALE graduate — double room, airconditioning, T.V. kitchen privileges, parking. 315 E. Davenport. 338-4236. 4-17

FOR SUMMER and fall — airconditioned rooms for 5 girls, also double rooms. TV room, cooking privileges. 337-2958. 4-6C

MOBILE HOMES

COTTAGE like Shult 8x40 — carpeted, airconditioned, storage shed, fenced yard, good condition. 338-7151. 4-7

1961 RICHARDSON 10 x 50 — furnished, carpeted, central air, fenced in yard. Excellent condition. 338-4273 after 5. 4-30

10 x 45 SKYLINE, 1962, furnished, air cond, extra storage bldg. June occupancy. 351-7262. 4-30

HOMETTE '67, 12 x 60, 2 bedroom, mid-kitchen, washer, dryer, 24K BTU air conditioning. New 30 gallon gas water heater. 8 x 10 lawn building. 626-2880, evenings. 5-1

10 x 45 VICTOR, excellent condition, affordable, fully furnished. Bon Aire. 338-4701. 4-25fn

SALE OR RENT 8x43 air conditioning, carpeting, nice lot. Perfect condition. June possession. 338-4791. 4-18

1963 New Moon 10' x 60', 3 bedroom, appliances, storage shed. 351-5450 daytime, evenings 351-2678. 4-18

1965 - 12 x 60 Vindale. Furnished 3 bedroom. Central air, heating. Plus extras. 351-2654 evenings. 4-12

10 x 50 SKYLINE, custom, carpeted, paneled, and furnished. Study with built-in shelves. Homey and practical. 351-7560. 4-12

8' x 45' with 8 x 8 annex, air conditioned. Must be seen to be appreciated. \$1900.00. 351-4929. 4-5

8 x 36 1957 NEW MOON; with annex, air-conditioning, carpeting. Price to sell immediately. 351-3878 after 5. 4-6

SALE OR RENT 1965 10x44 Homette. Carpeting. 337-5285 or 351-4791. 3-12TFN

MISC. FOR SALE

GIBSON Airconditioner, 6000 BTU, used one summer; \$100 or offer. 351-7152. 4-14

ROYAL portable typewriter. Excellent condition. \$60.00 or offer. 338-1035. 4-17

STEREO CRAIG tape recorder. Model No. 2403. Panasonic 4-track portable. 338-1035. 4-10fn

AMPEX model 2150, A-1 shape, \$300. 351-7311 after 8 p.m. 3-27fn

FORMICA table, 2 cuar; large refrigerator-freezer. Phone 338-2518. 2-30fn

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Romantic contemporary vacation house for rent on the "Eastern Shore" of Chesapeake Bay. 35 shorefront acres in beautiful farm country near Chestertown, Maryland. Excellent boating, water skiing, fishing, crabbing. Room for two families. Easy drive to Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia. Write D1, Box 337.

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BOARD and room plus good salary in exchange for small duties and companionship for elderly gentleman beginning May 15. Write Box 336 — Daily Iowan. 4-7

NEEDED, ladies, full time or part-time work hours to suit you, near your home. Free training in your home. 338-5455. 3-17AR

HOUSE FOR SALE

A YOUNG ONE — 2 year old, 3 bedroom ranch, family room, fireplace, double garage. Available in June. New, New, New — several homes available. Close to University and Hospitals. 3 bedroom ranches, professionally decorated, excellent, quiet location on Normandy Drive. Call Park Fair Inc. 338-9201. 4-28AR

BY OWNER cozy, 3 bedrooms on nice lot. Can assume 5 3/4% loan. 337-3463. 4-18

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FOR SALE — Farm hunting and watch dogs. Phone 338-8706. 4-20

PROFESSIONAL all breed grooming. AT stud; best toy poodles in town. Reasonable. Carrie Ann Kennels. 351-3341. 4-17

BASSETT pups — tri-color AKC. 3 1/2 months old. 629-4294. 4-1

BEAUTIFUL AKC German Shepherd 18 mos. Make offer 337-9764 evenings. 4-18

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OLDS CORNET with case. Good shape! \$50.00. Call 351-8769 afternoons and evenings. 4-1fn

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KING TROMBONE with F ATTACHMENT — very fine condition, bought 1968 and used only one summer. Lacquer finish. Case and stand, included. Originally bought for \$300.00 — will sell for reasonable offer.

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KING SOUSAPHONE, silver finish — has new soldering, new corks and felts — good playing condition — best offer.

Call 338-0251 after 5 p.m.

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ARTISTS, craftsmen, sculptors, Call 351-1492, 645-2301; works wanted for gallery opening. 4-21

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FREE DRAFT COUNSELING H.A.D.I.C. 212 Day Building Monday 1:30-3:30 p.m. & 7-9 p.m. Wednesday 1:30-3:30 p.m. & 7-9 p.m. Sunday 1:30-3:30 p.m. Phone 337-9237

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LOST — "Walter" a gray fluffy small cat — child's pet — vicinity Dubuque and Prentiss, Saturday. Please call 331-5000. 4-1

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MOTORCYCLE Insurance — Hansen Insurance Agency, 109 S. Clinton. 387-2123. 4-21AR

WASHINGS and ironings wanted. Pick up and delivery. 351-4439 after 6:00 p.m. 4-25

AUTO Insurance, Grinnell Mutual young men testing program. West Agency, 404 Highland Court. Office 351-2439; home 337-3483. 4-4

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WUNDER-SPA massage, steam bath, exercise and manicures. Red's World Barber Shop. 338-9336. 4-4fn

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IRONINGS — student boys and girls. 1016 Rochester. Call 337-2824. 2-17AR

HUMPTY DUMPTY Nursery School offers a pre-school program for day care children at competitive rates, 615 S. Capitol Street. Dial 337-3842. 3-17RC

Iowans telephone PORTER'S CAMERA FREE! Dial 1-800-772-7070. Or, ask the Operator for assistance in placing this FREE CALL.

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Have you thought about an engagement ring but thought you couldn't afford it? Be of good cheer — our prices start below \$50. (Terms.) We also carry KEEPSAKE DIAMONDS. See graduate Gemologist, Joe Weyer at WAYNER'S, of course.

CLIP this ad. SCOTCH tape it to a piece of paper. PRINT your name, address, and ZIP on the paper. SEND the paper to PORTER'S CAMERA STORE — 2208 College Street — Cedar Falls, Iowa — We will send you a FREE, postpaid copy of our brand new 48-Page Newspaper-Size Illustrated Photographic DISCOUNT Catalog. (Iowa City)

WAITE - THOMPSON

Transfer and Storage Co. 1221 Highland Ct. 338-5404 LOCAL — LONG DISTANCE MOVING Agents for NORTH AMERICAN VAN LINES Call for Free Estimate

Federal Official OK's Milwaukee Switch—Pilots' Move Allowed

SEATTLE (AP) — A federal bankruptcy referee cleared the way Tuesday night for the sale of the Seattle Pilots of the American league to a Milwaukee group.

The ruling by Sidney C. Volinn cleared the way for the sale this morning and the awarding of a franchise so the Milwaukee Brewers can open the season next Tuesday.

Volinn told a packed court room, "I am constrained to find a bid and conclude" that Pacific Northwestern Sports, Inc., accept a \$10.8 million offer of the Milwaukee Brewers Baseball Club, Inc.

Volinn appointed a receiver and said proceeds of the sale were to be dispersed "only on the order of this court."

Sidney C. Volinn, the referee, set the time Tuesday night after his proposal to issue the ruling by 9 a.m. today drew strenuous objections from attorneys representing the Pilots, Milwaukee Brewers and the Bank of California.

Volinn had noted that there had been a tremendous amount of factual evidence presented during the two-day hearing in his court, and because of the importance of the decision he wanted time to consider it.

But Orlo Kellogg, representing the Bank of California, stressed that the closing time for the Milwaukee Brewers' \$10.8 million offer for the club was 10 a.m. Iowa time today, an hour before Volinn had proposed handing down his ruling.

Scheppe had made the only closing argument as the hearing ended. He told Volinn there were certain undisputed facts presented:

• That the American League did agree to keep the franchise in Seattle.

• That it has the capacity to do so.

• And that it now has no intention of retaining the franchise here.

He said the league's statement in Chicago Feb. 11 that it would keep the team in Seattle for at least the 1970 season was sincere. But he said they found someone a few weeks later who would take the financially troubled team off their hands, and they jumped at the offer.

Volinn decided on a petition

Agnew To Throw Out 1st Baseball

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon received his season passes from the National and American Leagues Tuesday, but baseball's top brass was told that Nixon will not throw out the first ball in next week's opener. Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, instead, will fill in for Nixon.

Commissioner Bowie Kuhn, along with American League President Joe Cronin and National League President Club Feeney made the annual trip to the White House to present the passes. Robert E. Short, owner of the Washington Senators, also was present for the annual ceremony.

In the President's office, Kuhn also gave Nixon a New York Mets World Champion ring along with two baseballs signed by the National League champions and the Baltimore Orioles, winners in the American League.

Shortly before the ceremony, the White House announced that Nixon would not throw out the traditional first ball at the opener Monday between the Washington Senators and the Detroit Tigers.

Gerald L. Warren, deputy White House press secretary, said a schedule conflict would prevent Nixon from attending the opener. He attended last season's curtain raiser.

filed by Pacific Northwest Sports, Inc., owner of the year-old Pilots, asking the court to approve sale of the club to Milwaukee for \$10.8 million so creditors could be paid. Debts of \$8.13 million were listed.

M. M. Sayre of Cleveland, one of the league's attorneys, on the witness stand earlier, said the league "can't take the position seriously" that its constitution supersedes "an act of Congress." He explained he referred to the Bankruptcy Act, and said that by filing the petition the Pilots turned all their assets, including the franchise, over to bankruptcy court.



All He Got Was Air—

Willis Reed, left, of the New York Knickerbockers and Wes Unseld of the Baltimore Bullets battled for many rebounds in Tuesday night's NBA playoff game in Baltimore. But all the 6-11 Reed got this time was a handful of air as Unseld grabbed the basketball.

— AP Wirephoto

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DI Sports

Tennis Team Gains Split In 2 Meets

TUSCON, Ariz. — The Iowa tennis team split two meets here Tuesday.

The Hawkeyes nipped Arizona State 5 - 4 before losing to nationally ranked Arizona 8 - 1. The split gave the Hawks, who bombed Grand Canyon College 9 - 0 Friday, a 2 - 1 record for the season.

Against Arizona State freshman Rod Kubat, playing in the No. 2 spot, won his singles match as did junior Steve Houghton and sophomore Rob Griswold for Iowa.

Kubat then combined with another freshman Ian Phillips and Houghton combined with senior Steve Ehlers to give Iowa crucial doubles victories and the meet win.

Against Arizona only a doubles victory by Griswold and Phillips saved Iowa from a whitewash.

Iowa has a meet scheduled against Mesa College here today.

Iowa 5, Arizona State 4

Nordstrum (AS) def. Esser 6-2, 6-2; Kubat (I) def. Wilkinson 6-3, 6-2; Houghton (I) def. Butler 3-6, 6-4, 6-2; Violet (AS) def. Ehlers 6-3, 4-6, 5-1.

Nordstrum-Alvin def. Esser-Sandvig 6-0, 6-3, 6-4; Houghton-Ehlers def. Wilkinson-Butler 6-4, 7-5; Kubat-Phillips def. Violet-Kimball 6-0, 6-3.

Arizona 8, Iowa 1

Palmer (A) def. Esser 6-1, 6-1; Guyon (A) def. Kubat 6-4, 6-4; Ewert (A) def. Sandvig 3-6, 6-0, 6-2; Logan (A) def. Houghton 6-2, 6-0; Hardy (A) def. Ehlers 6-3, 6-3; Pinerio (A) def. Griswold 6-0, 6-1.

Pinerio-Logan def. Esser-Sandvig 6-2, 6-1; Hardy-Hoshaw def. Houghton-Ehlers 3-6, 6-4; Griswold-Phillips def. Portolozzo-Mehl 4-6, 6-3, 8-6.

DI Scoreboard

NBA PLAYOFFS

Baltimore 102, New York 92 (best-of-seven Eastern Division semifinals tied 2 - 2).

Atlanta 106, Chicago 101 (Atlanta leads best-of-seven Western Division semifinals 3-0).

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

Loras 4 - 8, Wartburg 1 - 5
Simpson 2 - 3, Drake 1 - 4

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AMERICAN BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

Denver 145, Los Angeles 119
Dallas 145, Indiana 119

Iowa in 7th Place In All-Sports Race

by Tim Simmons

The battle for the Big 10's all-sports trophy for 1969-70 enters the final stages of competition with Michigan leading the pack.

The Wolverines, who have won the last two trophies and seven of the last nine, have a 3.21 average for seven sports with Michigan State (4.33) and Ohio State (4.38) a distant second and third.

Minnesota (4.44) and Wisconsin (4.61) complete the first division followed by Illinois (5.31), Iowa (5.50), Indiana (5.81), Purdue (6.17) and Northwestern (7.2).

Team standings are figured on the basis of the final standings in the various sports in which the league competition is held. One point is awarded for a first-place finish, two for a second, three for a third, and so on. Each school's total in all sports is then added up and divided by the number of sports in which the school participated. Low average wins.

Michigan won the gymnastics

crown and upset Ohio State in the final game of the season to gain a share of the football title and has finished in the second division only once.

Michigan State, which finished second in the all-sports race last year, has won one championship wrestling and placed in the first five in seven of nine sports.

Minnesota has duplicated Michigan's feat of two titles with championships in cross country and hockey.

Ohio State (fencing), Wisconsin (indoor track), Iowa (basketball) and Indiana (swimming) have also claimed outright team titles.

In addition to the No. 1

SCHOOL	FB	CC	BB	WIT	G	S	H	F	Spts	Pts.	Avg.
Michigan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	22.3	3.21
Michigan State	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	39.6	4.33
Ohio State	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	35.0	4.38
Minnesota	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	40.0	4.44
Wisconsin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	41.5	4.61
Illinois	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	42.5	5.31
IOWA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	38.5	5.50
Indiana	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	46.5	5.81
Purdue	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	37.0	6.17
Northwestern	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	44.5	7.2

(Key: FB — football; CC — cross country; BB — basketball; W — wrestling; IT — indoor track; G — gymnastics; S — swimming; H — hockey; F — fencing; Spts — sports; Pts. — points; Avg. — average.)

Hawk Baseball Team Tops Tulsa 7-5; Tschopp Winner

TUCSON, Ariz. — Iowa's baseball team broke a 2 - 2 tie with four runs in the top of the fifth inning and went on to record a 7 - 5 win over Tulsa here Tuesday.

The win was Iowa's second against four losses this season. Tulsa, beaten later in the day by Arizona, was runnerup to Arizona State in the NCAA tournament last season.

Mark Tschopp went the route this season for the second time for Iowa and gave up seven hits. He struck out three and walked three in bringing his record to 1 - 1.

Iowa struck for two runs in the top of the second inning.

Jim Cox and Jim Sundberg blasted back - to - back triples, and Ray Smith singled in the second run.

Tulsa countered with two runs in the bottom of the fourth, but Iowa bounced back with its big fifth inning. Cox had the inning's big hit — a two - run double, and the Hawks were aided by two Tulsa errors, a passed ball and three walks given up by Tulsa pitchers.

Iowa added a single run in the seventh on Gary Breshers' single and Jerry Bruchas' double. Bruchas also had a single in the game.

All - America third baseman Les Rogers hit a two - run homer in a three - run Tulsa sixth inning.

The Hawks have a game scheduled against Arizona here today and will play five games against the Wildcats in the next four days. In three meetings Iowa has managed one victory against nationally - ranked Arizona.

Arizona Golfers Top Iowa Again

TUCSON, Ariz. — Iowa's golf team dropped its second straight dual meet to Arizona at the Tucson National golf course Tuesday 20-10.

The meet was played in the wind and rain.

Two Arizona golfers — Cyril Shetterlow and Don Polley — were medalists with 74's.

Topping the Iowa golfers were Brad Schuchat and Bob Mulert, both with 79's. Other Iowa scores were: Chris Larsen 80, Joe Heinz 82, Jim Carney 86 and Tom Lightner 91.

The Hawks have another meet scheduled against Arizona here today.

Schayes To Coach Buffalo's NBA Team

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP) — Dolph Schayes, who made every National Basketball Association playoff in his 18 years as a player or coach, became coach Tuesday of the new Buffalo NBA team.

Schayes, 41, supervisor of the league's game officials since 1966, was appointed by the team's president, Carl Scheer, who until recently had been the NBA's assistant commissioner.

Eddie Donovan, who resigned as general manager of the New York Knicks to take a similar position with Buffalo, told a news conference that Schayes was "our first choice to guide the team."

Scheer said that Donovan and

Schayes gives Buffalo as strong a combination of top personnel in the front office as any team in the NBA.

Schayes was a star center at New York University before beginning his pro career with the old Syracuse Nationals in 1948. He played 15 years with Syracuse before the club moved to Philadelphia for the 1963 - 64 season.

He became player - coach of the team, renamed the 76ers that season and served as coach for the following two years until he was fired. He then took over the NBA executive post.

His 76ers won the Eastern Division championship in the 1965-66 season.

Giants Send Jim Ray Hart To Farm Club at Phoenix

PALM SPRINGS, Calif. (AP) — Jim Ray Hart, once one of the National League's most feared home run hitters, was sent to the minors Tuesday.

For five seasons, between 1964 and 1968, the San Francisco Giants' outfielder was one of the top sluggers in baseball.

He averaged nearly 30 home runs a season in those five years and he still carries a .282 lifetime batting average. But last year, troubled by a shoulder injury, Hart's production fell off to just three home runs and a .254 average in only 95 games.

Now, after an unproductive spring, Giants' Manager Clyde King sent Hart to San Francisco's Triple-A farm club in Phoenix.

King announced his decision early Tuesday after the Giants had returned from their exhibition trip in Japan. After landing in San Francisco, the Giants flew here where they took Tuesday off before facing the California Angels Wednesday.

"Jim Ray has not come around as we thought he would," King said. "He's throwing better, but his hitting has still not come around to the point where he's the old Jim Ray Hart."

The decision to send Hart down may have been made somewhat easier by the fine spring showing of Ken Henderson, who will be in left field for the Giants when they open the National League season in San Francisco next Tuesday against Houston.

SUGAR BOWL RECORD

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — A record \$688,792.96 has been paid to the two teams — Arkansas and Mississippi — which played in the Sugar Bowl football classic here Jan. 1.

A. B. Nicholas Jr., Sugar Bowl president, said in an announcement Tuesday that each school received \$349,396.48.

Ole Miss and Arkansas will share part of their Sugar Bowl payment with their conferences, the Southeastern and Southwest.



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