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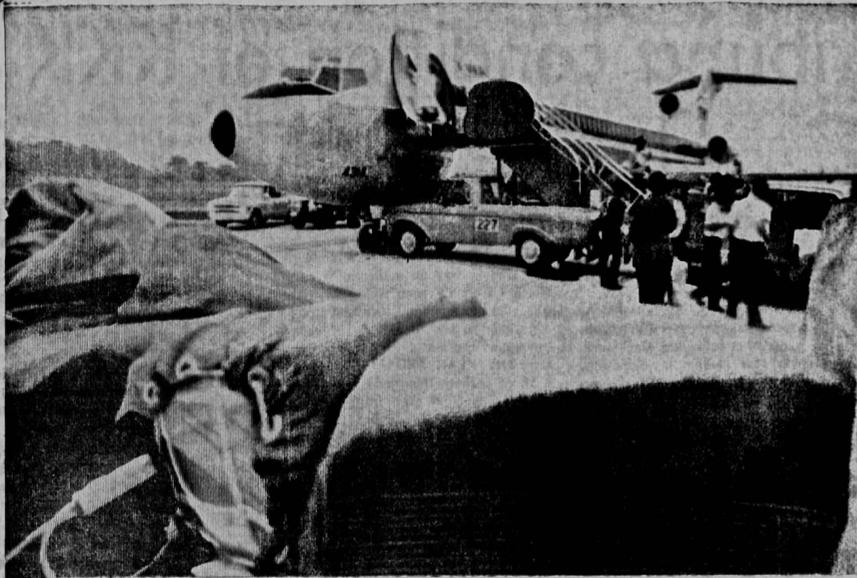
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Flight Finished

The hijacked TWA 727 jet stands at Dulles International Airport near Washington Thursday with its tires flattened by bullets. In the foreground are bags of paper which were used to lure the hijacker, who had demanded \$100 million, back to Dulles after taking off with \$100,750 in cash —AP Wirephoto

Hijacker Lured Down, Pilot Shot in Scuffle

WASHINGTON (AP) — A hijacker demanding \$100 million cash from the U.S. Treasury held 51 airline passengers hostage Thursday in an eight-hour sky-high drama that ended when he was lured back to the ground and seized in a scuffle that left the pilot and hijacker wounded.

Some of the plane's passengers — witnesses said about 20 — had scrambled off the plane after FBI agents shot out its tires when it landed for a second time at Dulles International Airport.

Then the co-pilot radioed: "The captain has been shot — get an ambulance."

A radio message moments later said a doctor was in attendance.

The FAA said the injured man was Capt. Dale C. Hupe and he appeared to be all right.

A small caliber weapon has been used against him, the federal officials said. They added that the pilot received an

intestinal wound, one shot in the stomach.

A voice from the cockpit said: "have somebody in communication contact Hupe's wife and advise her in Kansas City he is being taken to Fairfax Hospital. Contact families of other crew members and advise no other injuries."

The Federal Aviation Administration said an FBI agent was shot in the thumb while wrestling with the hijacker.

Later, however, the FAA said it was the hijacker himself who had been wounded in the thumb, while he was being overcome.

People starting running from the plane — it was not immediately clear how they got out — shortly after the plane landed at Dulles for the second time.

A fire truck blocked the runway and other vehicles circled around the aircraft. A few minutes after the plane

touched down, persons started getting out.

The hijacker said, "Get these people off the runway. Turn around immediately."

The pilot said "he'll kill us unless you let us get out of here."

At 7:20 p.m. the hijacker came on the radio and said, "You're stalling, you're risking the lives of these people."

The airport control tower replied, "Negative, we're not stalling. We're trying to reach these people and get them off of here."

The man had collected \$100,750 from the airline — the first ransom ever paid a hijacker — after he forced the Phoenix-to-Washington TWA jet to land at Dulles International Airport.

But the hijacker claimed he was shortchanged and refused to release the passengers or crew of six. Instead, radioing "you'd better get me the money," he forced the plane to take off on a circuitous route south, then north over New York state, then south back to the Washington area.

The hijacker had demanded \$100 million in small bills. After airline officials sent a brown canvas bag containing \$100,750 cash aboard the jetliner, the hijacker — despite earlier promises to release the passengers — ordered the three-engine jet to take off again.

"Is the President ready to fulfill my request?" the hijacker said over the plane's radio. "That request was for \$100 million."

At another point, he radioed: "I have a message for the President and the State Department. You don't know how to count money..."

At 6:28 p.m. the Federal Aviation Administration said it had been informed that all the money demanded was ready and it would be in 100 sacks of \$100 bills. The money was to be left in position at the end of the runway at Dulles airport.

The hijacker identified himself as Arthur G. Barkley of Phoenix.

A man by that name had been turned down by the Supreme Court last March in an appeal of a \$471.78 tax case. In his court petition, Barkley had claimed he was "being held a 'slave' by the United States."

The court refused to hear an appeal from an Internal Revenue Service finding that Barkley owes the government \$471.78 in unpaid income tax for 1964.

Summer Rerun

Partly cloudy to cloudy skies are in store today. Temperatures will be in the 70s. Lows will be in the upper 40s.

The Daily Iowan

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Iowa City, Iowa 52240—Friday, June 5, 1970

Officials Express Worry, Support for Pastor Paul

The controversial campus ministry of Pastor Paul Hoenk at St. Paul's Lutheran Church was supported Thursday by a fact-finding review team appointed by high church officials. However, the team recommended that Hoenk be given "rest, staff assistance and psychiatric diagnosis" or treatment.

Reporting their findings to the Association of Campus Ministers, Hoenk, the St. Paul's congregation and the Board of Directors of the Iowa District East of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod — who appointed the review team — the team said:

"Essentially we wish to affirm the kind of ministry being brought by Pastor Hoenk and St. Paul's congregation, we urge the devising of new means for consultation and communication between the campus ministry and the district and we propose that Pastor Hoenk urgently needs rest, staff assistance and psychiatric diagnosis and care (if indicated) in order to be able to continue his ministry in Iowa City."

The team added that Hoenk himself had asked for concern for his health.

The six-member review team was assembled May 12 by the request of the District Board and the University Campus ministers after the Board has expressed concern that Hoenk was not "adequately" fulfilling his obligations to University Lutheran students and that he was not acting or reacting as a Lutheran minister should.

The review team, composed of campus ministers: Eugene Glade and Oscar Ice, Mankato, Minn.; Clifford Brueggemann, St. Louis; Vernon Gunderman, Madison Wis.; Catherine Carlson, Carbondale, Ill. and Donald Baldwin, Lawrence, Kansas, spent two days last month in Iowa City meeting with Hoenk, church officials and people affiliated with Hoenk.

The review team's recommendations are being considered by the District Board, who have final authority over Hoenk's future with the St. Pauls. A decision on the matter is expected sometime today.

Suggesting that the Hoenk's ministry objectives should be termed "missions", the team reported Hoenk as "moving clearly within the framework of his call."

"We found a ministry at St. Paul's of which the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod may be proud and should defend and interpret. Virtually everyone we interviewed affirmed this to be a ministry the church of Christ should bring," said the team's report.

Recognizing the concern of the District Board that the needs of Lutheran students be taken care of, the review team recommended several ways in which to increase the effectiveness of the Lutheran ministry on campus.

Specifically, the team recommended opening negotiations with the National Lutheran Campus Ministry (Christus House), or a second Missouri Synod Center on campus or another person on the St. Paul's staff with a different style of ministry — all as methods of increasing the church's influence in the Lutheran student's life.

The review team also recommended that immediate efforts be made to open lines of communication between the district and members of the parish with a mutual commitment to listen to one another.

Establishing a sub-committee on campus ministry under the district's Mission

Committee to "promote free consultation, interpretation and support" was also recommended.

In its final recommendation, the review team expressed concern for Hoenk's health, saying appropriate psychiatric diagnosis, and, if indicated, therapy should be provided and limitations should be established on the number of activities the pastor may engage in on the parish's behalf in order to limit "stress" at this time.

The team said they realized suggesting "mental illness" would possibly undermine confidence when what they really intended to do was "build up confidence in his ministry and to assist him in fulfilling his role as pastor more effectively."

However, the team stressed that many of the charges of "bad judgment" and "bizarre behavior" against Hoenk were attributable to need for psychiatric care. The team did not elaborate.

"We feel so strongly about this that we suggest his continued ministry be made contingent on such diagnosis and therapy," the review team said.

The review team also urged more secretarial and staff help to help Hoenk perform his administrative duties.

Sen. Margaret Smith Warns Of Silent Majority Explosion

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Margaret Chase Smith fears the silent majority may be seething toward an explosion over turmoil and violence—and that repression, even virtual dictatorship, might be the ultimate result.

If it came to a choice, the Maine Republican said, Americans who now are quiet would prefer repression to anarchy. And then, she added, the word might one day spread from Washington: No more dissent, clamp down on civil liberties.

Mrs. Smith discussed in an interview with the Associated Press the concerns that led her to caution the Senate Monday that violence and extremism is "increasingly forcing upon the American people the narrow choice between anarchy and repression."

Her warning against extremism of the left or the right was uttered on the 20th anniversary of the declaration of conscience in which she repudiated the tactics of the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy.

Excerpts from the interview: Q. You said that now as in 1950 there is a national feeling of fear and frustration that could result in national suicide. What causes it?

A. I think there's an unrest, I think the problem on the campuses, I think the violence, I think the uncertainty in business, inflation, uncertainty in world affairs, I think all of this is starting to set up a period of fear and frustration. Q. Does it stem from the war in Southeast Asia?

A. I don't think entirely. I can say only what I have seen on the campuses and the students with whom I've talked. While they're talking about Cambodia a good deal and saying that Cambodia is the basis for all this, and that's what we're hearing all the time, the questions don't indicate that. The questions are few as far as Cambodia and Vietnam are concerned, they just cover the whole front.

Q. So the end of the Vietnam war

Regents Schedule Hearing On Campus Unrest Policy

Anyone with ideas on coping with student unrest and campus disorders on Iowa campuses will have the chance to air their opinions at a special hearing June 23 in Des Moines.

The hearing, scheduled by the State Board of Regents, is designed specifically to obtain the opinions of responsible persons and groups on the handling of future incidents of campus unrest.

The hearing will begin at 9 a.m. in the Grimes State Office Building in Des Moines.

According to Regents Pres. Stanley F. Redeker of Boone, the board is not interested in reviewing past disturbances but rather in hearing suggestions which would aid the board in developing a policy for future problems.

One board member described the hearing as a "public soul-searching."

In addition to the Regents' hearing on disturbances, Gov. Robert Ray Wednesday requested the presidents of Iowa's three state universities to compile a complete list of disciplinary rules to be employed next year on their respective campuses.

In his letter to the three presidents,

Ray told them to be prepared to take "prompt and firm action" against anyone who "promotes or participates in campus disorder."

Since their May meeting, the Regents have been conducting an "intensive and continuing" study of campus disorders, according to Redeker. He said that university officials have also been studying the problem and now the Regents want to hear from the public.

Although the board did not unanimously agree that a hearing was "the best idea," Redeker said they decided to hold the hearing since there were no better means suggested for obtaining the public's views.

Donald H. Shaw of Davenport, the board member who proposed the hearing, said the public believes "there are some things we should be doing differently" to combat campus disturbances. Shaw said that he has received hundreds of letters and phone calls from "concerned Iowans" about the situation.

Although the Regents said they realize that they are "opening the door" for extreme positions and for a "public platform," they said they were hopeful that they will receive responsible and useful opinions.

Anyone wishing to make suggestions at the hearing is asked to notify the Board of Regents in writing in advance. Those persons who do not thus notify the board will be allowed to speak if time permits at the end of the hearing, according to R. Wayne Richey, executive secretary of the board.

Other guidelines set down by the Regents say that written statements will be required of all persons with suggestions and that all oral presentations will be limited to five minutes.

In response to Gov. Ray's request for university presidents' plans for meeting possible future crises, Robert Parks, president of Iowa State University, Thursday asked for an extension on completing his report until the Regents' hearing and survey are completed.

Parks said he agreed with Gov. Ray's statement that "campuses must be kept free and open," but added that no physical damage or violence had occurred at Iowa State during the past year.

Iowa State was the only one of Iowa's three state universities that completed the academic year in a relatively normal manner. Both the University and the University of Northern Iowa made completion of the semester optional after early May disruptions.

Disturbances at Northern Iowa arose mainly from friction between black students and the University administration over slow progress on a black cultural center for the campus.

University Pres. Willard Boyd was in Atlantic and unavailable for comment to The Daily Iowan on his response to Gov. Ray's letter.

Redeker, in an interview with WSUI News Thursday night, said he believes that all three presidents handled the situ-

Correction

The subject of a photo on the front page of Wednesday's Daily Iowan was incorrectly identified in the caption as State Sen. Minnette Doderer (D-Iowa City). The woman in the picture was actually Mrs. John C. MacQueen, vice chairman of the Iowa Democratic Party and First District Committee woman. The DI regrets the error.

ations on their campuses "very well" and that "they deserve commendation, not criticism."

In a public statement Wednesday, Gov. Ray said: "We all recognize the right to dissent and the right to protest on campuses as well as elsewhere in our society. But those who cause or deny others the right to peacefully attend class commit an injustice to all Iowans, including students."



Maddox Pickets

Georgia Gov. Lester Maddox, who is feuding with Atlanta Newspapers Inc., stops to answer questions Thursday during his picketing of the Journal and Constitution. Maddox was protesting the newspapers' editorial policies toward him. — AP Wirephoto

Congressmen Strike at Seniority Rule

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two Democratic Congress members launched a move Thursday to change some of the traditions of the House, along with its leaders.

The leadership change is assured since Speaker John W. McCormack has announced he is retiring at the end of this year. Reps. Henry Reuss of Ohio and Charles A. Vanik of Wisconsin proposed that candidates for all party leadership posts next January make their positions on what Reuss and Vanik call four essential reforms.

Their targets include the hallowed seniority system, by which members advance to powerful committee chairman

ships on the basis of length of service alone, and House procedures by which members vote on vital issues presented in amendments without having their individual positions recorded.

Vanik said at a joint news conference Congress is "an institution at least one and one-half generations behind the times it is intended to serve."

Vanik and Reuss came to Congress together in 1955 and so have already reaped some benefits yielded by length of service. Reuss is chairman of two subcommittees. Vanik holds membership of the sought-after Ways and Means Committee and sits on the Democratic Committee on Committees, which parcels out committee assignments.

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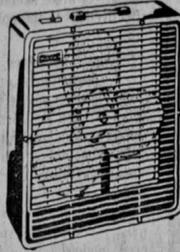
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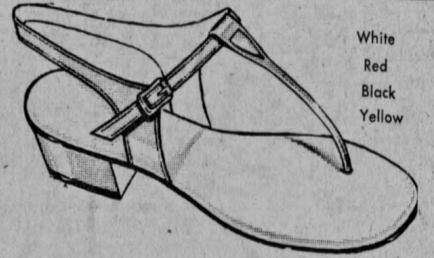
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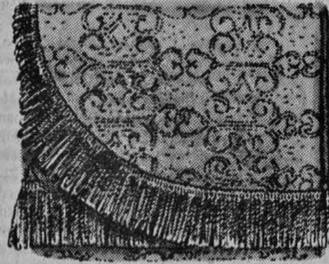
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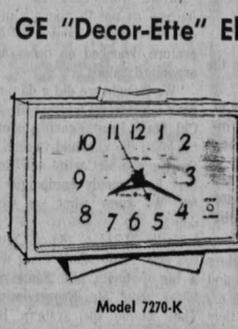
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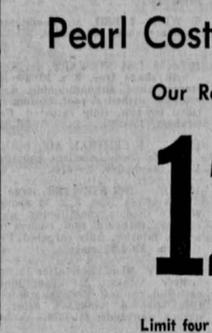
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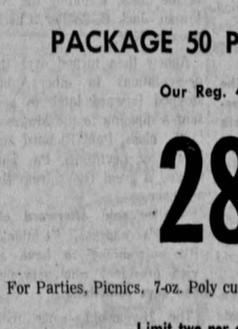
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er for North Carolina, in d blew up the scheme. the funds collected for Wal- ing diverted," he told hi- "We want people to know

out of business when Stubbs ering all petitions and r- persons signing them out to le for all names and funds

r klansmen who moved u- sm to Wallacism likely will : to klansism as long as Wal- available as their political prospect that now appear- ing.

ey might now outgrow Wal- as they outgrew the Klan, they pulled themselves into social order, if not into the then at least into a rivulet ad them to the mainstream.

REMAINS FOR KLANSMEN Plans for organized klansmen in n is the least sophisticated white society, the men and the social eddies and back- still must seek their comfort- belonging from the warmth ; cross in a cow-pasture; in s oratory of charlatans and ent only on changing their ; in the social pecking order, ably this element of society smaller, regionally and na-

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ist of Jackson's book, incl- that klansism enjoyed by ccess outside the South, in ather than the rural areas, with Indiana at the top, he ten states in Klan member- diana 240,000; Ohio 195,000; Pennsylvania 150,000; l- ; Oklahoma 95,000; New York nigan 70,000; Georgia 65,000; 60,000.)

st the third Klan attained a membership of about 40,000 k with vastly less political degree of violence attribut- nism probably is about equal separate periods.

Carolina, where the second ed about 25,000 members by careful estimate, the third d at no more than one-fourth

on for the Klan's declining at- that it is competing today s of other right-wing organi- ng from the John Birch the white Citizens Councils.

of these organizations cannot eat deal more legitimacy and ity than the Ku Klux Klan, at are not hampered by the history of violence. They ly chipped away at the Klan's reservoir because they pro- offer would-be klansmen a forum. They have, in fact, tter job of proselyting than society's truly legitimate ele- the organized church, for ex-

he few remaining klansmen seems to be prevailing at the Klan should not involve il- ics — that it should function an Ray Thomas of Charlotte like a fraternal organization, s and Shriners."

obviously leaves room for mined missionary work by and fraternal organizations help eliminate the threat of r ever developing.

LETTERS POLICY to the editor and all other tributions to The Daily e encouraged. All contribu- t be signed by the writer d be typed with triple spac- s no longer than 300 words eciated. Shorter contribu- ore likely to be used. The n reserves the right to re- it any contribution.

Cong Driven Out After Dawn Raid

SAIGON (AP) — Enemy troops overran Set Bo and then lost it to a Cambodian counter-attack Thursday in a battle only 10 miles southeast of Phnom Penh, officers in the field reported. It was the closest major fighting to the Cambodian capital so far.

The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong struck before dawn and captured the government military post. The enemy troops evidently were looking for fresh supplies.

Army officers in the field said the Cambodian army struck back with the support of fighter-bombers and the enemy troops retreated to the southwest.

The Cambodian high command said North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces launched a major attack on Kompong Thom and pushed part way into that provincial capital 80 miles north of Phnom Penh. It represented the farthest enemy penetration on the northern front.

Late telephone reports from Kompong Thom said the fighting had died down to sporadic firing with enemy forces still holding part of the city of 25,000.

In South Vietnam the enemy stepped up shelling of allied installations.

The U.S. Command reported 71 enemy shellings in the 24-hour period ended at 8 a.m. Thursday—nearly three times the recent average of 25 per day. The bombardments killed three Americans and wounded 26.

Government headquarters reported the shellings killed 16 South Vietnamese and wounded 60.

The attacks centered mainly in the north and central regions of South Vietnam, with little activity in the 3rd Corps region encompassing Saigon and bordering Cambodia.

Relatively light ground fighting was reported Thursday in Cambodia and South Vietnam. Two Americans were killed and two were injured when their light observation helicopters collided while dodging enemy ground fire 10 miles

Council Kills Library Hike

A proposed \$18,000 budget increase for books and materials for the Iowa City Public Library fell on deaf ears Thursday at a meeting of a City Council concerned with cutting back the record \$9.2 million city budget wherever possible.

In the second day of budget hearings, the Council also questioned the need for 10 new city employees in the various departments including two-and-one-half salaries in Community Development, two salaries in Police and three-and-one-half salaries in the library.

The preliminary budget was submitted to the Council on Monday by City Manager Frank Smiley. Hearings are scheduled to continue into the middle of this month.

Calling the \$47,000 library budget increase "the most significant increase in the entire budget," Mayor Loren Hickerson expressed a desire not to raise the library budget much over last year's \$169,000.

The next session of budget hearings will be Monday at 9 a.m.

The Daily Iowan

Published by Student Publications, Inc., Communications Center, Iowa City, Iowa, daily except Sundays, holidays, legal holidays and the day after legal holidays. Entered as second class matter at the post office at Iowa City under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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

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

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

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

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

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northwest of Pleiku in the central highlands.

The U.S. Command reported American casualties in the Indochina war as 165 killed and 757 wounded last week, compared to 142 killed and 808 wounded the previous week.

They said 110 of those killed in the week ended at midnight Saturday died in combat in Vietnam, and the remaining 55 in Cambodia; 521 of the wounded were in Vietnam and 236 in Cambodia.

South Vietnamese headquarters listed 576 killed in battle last week—down 158 from the previous week—and 1,480 wounded, compared to 2,080 in the previous seven-day period.

The allied commands reported enemy battle deaths dropped sharply last week to 2,534 from the 4,249 troops claimed killed in the week ended May 23.

The new casualty figures raised to 42,425 the number of Americans killed in the Indochina war since Jan. 1, 1961, with 279,571 wounded, about half requiring hospitalization.

On the South Vietnamese side, 198,155 government troops have died in combat since Jan. 1, 1960, with 225,651 wounded. The allies claimed 646,658 Communist command troops have been killed to date in the war.

U.S. Officials Look at War

SAIGON (AP) — A 13-man fact-finding party of U.S. congressmen and officials arrived here Thursday night and one of them said they intended to "look at the bunkers" uncovered by allied forces inside Cambodia.

Rep. Melvin Price (D-Ill.) who said he was speaking for the four House members in the party, told reporters at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airport: "We want to observe operations in the Cambodian area. We would like to see what the bunkers look like."

The group, which includes eight members of the House and Senate armed services committees and three governors, was met by the U.S. military commander in Vietnam, Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, and U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker.

They came here to assess the effect of U.S. and South Vietnamese operations to clear out enemy border sanctuaries in Cambodia, and to look at U.S. efforts to shift the major burden of the war to the South Vietnamese. Most of the congressmen and the three governors have supported the president's policies in Indochina.

Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre (D-N.H.) an antiwar member of the group, said before leaving Washington he wanted "no carefully orchestrated public relations tour" of the war zone.

He said he was making the trip convinced "we must get out of Southeast Asia as soon as possible" and that he intended to ask officials here if the Cambodian operation aided such a withdrawal or widened the war.

Traveling with the group are two White House officials, communications director Herbert Klein and presidential counselor Bryce N. Harlow.

The other congressional members of the party are Sens. George Murphy (R-Calif.), John Tower (R-Tex.), Howard W. Cannon (D-Nev.), and Reps. William G. Bray (R-Ind.), G. William Whitehurst (R-Va.) and O.C. Fisher (D-Tex.). The three governors are John A. Love of Colorado, Raymond P. Shafer of Pennsylvania and Robert E. McNair of South Carolina.

The group plans to leave Saigon Monday to report their findings to President Nixon, who in a speech Wednesday called the Cambodian push "the most successful operation of this long and difficult war."

Schedule Set For Summer At University

With a two-week break between the spring semester and the summer session half over, the University is making final preparations for summer classes.

The number who will enroll in summer school is expected to equal or exceed last year's official total of 8,625, according to W. A. Cox, dean of admissions and records.

Regular University students will find that many of their classmates will be students working on graduate degrees or teachers returning to school to work on advanced degrees. Summer sessions were first organized in 1899 by the University to acquaint public school teachers with University teaching methods.

Registration for the 1970 summer session will begin at 8 a.m. June 15 in the Field House, and classes will open at 7 a.m. June 16.

The eight-week session will end Aug. 7. Officially, there will be no 12-week session this year, though the Departments of Chemistry and Spanish are offering 12-week study sessions.

A new off-campus ten-week course called The Regents University Campus Abroad Program in Germany and Austria will run from June 7 to Aug. 14. Up to nine semester-hours of credit may be earned.

Other off-campus study programs will include a geography field seminar in the great plains of South Dakota and Nebraska, and courses in biology at Iowa Lakeside Laboratory at Lake Okoboji.

The Action Studies Program will offer three courses this summer—Male Chauvinism, Poetry of Resistance, and The Rural Real—The Rural Surreal. Academic credit available from the courses ranges from none to three semester-hours.

Among new courses and institutes scheduled for the summer are Religions and Democratic Traditions of the United States; Relaxation: Theory and Practice; Family Housing and Current Topics in Food and Nutrition.

A Theatre Workshop divided into three sessions will examine the theatre history, play production and dramatic literature of the Shakespearean play, music and satiric theatre and the modern American realistic drama. It is possible to take any one or all three sessions.

Courses for elementary and secondary school teachers, school administrators, community-college faculty members, clergymen, social workers and high school counselors will also be available through the workshops to be offered at the University this summer.

Sheets Declines Bid for New Term

A two-year member of the Board of Education of the Iowa City Community School District has decided not to run for re-election this fall when his term expires.

Raymond Sheets, professor of internal medicine, said a "change in direction" of the board and "the unusual competence of current board members", made this "a reasonable time to drop out."

Praising the work of James M. Reusswig, superintendent of schools; Russell M. Ross, board president and Arthur Campbell, former board member, Sheets said financial hardships on the city and state level were going to jeopardize the school district's educational progress.

As an example of the board's new direction, Sheets named the 1970-71 budget which "approaches optimal leanness and will show increasingly effective use of money to further educational goals."

Gray Wins Alabama Bid—Black Lawmaker Would Mark Turn

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP) — A Negro attorney says his presence as the first black legislator in Alabama since Reconstruction days could "get the race matter out of the minds of the people."

"I mark this a turning point in the history of the state," Fred Gray commented after voters in the three-county 31st House District gave him the nomination in a runoff election Tuesday with incumbent William Neville Jr. "I think when people see black people in the legislature, they will realize they're just like anyone else."

Gray still could face opposition in the November general election. The Republican party holds its state convention July 17-18, at which time it will nominate candidates for some legislative races.

The district includes George Wallace's home county — Barbour. Gray carried his home county, Macon, by about 3,400 votes, but lost to Neville in Barbour by more than two to one. Gray also carried Bullock County.

"I have no feeling about representing George Wallace's home county," Gray said. "It's in my district and I'll serve it just like I'll serve the other two."

Wallace was nominated for governor in Tuesday's election on the strength of a white "backlash," to charges that his opponent, Gov. Albert Brewer, had received the Negro bloc vote in the first primary May 5.

Brewer led Wallace in the first election by about 11,000 votes.

But Gray said he was not surprised that he was nominated in the face of the statewide reaction to bloc voting in the governor's race.

"I don't think the governor's race had anything to do with my election," he said, "no effect whatsoever. We offered voters a platform of our own and let it stand on that."

With the help of a large number of students from nearby Tuskegee Institute, Gray said he canvassed the district with the message that voters should support "the best qualified man to represent them. Whether he's black or white," voters were told, "should not matter at all."

The 39-year-old Gray was defeated by Neville in a race for the House seat in 1966. He and other black candidates who were defeated challenged the outcome of the election in federal court, but a judge rejected their complaints of voting and registration irregularities.

Library Hours

The Main Library has issued a schedule of its hours for the upcoming summer session (Tues., June 16 through Thurs., Aug. 6).

The Library will be opened from 7:30 a.m. until midnight on weekdays and from 7:30 a.m. until 5 p.m. on Saturdays. Sunday hours will be from 1:30 p.m. until midnight.



1st Black Legislator?

Attorney Fred Gray, who could become Alabama's first black legislator since the end of Reconstruction, said in Tuskegee, Ala., that his nomination in Tuesday's Democratic runoff election could be "a turning point in the history of the state." — AP Wirephoto

Bricklayers' Strike Continues

By JOANNE WALTON

Officials of the bricklayers union met with management representatives Thursday afternoon in an unsuccessful attempt to settle the strike for higher hourly wages which has halted many construction projects in the Cedar Rapids-Iowa City area.

In a separate strike, painters, too, stayed off the job in a demand for higher pay.

Bricklayers now receive \$8 an hour. Painters draw an average hourly wage of \$5.30, depending on the type of job.

According to Bud Jensen, of the Cedar Rapids Building Trades Council, a settlement offer was made to representatives of the Bricklayers Local 1 of Iowa (AFL-CIO) and would be presented to union members at a general meeting Thursday night. He said it was doubtful however, that the offer would be accepted by the membership.

Jensen said arrangements were made to "keep negotiations open" and to hold another meeting with a federal mediator early next week.

He said, meanwhile the strike would continue.

An Iowa City painting contractor, Wayne Sullivan, said Thursday night that the painters had been on strike for about four weeks. He said if the strike continued, "some work will probably have to be forfeited." He said a portion of some \$150,000 in painting jobs was being tied up by the strike.

Sullivan said he understood

representatives of the journey-men painters union Local 447 would be at the bricklayers union meeting Thursday night. No representative of Local 447 could be reached for comment Thursday night.

The bricklayers strike began Tuesday in Cedar Rapids after the men had worked for a month without a contract. The contract with the local builders had expired April 30.

Bricklayers picketed jobs in Johnson, Linn, Benton, Iowa and Jones counties. In most cities — including Iowa City — carpenters, plumbers, truck drivers, and sheet metal, electrical and iron workers honored

the picket lines and also refused to work. As a consequence, a number of local building projects were halted.

Work on five of seven University building projects in progress was stopped. The addition to the Main Library, the Basic Sciences, Physics and Zoology Buildings and the Music Building at the Fine Arts complex were at a standstill. Work continued on the Nursing and Dentistry buildings because bricklayers and painters had not yet been put to work on those jobs.



Vivacious Leslie Uggams, international singing star and Broadway-TV favorite, joins the growing parade of celebrities against cancer. She urges everyone to support the 1970 Crusade of the American Cancer Society by fighting cancer with a checkup and a check.

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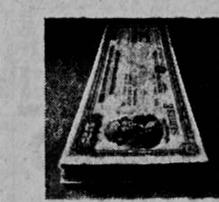
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Promises, promises . . .

As millions of Americans watched the film showing thousands of captured North Vietnamese rifles Wednesday night, President Nixon calmly said:

"Here also you will see a few of the over 15,000 rifles and machine guns captured. They will never be used against American boys in Vietnam."

"This reality was brought home directly to me a few days ago. I was talking with a union leader from New York. His son died in Vietnam this past February. He told me that — we might have captured the enemy weapon that eventually killed his son."

Those were powerful words, and they were part of a powerful speech that Nixon gave on the Cambodia invasion — a move Nixon described as "the most successful operation of this long and difficult war."

But for the most part, Nixon did not speak as a moralist or idealist, but rather as a strategist with a little I-told-you-so attitude. He did so by pointing out the long-range effects of his Cambodian move. First, the elimination of "an immediate danger to the security of the remaining Americans in Vietnam." Second, the winning of "precious time for the South Vietnamese to train and prepare themselves to carry the burden of their national defense so that our American forces can be withdrawn." He praised the "splendid performance of the South Vietnamese army" troops who composed 60 per cent of the troops involved in the Cambodian invasion. And third, the assurance of "the continuance and success of our withdrawal program."

With that, Nixon promised that his April 20th promise to remove 150,000 U.S. troops from Vietnam within 12 months would be kept. He said that Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird had resumed withdrawals, with 50,000 troops to be shipped out by Oct. 15.

Nixon also said that 17,000 of the 31,000 U.S. troops sent into Cambodia have already been withdrawn and that the remaining 14,000 would be withdrawn by June 30. The remaining U. S. involvement after this time would be limited to air strikes at enemy troop movements, said Nixon.

Quoting himself, he said: "Our purpose is not to occupy the areas. Once enemy forces are driven out of these sanctuaries, and once their military supplies are destroyed, we will withdraw. We take this action not for the purpose of expanding the war into Cambodia but for the purpose of ending the war in Vietnam."

However, careful look at Nixon's speech shows that his motive in making it was perhaps more self-serving than public informing. His speech was probably a move to buy precious time in his attempt to starve support for the Cooper-Church amendment — an amendment that would cut off all funds for U.S. military activity in Cambodia after Nixon's proclaimed withdrawal deadline.

Although the Cambodia move did apparently prove successful, telling the American people of the success of a decision that was apparently arrived at unilaterally, and, therefore, with a great deal of risk, does not remove the cloud of doubt hanging over the President from his previous acts.

Nixon failed to say anything about the 50,000 South Vietnamese troops who are to remain in Cambodia. Nor did he consider continued U. S. air strikes in Cambodia an expansion or enlargement of the war. But with South Vietnamese troops on Cambodian soil, and U.S. planes in Cambodian air space, the "Indochina war" still seems the proper term.

Nor did the President totally promise that future withdrawals would be made on schedule. Rather he said there would be expected "setbacks and reversals." With this and his pledge for "strong and effective measures" in the case of any future jeopardy to U.S. troop security, we should not be surprised to see several more "Cambodias" in the months ahead. Nixon apparently is not going to withdraw troops unless he can do so with at least an image of strength and victory.

Such an image may be costly to maintain. It remains to be seen how such a stand will be accepted by those who made this country writhe in violent protest.

Hopefully, the circumstances of the war will not produce conditions conducive to another Cambodia decision. But in the meantime, the reasonable, concerned people of the nation must continue the pressure on the President to end the war as soon as possible. The passage of the Cooper-Church amendment would bring such pressure, for it would show Nixon that here is a limit to how much Presidential discretion is palatable to the American people.

Political promises are not always kept because they were made, but because they were heard and the promisor constantly reminded that he made them.

— Lowell H. Forte

A war is a war is a . . .

By ART BUCHWALD

WASHINGTON — Hardly anyone has noticed it, but what was formerly known as the "Vietnamese" war is now being called the "Indochinese" war. This is in absolute violation of Article XII of the Geneva Convention, which reads, "No one may change the name of a war without first submitting the name of the new war to the International Commission on War Names."

To find out how the United States managed to get away with changing the name of the war, without appealing to the commission, I sought out Claudius Nom de Plume, the Administration's legal adviser on war names.

"Mr. Nom de Plume, on April 30th of this year the United States changed the name of the war from Vietnamese to Indochinese. What legal grounds did we have for doing that?"

"Well, first of all I would like to say that technically it should not be called a war, but a 'police action.' If it were legally a war then it would have to be declared as such by Congress. Since Congress has never declared that we're at war, we can call what we're doing out there any damn thing we want to."

"That technically is true," I said, "but everyone, including the President of the United States, has called it a war. Wouldn't it become a war just because of popular usage?"

"This seems to have happened, but we're not concerned with what people call it. From strictly a lawyer's point of view we have not been fighting a war, but Communist aggression."

"But even the spokesmen for the Pentagon refer to it as a war."

Mr. Nom de Plume bristled. "We are not at war. The U.S. Constitution is perfectly clear on this matter. We cannot

be at war unless the President asks for a declaration of war, and so far three Presidents have refused to do this."

"Well let us say, then, that the Vietnamese 'unpleasantness' is now known as the 'Indochinese trouble.' Doesn't this require some official act or recognition?"

"Only if we were changing the name of the war. . . uh, uh, 'hostilities,' on a permanent basis. You see, according to the rules of the International Commission on War Names, you don't have to file the name of a new war for 90 days. Since we're pulling out of Cambodia by June 30, we are not obligated to request a change in the name of whatever we're involved in."

"But suppose the South Vietnamese stay in Cambodia after June 30? Won't that make it an Indochinese war?"

"Not if the South Vietnamese are only in Cambodia to clear out sanctuaries. There is a clear distinction in international law between those who wage war in another country and those who invade another country for the sole purpose of destroying the enemy's supplies."

"Mr. Nom de Plume, did the United States ever consider going to the International Commission and formally requesting a change in the name of the war?"

"It came up at one of our staff meetings, but it was decided that to request a change in the name of the war would be unnecessary. When the French were there, it was the Indochinese war. When the French got out after the Geneva Accords, it became the Vietnamese war. The fact that it is now called the Indochinese war again only means we're taking up where the French left off. You don't need an international commission to tell you that."

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article, the final part of a three-part series, concerns the moribund state of the Ku Klux Klan. It centers on the Klan in North Carolina as it rose and fell under the leadership of Bob Jones. The author, a reporter with The Charlotte Observer, wrote the special report for the Race Relations Information Center of Nashville.

By DWAYNE WELLS

In May of 1969 the strength of the United Klans of America in North Carolina was 1,501 dues-paying members by actual count. By September it had fallen to 580 persons. As of Dec. 1 it was right around 250 members.

These figures were supplied by the Anti-Defamation League's regional headquarters in Richmond, Va. and backed up by other equally reliable sources. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, of course, does not release information of this sort.

Almost all of the UKA membership is in the eastern part of the state, and mostly in two or three local klaverns in Durham, Goldsboro and a rural crossroads community near Wilmington.

Although there remain possibly 30 to 40 local klaverns or chapters which are nominally UKA members, they are inactive. "You could count on one hand the number of chapters still sending dues to national headquarters," one veteran klavern leader said a few days ago.

The Durham klavern, once the largest in the state with 300 members, is down now to about 30. In some local units and in UKA state headquarters the actual strength of the organization is not known because records maintained by non-klansmen are more accurate than those kept by the klansmen, including mailing addresses.

Shelton has visited the area at least once since he returned from prison, hoping to stem the exodus from UKA that Sexton and Mrs. Sybil Jones have not stopped.

The North Carolina Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Bryant's outfit, picked up most of its strength in the lower Piedmont section of the state from Charlotte north to Salisbury, Jones' home area. Bryant has a following also estimated at about 250 members — all former UKA members.

Both of these organizations remain well stocked with informers, but their pre-occupation with fighting one another has reduced their potential threat of violence against society to an insignificant level.

Even in their in-fighting they are turning to legal means. Recently Bryant's organization went to court for a claim-and-delivery order against the UKA after UKA representatives had confiscated the furnishings of a klavern meeting hall in Rowan County.

Two other splinter groups which split off from UKA several years ago in power-money disputes are regarded as totally impotent organizations, although they also are infiltrated by informers.

The Confederate Knights of the Ku Klux Klan has three small chapters in the Greensboro area and one chapter in Whiteville. Its leader and only officer is George Dorsett, a preacher and jack-of-all-trades who split with Jones about three years ago. Not long ago Dorsett scheduled a public rally at which nobody showed up. His treasury is empty and at last report he still owed a \$50 printing bill for the handbills announcing the non-rally.

The Ancient Order, Invisible Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, was organized two years ago by Woodrow Lynch of Shelby. Lynch owns a small chemical firm that operates mostly as a mixer and repackager of janitor supplies. He has been known to display his pistol on his desk and to show off his fast-draw technique. Nevertheless, he and his followers are considered totally harmless as a threat to society.

Lynch has two chapters — one in Shelby and one in rural McDowell County — neither of which has more than a shirt-tail full of members. The McDowell County groups pay \$16 a month to rent a chapter hall and obviously consider the price reasonable enough for an occasional stag smoker. The Shelby unit's activity is remodeling an old house as a klavern headquarters. The last meeting was supposed to be a work session at the old house. Three men showed up.

Between them Dorsett and Lynch have 100 members at most, and probably far fewer.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP TODAY

Altogether, then, the combined strength of all four Klan groups presently is at most 600 dues-paying members.

That means that about 5,500 to 6,500 persons who belonged to an organized Klan unit — probably the UKA — have drifted away from klans since the organization's peak of three years ago.

It is important to note that this sharp decline came about during a period in which school desegregation was increasing rapidly, and the decline of klans continued during a rather rapid rise of the radical left.

One possible reason for this is that Klan leaders have been so involved with their own internal problems that they have not had the time or the energy to capitalize on the threat of violence from the left.

An obvious question arises: If Bob Jones or someone with his talent and energy as an organizer applies himself to the job, how many of these former klansmen could be convinced to don the robes again?

Since it began developing in the spring of 1968 the revolutionary left in North Carolina has become increasingly militant, increasingly disruptive as a force in society.

Within the past year at least three

Black Panther organizations have existed at one time or another, although none of them was officially recognized by the Panthers' national headquarters.

Two of them were broken up by their own excesses. In Charlotte three shooting incidents involving local Panther groups or individuals during the summer of 1969 left most of the hard-core membership either dead, in jail or on the run from police.

The Greensboro chapter fell apart after its leader was convicted of common law robbery for looting a white-owned business during a demonstration in support of a strike of black workers.

Some of the Greensboro Panthers joined a quasi-Panther group in Winston-Salem, and that organization still functions. It has not indulged in the same kind of excesses that characterized the groups in Charlotte and Greensboro, but it has conducted military drill and training for its members — an act for which the United Klans of America, the Minutemen and other radical right organizations were roundly condemned by society.

Since the school year began in the fall of 1969 there have been serious racial disturbances on more than half a dozen high school campuses, several of which led directly to off-campus riots and, in Asheville, bombings.

Authorities have found evidence linking several of those incidents to central direction and encouragement from representatives of the revolutionary Malcolm X Liberation University in Durham.

Additionally there have been dozens of unrelated and unreported racial incidents involving fights, cuttings and minor vandalism in the public schools.

Although these incidents have not reached the press, for the most part, principals have not been able to mollify parents together.

The FBI will neither confirm nor deny it, but the fact is that the Charlotte office of the FBI continues to receive complaints of such incidents almost daily from parents across the state.

Considering this state of affairs on the radical left and weighing Jones' enforced absence into the balance (the Klan's biggest membership drop came before Jones went to prison), it seems reasonable to conclude that klans' present moribund condition will be at least semi-permanent.

DORMANCY — FOR HOW LONG?

How long the present period of dormancy lasts will depend to a great extent on how well society responds to the needs of the men and women who turned to klans, to what extent would-be klansmen can find expression through legitimate areas of society.

The thousands of men and women who joined Klan organizations, marched in robes, drove hundreds of miles to attend rallies and shared their meager means in sometimes spurious causes did so for many reasons.

Simple bigotry was an obvious factor. But there were other genuine, compelling and totally legitimate reasons.

Some men were honestly frightened by a "Communist conspiracy" that seemed very real to them. Others were enlisted to the cause of states rights or the threat of a "federal dictatorship."

For some the reason could not be summed up in a single catch-phrase. It was a complex thing they could neither define or express very clearly. It was left to someone else to define it for them: An alienation from society.

If they could not express it, they knew clearly that the social pecking order had somehow gone awry. In a sense nothing was sacred any more. The Klan seemed the last great hope for the white working man.

That mood, the sense of overwhelming frustration, was captured poignantly by James K. Batten, one of two Charlotte Observer reporters who wrote a series of articles on the Klan in the fall of 1964:

"He stood inside his little filling station, his hands caked with grease, his arms blue with tattoos. Impatiently he explained his dilemma, which to him was painfully obvious.

"The Jews have the B'nai B'rith. The Catholics have the Knights of Columbus. And the niggers have the NAACP."

"His eyes were flashing angrily now, and he was almost shouting.

"Tell me one thing and then you can

go chop the Klan to pieces. Tell me what in the hell has the white man got besides the Klan? What has the white Protestant American gentile got?"

"He's the poor bastard like myself who pays taxes. He keeps the wheels turning."

"Here, in a shabby Rowan County filling station, was an authentic voice of North Carolina's poor whites — those alienated and unhappy men and women for whom no one these days is leading any grand crusades."

THE KLAN AND RELIGION

Many, perhaps thousands, of klanspeople felt alienated even from organized religion. Their churches had grown on-ward and upward toward social status without taking the poorer, fundamentalist element with them. In resignation, many poor whites turned to klans for no more sinister purpose than religious fulfillment.

One rank-and-file klansman in an eastern klavern once tried to explain the Klan's religious meaning to him:

"When I put on that robe it's a grand feeling. It's white — as pure as Jesus Christ. . . I feel nearer to God at a rally than at any other time."

A klanswoman in Rowan County said she found a great spiritual uplift at cross-burnings. "It's better than going to church," she said.

Let it remain a mystery of the Deity why these people left the Klan. But someone did come along to lead a crusade among men such as the tattooed filling station operator.

WALLACE VS. THE KLAN

As much as any other single factor, the George Wallace campaign of 1968 effectively stole the Klan's thunder in North Carolina.

Bob Jones' early boasts of building an uptown Klan that would become a power in politics proved to be empty rhetoric despite his few small victories.

To stay within the legal bounds of a state law banning secret political organizations Jones and his followers had to operate politically-oriented. In a sense they were alienated from politics as well as other functions of society. Not only had they never developed the habit of voting, they were not even registered in many cases.

Pressed for a rationale, they professed a mistrust of politics and politicians and a total lack of faith that their votes ever mattered.

While Jones had failed to stir his people out of this lethargy, Wallace succeeded. As the Wallace campaign warmed up, men who had never taken an interest in politics suddenly developed into assertive, belligerent campaigners. Klansmen who once had been secretive, almost ashamed to admit to Klan membership wore their Wallace buttons with pride and a noticeable element of self-confidence.

Significantly, they worked for Wallace as individuals and not as klansmen.

At times, it seemed, one could almost feel them putting klansism forever behind them, much as a rising high school senior puts forever behind him the junior high.

The Klan hierarchy did make an abortive attempt at organizational support for Wallace. Typically, its voracious appetite for money cost organized klans a handle of respectability on the Wallace coat-tail and very likely helped along the divorce of the Klan by many individual klansmen.

ABC

Functioning as a dummy organization called Action By Citizens (ABC) several top klansmen in North Carolina and Virginia put together several thousand packets of campaign material for potential Wallace workers. These packets included pamphlets, bumper stickers and Wallace petitions.

The packets were sold to local klavern leaders for \$30 each, which assured a healthy profit for the few men who were running the scheme at the top.

The klavern leaders would get their money back by sending members out to get signatures on the petitions. Each signer was supposed to pay \$2 along with his signature.

If he was inclined to do so the klavern leader could take a rake-off before passing the signature money on to the Wallace campaign.

Hearing reports of rake-off, Reid Stubbs of Charlotte, the Wallace cam-

paign manager for North Carolina, investigated and blew up the scheme.

"Some of the funds collected for Wallace are being diverted," he told his campaigners. "We want people to know about ABC."

ABC went out of business when Stubbs began numbering all petitions and requiring the persons signing them out to be responsible for all names and funds collected.

The former klansmen who moved up from a klansism to Wallaceism likely will not backslide to klansism as long as Wallace remains available as their political messiah, a prospect that now appears to be unending.

Indeed, they might now outgrow Wallace much as they outgrew the Klan. With Wallace they pulled themselves into the nation's social order, if not into the mainstream then at least into a rivulet that might lead them to the mainstream.

WHAT REMAINS FOR KLANSMEN

What remains for organized klansism to feed itself on is the least sophisticated element of white society, the men and women of the social eddies and backwaters who still must seek their comfort and sense of belonging from the warmth of a burning cross in a cow-pasture; in the mindless oratory of charlatans and hucksters bent only on changing their own position in the social pecking order.

Unquestionably this element of society is growing smaller, regionally and nationally.

At its peak in 1924 the nation's second wave of klansism had a dues-paying following of around two million members, according to Kenneth T. Jackson in his book "The Ku Klux Klan in the City 1915-1930."

(The thrust of Jackson's book, incidentally, is that klansism enjoyed its greatest success outside the South, in the cities rather than the rural areas. Beginning with Indiana at the top, he lists the top ten states in Klan membership as Indiana 240,000; Ohio 195,000; Texas 190,000; Pennsylvania 150,000; Illinois 95,000; Oklahoma 95,000; New York 80,000; Michigan 70,000; Georgia 65,000; and Florida 60,000.)

By contrast the third Klan attained a nationwide membership of about 40,000 at its peak with vastly less political clout. The degree of violence attributed to klansism probably is about equal in the two separate periods.

In North Carolina, where the second Klan enrolled about 25,000 members by Jackson's careful estimate, the third Klan peaked at no more than one-fourth that figure.

One reason for the Klan's declining attraction is that it is competing today with dozens of other right-wing organizations, ranging from the John Birch Society to the white Citizens Councils.

If some of these organizations cannot claim a great deal more legitimacy and respectability than the Ku Klux Klan, at least they are not hampered by the Klan's ugly history of violence. They have steadily chipped away at the Klan's recruiting reservoir because they professed to offer would-be klansmen a voice and a forum. They have, in fact, done a better job of proselyting than some of society's truly legitimate elements — the organized church, for example.

Among the few remaining klansmen today there seems to be a prevailing attitude that the Klan should not involve itself in politics — that it should function as klansman Ray Thomas of Charlotte puts it, "like a fraternal organization, like the Masons and Shriners."

But that obviously leaves room for some determined missionary work by churchmen and fraternal organizations willing to help eliminate the threat of a fourth Klan ever developing.

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.



LEGAL PUBLICATION

Insurance Department of Iowa DES MOINES

ANNUAL CERTIFICATE FOR PUBLICATION

Whereas, the above named company has filed in the Insurance Department of Iowa, a sworn statement showing its condition on the thirty-first day of December, 1969 in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 515, Title XX, of the Code of Iowa, relating to Insurance Companies; and whereas said Insurance Company has complied with the laws of this State relating to insurance. Therefore, in pursuance of law, I, Lorne R. Worthington, Commissioner of Insurance, do hereby certify that said Insurance Company is authorized to transact business in the State of Iowa in the manner provided by law, until the first day of April, 1971.

LEGAL PUBLICATION

Insurance Department of Iowa DES MOINES

ANNUAL CERTIFICATE FOR PUBLICATION

Whereas, the above named company has filed in the Insurance Department of Iowa, a sworn statement showing its condition on the thirty-first day of December, 1969 in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 515, Title XX, of the Code of Iowa, relating to Insurance Companies; and whereas said Insurance Company has complied with the laws of this State relating to insurance. Therefore, in pursuance of law, I, Lorne R. Worthington, Commissioner of Insurance, do hereby certify that said Insurance Company is authorized to transact business in the State of Iowa in the manner provided by law, until the first day of April, 1971.

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DIAPER SERVICE

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

23 Get Grants For New Courses

Grants totaling more than \$23,000 are being awarded to faculty members at the University to improve instruction given to undergraduate students here.

Some 23 faculty members will receive salary support during the next academic year to develop new programs and revise current courses to more adequately meet the needs of students. Improvements sought are concerned with both the content of instruction and teaching methods.

The awards were granted by the University Council of Teaching. Award recipients and their projects are listed as follows: • Bertram Schoner will develop a course in business designed to acquaint students with ecological problems and possible solutions.

• Miriam Gilbert of English and David Knaut of speech and dramatic art to develop and team teach a seminar in dramatic literature.

• Arthur Rosenbaum to develop a course integrating innovative tendencies in art with the established figurative tradition at the University.

• Robert Corrigan of American civilization to develop a course attracting students from various fields of study to examine the role of popular arts in American culture.

• Ronald Randles and Anthony Schaefer to develop a course in mathematics, meeting more adequately students' needs in the College of Business Administration.

• David Carew and John Rosazza to develop a new laboratory program encouraging more independent thought and experimentation by pharmacy students.

• James Lindberg, Michael McNulty, John Mercer and Gerard Rushton of geography to develop a computer-assisted instruction unit to explain interdependencies in central-placed systems.

• Louise Kelly to revise a rhetoric course by developing small group instruction where the student's compositions and speeches can arise naturally from group interaction.

• Eleanor Birch to revise the course Quantitative Analysis in Business based on results of a survey of business students' specialized interests.

• Marjorie Price and Shirley Veith to revise the management component of the course Senior Nursing and Practicum.

• George C. Hoyt to individualize instruction in the course Human Behavior in Organization through the use of a variable credit system.

• Donovan Ochs of speech and dramatic art to prepare two teaching films on the role of theater performances in agitation movements and on the improvement of quality teaching in the Rhetoric Program.

98 Counties Have Merged Vo-Tech Area

DES MOINES (AP) — Action by a joint meeting of the State Advisory Committee and the State Board of Public Instruction here Thursday placed every Iowa county with one exception in a merged vocational technical school district.

The exception is Cherokee County, where action towards joining a merged district is pending.

The new attachments, effective July 1, place Delaware and Dubuque counties under District 1 at Calmar, Jackson County under District 9 at Davenport and Carroll and Audubon Counties with District 11 at Ankeny.

William Bailey, assistant superintendent of the Department of Public Instruction, said completion of the Cherokee merger would complete compliance with an order that all Iowa counties be in a merged vocational technical area by July 1.

Richard Harris as "A Man Called Horse" in a feature film.

Annexation Law Is Constitutional DECORAH (AP) — District Court Judge E. B. Shaw ruled Thursday that Iowa's law on annexation of property is constitutional.

Constitutionality of the law had been challenged by a group of about 100 property owners who are contesting the annexation by the city of Decora of some 1,500 acres of land.

A hearing on their suit to block the annexation is set for Monday.

Melcher — The theft of two 50 pound cases of stick dynamite, 12 feet of wire and 50 blasting caps from a rock quarry near here was discovered Tuesday.

The Marion County Sheriff's office, which is investigating, declined to identify the quarry by name, fearing publicity might lead to future dynamite thefts from the firm.

The items were taken sometime during the last week from a storage building at the quarry, officers said.

Officials said the dynamite stolen would be enough to dislodge 300 tons of rocks and solids.

LEGAL PUBLICATION Insurance Department of Iowa DES MOINES ANNUAL CERTIFICATE FOR PUBLICATION

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DAILY IOWAN

PERSONAL

VACATIONING? Pet care — house watching. Please call after 5:30, 338-1302. 6-14

ROOMS FOR RENT

MALES — singles, doubles, kitchen, west of chemistry building, 337-2405. 7-4

SUMMER housing for males — 21 or over, \$50 monthly includes linens, daily papers, air-conditioned rooms for library, TV, pool table, lounge; meals optional, 114 E. Market, Call 337-3783 5 to 9 P.M. 6-15

PLEASANT single room in comfortable home. Man. 338-6308. 6-16

AIR CONDITIONED, beautifully furnished rooms. Close to campus, 338-9444 or 337-4509. 6-23/tn

MEN, WOMEN — singles, doubles, furnished, carpeted, kitchen, 1112 Muscatine, 351-5422. 6-5

MEN single room, cooking privileges. \$45 month. Call 351-6557. 6-13

SINGLE rooms for men. Furnished, refrigerator. Summer. \$40 month. 337-9038. 6-21

MEN — summer and fall, single and double rooms, cooking privileges, close in and everything furnished, 337-7141 or 351-3821. 6-16

MEN, principles, teachers, instructors. Excellent furnished rooms one block to east Hall. Summer rates. Dial 338-8589. 6-15

GIRLS rooms for summer — singles, doubles, kitchen privileges, 4 blocks from campus, 351-2453. 6-15

MALE single and double rooms for summer and fall. 338-8591 P.M. 6-14/tn

SINGLE & double rooms — male, for summer. Phone 337-2573. 6-12/tn

MEN — single, double with kitchen, 331 N. Gilbert, 337-5728, 338-8226. 6-12/tn

MALE graduate or professional man. Private entrance, quiet. 351-1322 after 5:30. 6-9/tn

MEN — now renting for summer. Kitchen privileges. 337-3652. 6-9

SUMMER rates — rent now for summer. Cottages, also rooms with cooking facilities. 20% discount. Black's Gaslight Village. 6-8

FOR SUMMER and fall — air conditioned rooms for 5 girls, also double rooms. TV room, cooking privileges. 337-2958. 6-8

UNAPPROVED single rooms for men. Across street from campus, air conditioned, washer and dryer. 5011 11 E. Washington, phone 337-9041. 6-8/tn

ROOMS for girls. Community kitchen and lounge. Washer and dryer facilities. Phone 337-5634. 6-5/tn

ROOMS close in with cooking privileges. Occupancy now and June 1. Call 338-3476 or 337-7400. 6-7

MOBILE HOMES

BEAUTIFUL 1964 Stewart, awning, shed, completely furnished, 351-4716. 7-6

1961 VINDALE — 10 x 32, furnished, carpeted, air conditioned, skirted. Excellent condition. 351-8265. 7-3

SUBLET June, August, mobile home, 800 plus electricity, 351-6830. 6-16

12 x 56 HILTON, 2 1/2 bedroom, u. furnished, carpeted, air conditioned, skirted, 351-5815. 7-2

LIGHTED patio with awning, air conditioned, 10 x 18 annex, \$2,400. Call 353-4320 or 351-6445. 6-10

8' x 36' ALMA, good condition. Ideal for students. Good condition — near University, 351-9261. 6-21

1968 BILTMORE — 12 x 47, skirted, furnished, air, 108 Holiday Court, 626-2887. 6-22

8 x 40 CONVAIR — 1 bedroom, air conditioned, very good condition. Must sell \$1,300 or best offer. Occupancy after June 15. 351-7130 evenings. 6-18

8' WIDE, 2 BED, air conditioned, storage shed, reasonable, 351-5589. 6-16

10 x 35 — CENTRAL A.P. washer, A.P.M. radio, 815; baby swing, \$5, 338-4400. 6-3

WHIRLPOOL 11,000 BTU air conditioner. Good condition. \$110, 351-6830. 6-9

STUDIO COUCH, dresser, closet, more. Kathy, 353-4127 days, 351-6727 evenings. 6-13

MUST SELL 2 wigs. One human hair light brown. 338-6542. 6-5

BEAUTIFUL one-acre country lots, 3 miles west of Iowa City. Meads, view Heights, Phone 683-2212. 6-22

CONCORD Stereo tape recorder. Cheap. 338-3889. 6-5

"ALLEYCATS", trash treasures. Open daily Tues-Thurs. evenings. Behind Maytag. 6-22

STRAWBERRIES

Please call 857-3331 for appointment to pick your own. No children. Wheelock's Truck Farm & Mt. W. of Ranch Club on Johnson County E. Road

Attractive 3-room furnished apartment. Bath, carpeted, utilities paid. Summer occupancy. 337-7560 after 6

Furnished Attractive 3 room apartment. Bath, carpeted, air conditioning, parking. June 1 occupancy. Phone 337-7442; 353-5012.

Phone 337-4191 For Your Want Ad

DAILY IOWAN

APPROVED ROOMS

FOR RENT — Two single rooms for men 21 or over (Cool). Lounge and kitchen, off-street parking, 610 E. Church St. 7-4/tn

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Kauffman Testifies In Antitrust Case

By MIKE RATHET
Associated Press Sports Writer
NEW YORK (AP) — Ewing Kauffman, owner of the Kansas City Royals, testified Thursday in the Curt Flood case that he would pay the former St. Louis Cardinal outfielder \$100,000 to \$125,000 a year and possibly more on a long-term contract to play with his team.

Despite the fact that Kauffman was called as a defense witness for baseball, the statement, drawn out under cross-examination, was considered significant to Flood's contention that the sport operates in restraint of trade within the framework of the controversial reserve system.

Kauffman's statement, according to attorney Jay Topkis, also is a "way to prove damages" in the \$3-million antitrust suit brought by Flood. The Kansas City owner's estimate of what he would pay Flood if the outfielder were free to join the Royals is significantly higher than what the Philadelphia Phillies offered Flood when he was acquired from the Cards in a trade.

According to Flood, he was

offered "a little more" than \$90,000 in salary, plus \$8,000 in spring training expenses.

Kauffman, of course, is barred from negotiating with Flood by the reserve clause provision in the reserve system, which ties a player to the club that signs him until it either trades, sells or releases him. Asked if Flood is now free to sign with him, Kauffman replied: "My understanding is he is not."

Kauffman had earlier testified he would not have invested in the sport if it didn't have the reserve system and immunity under federal antitrust laws.

Also testifying was Bob Reynolds, owner of the California Angels, who insisted under cross-examination that he didn't think baseball could operate successfully if the sport adopted the option system.

Reynolds, who also is a vice president and director of pro football's Los Angeles Rams, did so despite admitting that pro football had done so since changing over to an option system in 1948.

The Angels' executive also

said, in answer to a hypothetical question revolving around California shortstop Jim Fergosi playing out his option and signing with the New York Mets, that he did not think receiving pitcher Tom Seaver in compensation "would help us materially."

Under the pro football clause, a player may play out his option on the second year of his contract and then become a free agent, free to negotiate with any club. The new club must compensate the old club for his services. If a dispute over compensation arises, the commissioner is asked to award fair compensation.

Reynolds cited the compensatory rule as being one of the problems "because in my view compensation in baseball would be a different procedure."

Asked if a rule guaranteeing "fair compensation" wouldn't insure a club equal compensation, Reynolds replied, "I'm not certain it would."

Near the end of his cross-examination, Reynolds was asked by Topkis to assume that Fergosi, under a pro football type setup, had played out his option and signed with the Mets. He was asked to further assume that Seaver was awarded to the Angels in compensation.

"Would you consider you were grievously hurt by that?" Topkis asked.

"I don't know if it would help us materially," said Reynolds. "It might even hurt us because we'd lose Mr. Fergosi."

Reynolds also said he didn't think \$2 million would be acceptable compensation because "sometimes money isn't the answer."



DI Sports

Hot Gilbert, Vet Herbert Tie for Lead

CHARLOTTE, N.C. (AP) — Longshot Gibby Gilbert birdied his final hole Thursday for a six-under-par 66 and tied veteran Lionel Herbert for the first-round lead in the \$150,000 Kemper Open Golf Tournament.

The 29-year-old Gilbert, a former club pro from Hollywood, Fla., is in his first full year on the tour.

He finished seventh at Doral, his first tournament this year in February, then startled the golfing world with a victory in the tough Houston Champions International about a month ago.

The 42-year-old Herbert, who scored the last of his five victories in the Florida Citrus open in 1966, had eight birdies in his sparkling round on the Quail Hollow Country Club course, a par 72 layout with a leg-wearing length of 7,231 yards.

Herbert and Gilbert held a one-stroke lead over Lou Graham, who recorded an eagle three on his final hole, the ninth, for a 67.

Former Masters champion Art Wall, Tom Weiskopf, Mike Hill and Bob Lunn followed at 68, while Arnold Palmer, 58-year-old Sam Snead and Gene Littler headed the group at 69.

GRIFFITH TRIUMPHS
COPENHAGEN (AP) — Emile Griffith floored Tom Bogs twice Thursday night and went on to win a decisive decision in 10 rounds.

Hyndman Wins Again

By THOMAS F. REEDY
Associated Press Writer

NEWCASTLE, Northern Ireland (AP) — Bill Hyndman of Philadelphia surged from behind and defeated Scotland's Murray Rae on the 20th hole Thursday to gain the quarter-finals of the British Amateur Golf Championship.

It was the second overtime victory of the day for the 54-year-old Hyndman, the last American survivor. Earlier Thursday, Dale Morey of High Point, N.C., Hunter McDonald of Detroit, Jim Vickers of Wichita, Kan., and Bill Key of Columbus, Ga., were all eliminated.

Hyndman, who needed an eagle on the 19th hole to beat Bill McRae of Ireland in his first match Thursday, went two extra holes to eliminate Rae. Down by two strokes at the 15th hole, the veteran American battled back to tie the match and force it to extra holes.

Michael Bonallack of Britain, four-time winner of this tournament, who defeated Hyndman in the finals last year, also gained the quarter-final round with two victories Thursday.

First, Bonallack whipped John Faith of Northern Ireland 4 and 3 and then he finished off McDonald 2 and 1, after the American had advanced by beating Pat O'Sullivan of Ireland on the 19th hole.

Rae was two up at the 15th when Hyndman came to life, won the 16th and halved the next one. Then Hyndman hit two tremendous wood shots on the long 18th, his second coming to rest hole high, the full 548 yards, which gave him a certain birdie four to square things.

On the 19th they halved in par fives because Rae missed a three-foot putt. At the 20th Hyndman's solid four was good enough to close the match.

Two 18-hole matches will produce the finalists for Saturday's 36-hole final.



Faster Than the Speed of What?—

Quite a number of individuals claim to be the fastest human in the world, but the fellow pictured here could back his claim with this photo. Actually the runner is Jeff Sammon of Endwell High School in Maine and what appears to be sparks is only static electricity on the photographers negative.

San Diego Picks Catcher, 17

NEW YORK (AP) — Michael Ivie, a 17-year-old catcher from Decatur, Ga., and Steve Dunning, the right-handed pitching ace of Stanford University, were the first two players taken Thursday in baseball's annual summer draft of free agents.

Ivie, a 6-foot-2, 196-pound receiver whose defensive ability and power potential had caught the eye of most major league scouts, went to the San Diego Padres as the No. 1 selection.

The Cleveland Indians, with second choice by virtue of their

last place finish in the American League in 1969, grabbed Dunning, a 6-2, 205-pounder who is regarded as nearly ready for the big time after compiling a 13-2 record at Stanford. He is 21 and thus eligible for the draft along with all June high school

grads, college grads and junior college athletes.

Commissioner Bowie Kuhn opened the draft meeting at a midtown hotel with a warning against tampering with other club's selections. He also told the 24 clubs they were obligated to conduct "meaningful honest-to-God negotiations with their draft choices within 15 days after they become eligible."

Cautioning against any violation of the tampering rule, Commissioner Kuhn said, "Any contact with selected players of other clubs will be suspicious on the face of it. You have an obligation to refrain from contact in any way with a selected player. There have been indications this has not been fully complied with in the past."

The summer draft of players who never have signed professional contracts was expected to result in the selection of more than 1,000 young men in the two-day period ending Friday.

Some players are eligible to be signed immediately. Others must still be graduated or complete school or college eligibility. Clubs draft in reverse order of last year's finish.

Here are the first round picks Thursday in baseball's annual summer free agent draft.

San Diego — Michael Ivie, catcher, 17, Decatur, Ga.

Cleveland — Steve Dunning, pitcher, 21, Palo Alto, Calif.

Montreal — Barry Foote, catcher, Smithfield, N.C.

Milwaukee — Darrell Porter, catcher, 18, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Philadelphia — James Martin, pitcher, 18, Columbia, S.C.

Chicago White Sox — Lee Richard, shortstop, 21, Port Arthur, Tex.

Houston — Randy Scarbery, pitcher, 17, Fresno, Calif.

Kansas City — Rex Goodson, catcher, 18, Longview, Tex.

Los Angeles — James Haller, pitcher, 18, Omaha, Neb.

California — Paul Dade, infielder-outfielder, 18, Seattle.

St. Louis — James Browning, pitcher-infielder, 18, Gadsden, Ala.

New York Yankees — Dave Cheadle, pitcher, 19, Asheville, N.C.

Pittsburgh — John Bedard, pitcher-catcher, 17, Springfield, Mass.

Washington — Charles Maxwell, pitcher-catcher-infielder, 17, Kingston, Ohio.

Cincinnati — Gary Plczynski, shortstop, 18, West Allis, Wis.

Boston — Jimmy Hacker, infielder, 18, Temple, Tex.

San Francisco — John D'Acquisito, pitcher, 18, San Diego.

Oakland — Darnell Ford, outfielder, 18, Los Angeles.

Chicago Cubs — Gene Hiser, outfielder, 21, Baltimore.

Detroit — Terry Mappin, catcher, 18, Louisville, Ky.

Atlanta — Ronald Broadus, pitcher, 17, Crute, Tex.

Minnesota — Robert Gorinski, shortstop, 18, Calumet, Pa.

New York Mets — George Ambrow, shortstop, 18, Long Beach, Calif.

Baltimore — James Roosevelt West, catcher, 17, St. Louis.

Majors Scoreboard



AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
xBaltimore	34	16	.680	—
xNew York	28	23	.549	6 1/2
Washington	24	25	.490	9 1/2
xDetroit	22	24	.479	10
Boston	22	25	.468	10 1/2
Cleveland	19	27	.426	12 1/2

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	31	15	.674	—
xCalifornia	31	18	.633	1 1/2
xOakland	28	24	.538	5
xKansas City	19	29	.396	13
Chicago	19	31	.380	14
Milwaukee	13	34	.265	17 1/2

x—Night games not included.

Thursday's Results

Cleveland 8, Milwaukee 4
Boston 5, Minnesota 1
Chicago 7, Washington 3
Kansas City at New York, N
Baltimore at Oakland, N
Detroit at California, N

Probable Pitchers

Chicago, Jenkins (4-2) at New York; Stottemyrv (4-4), N
Baltimore, McNally (8-3) at Milwaukee; Boin (1-4), N
Detroit, Wilson (3-2) at Oakland; Odom (4-4), N
Cleveland, Raut (0-1) at California; Wright (6-3), N
Minnesota, Blyleven (0-0) at Washington; Cox (3-3), N
Kansas City, Bunker (0-6) at Boston; Nagy (0-0), N

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	26	20	.565	—
xNew York	25	24	.510	1/2
Pittsburgh	24	28	.462	3
Philadelphia	21	28	.429	6 1/2
xMontreal	16	32	.333	11

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	37	15	.712	—
xAtlanta	28	19	.596	6 1/2
Los Angeles	30	21	.588	6 1/2
San Francisco	24	28	.462	13
xHouston	23	29	.442	14
San Diego	23	32	.418	15 1/2

x—Night game not included.

Thursday's Results

Los Angeles 5, Pittsburgh 0
New York at Atlanta, N
Montreal at Houston, N
Only games scheduled.

Probable Pitchers

San Francisco, Marichal (2-3) at Chicago; Jenkins (4-7)
New York, Ryan (4-3) at Cincinnati; McGlothin (6-3), N
Los Angeles, Vance (4-3) at Pittsburgh; Ellis (4-4), N
San Diego, Corkins (4-5) at St. Louis; Torrez (4-4), N
Montreal, Stoneman (2-7) at Atlanta; Stone (5-1), N
Philadelphia, Short (3-5) at Houston; Lemaster (3-8), N

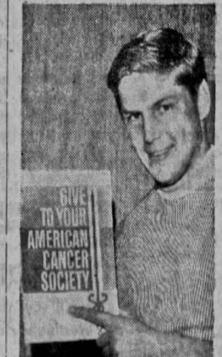


The AP Washington diplomatic staff (from left): John M. Hightower, AP Special Correspondent and Pulitzer Prize winner, George Geddo, Spencer Davis, Endre Marton, Lewis Gulick and Ary Moleon.

OUR MEN ON THE DIPLOMATIC FRONT

Diplomacy in Washington is vital and complex news, so we'd like you to meet The Associated Press specialists who cover this field for your newspaper. These highly experienced reporters know that diplomatic messages aren't restricted to conventional communications. They may be carried by a soft word buried in a strident speech, or blaze from guns fired in anger. Our specialists are constantly combing the field—the State Department, the embassies that dot the Washington landscape, the important conferences in this country and abroad—for stories that affect our lives and our well-being. Their reports appear in . . .

The Daily Iowan
A member of The Associated Press



The pride of the New York Mets, Tom Seaver, makes his pitch for support of the American Cancer Society's Crusade. The National League ace right-hander urges all his fans to give generously when the ACS volunteer calls.

Hoffman's 'Woodstock Nation'

"Woodstock Nation" by Abbie Hoffman. Published by Random House, (hardcover), 153 pp., \$5.95. Also available in paperback.

"Their leader was a lean corn-flake named Pat Boone who ran around ripping off black rock-and-roll and dressing it up with white bucks! WHITE BUCKS! Stepping on punks' white bucks as they came home from school was in fact among my first political acts, but even this didn't repay the feeling of wretched puke you felt when you pictured Snookie Lanson singing "Earth Angel" on the Lucky Strike Hit Parade."

The above is Abbie Hoffman's appraisal of the American music scene just before the arrival of Elvis Presley. Actually, it has little to do with the festival at White Lake, N.Y., but then much of the book has nothing to do with Woodstock. Abbie Hoffman's interpretations of various aspects of the American culture comprise roughly one-third of the book. He describes the moon walk of last summer:

"One tries not to be cynical; after all, they are jumping around on the moon and no matter what you think of PIG NATION, you have to admit that it does have a good special effects department. Wheel! Look at 'em bounce around. What is he gonna do? . . . Will he say, 'Send up some booze and breads, we don't want to go back?' Nah, no bits . . . well, what do you expect? This albino crewcut has been selected with

more precision than the American Machine selects a president. Man, this cat is the unknown soldier from Arlington Cemetery, resurrected just for this special mission.

"A number-one-all-American cracker. I mean did you dig his parents? Mr. and Mrs. AOK Armstrong — the Mom and Pop of Moonman. . . Moonman the all-time comic strip hero. No, this ain't a comic strip. It's a radio show from the late forties, that's it! Wheaties the All-American Breakfast Cereal brings you Jack Armstrong — the All-American Boy! Do you believe that! Now, ladies and gentlemen, this hour of the Voyage to the Moon is brought to you by Kellogg's. . . A small step (snap), for man (crackle), a giant step for mankind (pop)!"

On the genesis of Haight-Ashbury: "The world they came from was a world of Double Speak. A world where Lyndon Johnson and his fabulous wife Lady Bird sat in their Miami-modern ranch house, drank their bourbon, and led the nation in a marathon game of Scrabble."

A connected last letter to the youth of the United States from Che Guevara: "What is suffering, comrades? Even as I write knowing death is coming over that hill not five hundred yards away I would not go back to being a respected professional in a system I detested. . . I know we have won. . . for those who will follow us into these jungles of reality and into the jungles of their own minds

to strike that blow for freedom."

Also recounted are several of Hoffman's arrests and activities immediately prior to the festival. Many incidents, including his arrest for wearing a flag shirt to a HUAC hearing, are merely touched upon and not given much attention. Less well-known events are related more fully, including this dialogue with M.I.T. professor Jerome Lettvin:

LETTVIN: "What is this revolution going to accomplish?"

ABBIE: (Smiles and kicks over the table, smashing two ashtrays and making a general mess)

LETTVIN: (Excited) "I knew it! Violence! Violence! You'll never win."

ABBIE: (Pulling out a ten dollar bill and holding it up) "Wanna bet ten bucks?"

LETTVIN: (Reaching for the bill) "Let me see that."

ABBIE: "Hey man, we've already won." (Pulling it back and ripping it slowly into pieces)

A major theme of "Woodstock Nation" is the role of rock music in the revolution.

Many feel that the energy of rock concerts can be channelled into politics. Record companies have been quick to make money by letting opportunistic rock groups sing about the Revolution. Hoffman illuminates the conflict over how to go about radical change:

"Once upon a time some maggots started a revolution. It was about 1917

I think and there were these maggots in all the food on this ship. The men . . . had no idea what to do. They didn't know from reformism and from imperialism and revisionism and any of that. . . All they knew was maggots. Now along come some . . . who were definitely outside agitators. . . Somehow their ins'incts told them that from maggots you could point to the captain of the ship and then to the Czar of Russia and maybe even later Potemkin might make a groovy movie so they dropped a few hints and soon, very soon, there was a mighty mutiny and well the rest is all distorted in the history books. SDS would have shouted 'Maggots are reformist' and called the sailors irrelevant or petit bourgeois, or lumpenproletariat or outside the Third World, or white, hence unreachable."

On the SDS conference in Chicago, Hoffman writes, "Songs like 'Petit Bourgeois Revisionist,' and 'Puppet Lackeys' were sung and other tunes that escape me for the moment. They are vibrations in another plastic dome. Going up to that SDS conference was a bummer. I mean when 50 guys jumped up at some point as if the speaker at the rostrum has lended with a good left hook, and holding up red books shouted 'Mao! Mao! Mao! Tse-Tung' you would think this would be O.K., but no, not if the group was Revolutionary Youth Movement Number Two.

"You can see why I was having problems. I mean take imperialism. This. . .

country makes up one-sixteenth of the world population and owns or controls 55 per cent of its natural resources. That was enough to know about imperialism, it seemed to me.

"I had no idea of what SDS was into but there was that image again of a row of high-powered cameras in the third-floor window across the street from their convention. There was the FBI in heavy numbers guarding the NATIONAL SECURITY. . .

"I guess that's a way of saying, 'Enemies of my enemies are my friends.'"

Give Abbie Hoffman credit for citing examples of the necessary evils of the system. He mentions the Chase Manhattan Bank's role in South Africa, and that of Anaconda Mining and Aluminum in South America.

But back at him for being content to joke about things like "Ronald Reagan: fascist gun in the West." Hoffman is fully aware that the Stones don't play without a guarantee before performances and that the Beatles are "counter-revolutionary."

At the Woodstock festival, Hoffman tried to mobilize some support for political prisoner John Sinclair and Peter Townshend of The Who clubbed Hoffman with a guitar. This would give some people serious doubts about the utility of rock groups toward the betterment of society. Yet Abbie Hoffman tries to tap some of the magic of Woodstock:

"Sure it'd be nice if Sly and the Family Stone stopped playing once and look-

ed out. . . and said, 'Oh, by the way, we're communists'. . . Yeah, but maybe that's unfair 'cause on the other hand we politicians don't sing too good."

"Woodstock Nation" compares unfavorably with Jerry Rubin's "Do It." Hoffman says he wrote the book in five days. This is painfully evident. Rubin's book was more philosophical and the ideas were more developed.

"Woodstock" contains fewer mind-boggling metaphors and less humor. Rubin fully utilized his visits with the House Un-American Activities Committee. Rarely does Hoffman bother to dwell on a subject as Rubin did in recalling the Berkeley Free Speech Movement.

Hoffman does offer a better account of Woodstock than the New York Times, if you care at all about honestly subjective reporting. Another plus is his continual reference to cultural highlights. The book is dedicated to Lenny Bruce. Movies such as "Medium Cool" and "Weekend" are appraised. Elvis Presley is allotted a chapter, and selections from Walter Cronkite's reports grace the book.

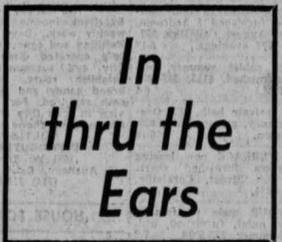
The work is funny, contemporary and interesting, but the author's choice of words will offend many, as will his politics.

To this, Hoffman would answer, "You gonna make that V-sign when some Pig shaves your head. . . Dig it, Samson, we got to help free our brothers and sisters in prison."

—Steve McGuire

The real difference between CSN&Y and, say, somebody gutsy like Joe Cocker is that CSN&Y want to get through on the level of dream. And it's moving when they do. Let go — it's pure energy.

Country Joe and the Fish have a new LP (the one with them floating above a city in lights) and it's rock and roll, solid, tight, in places more subtle than any



Fish I've ever heard. Except for Joe and Barry Melton (lead guitar) this is a new group, but they never get in each other's way. For just plain feeling fine music, "C.J. FISH" (Vanguard) is tops. When they try to "make a point" they get awful tense and say things I can't believe, probably because they don't either. That's true of "Hand of Man" — "Take my hand and come walk with me/ Brothers and sisters we all can be. . ." A fine idea, but not enough by itself for two and one-half minutes.

Barry Melton's lead guitar is as relaxed as they sky; riffs shine like the sea sinking into your head like soft razors. "Sing Sing Sing," "Silver & Gold," and "The Return of Sweet Lorraine" aren't just beautiful songs—this is music real enough to see and feel, in living color.

Van Morrison's "Moondance" (Warner Bros.) is something else. Totally sensual. You can feel the shape his mouth is in for every word he sings—besides the terrific literal meaning of the words, the pre-logical joy is just as powerful. The songs are his own indescribably Irish Mississippi Delta rock & blues & jazz. The backup musicians are fine, and Morrison knows microscopically well what he wants each note to feel like. Van Morrison lets go into that sub-tropical state of dream without being as "slick" as CSN&Y, and what he says is so unlike anything else it's gotta be really him.

He makes his weird secret world so plain you can see it just as if it was yours: "We were born before the wind . . . I can smell the sea and feel the sky. . . And when that foghorn and whistle blows, I wanna hear it, I don't hafta feel it/ I wanna rock your gypsy soul/ Just like way back in the days of old. . ." "Into the Mystic." Van Morrison. For real.

—George Mattingly

Opera, theatre, music, art exhibits highlight U of I summer scene

A double bill of Puccini operas will highlight the 1970 University of Iowa Summer Fine Arts Festival, which will run from June 15 through Aug. 7.

"Il Tabarro" (The Cloak) and "Gianni Schicchi" will be sung in English July 28, 29, and 31 and Aug. 1 at 8 p.m. in Macbride Auditorium. Professor Herald Stark will conduct the opera, and Cosmo Catalano, associate professor of speech and dramatic art, will be the stage director.

The 32nd annual summer festival will have 19 different music and drama programs, art exhibits and discussions. Other music events on the program are All-State Music Camp Band concerts at 3 p.m. June 28 and 7:30 p.m. July 3; an Iowa String Quartet concert at 8 p.m. July 1; and 8 p.m. concerts July 15 by Professor Thomas Ayres, clarinet, and July 22 by the U of I Choir.

The University Summer Repertory

Theatre will again feature a rotating schedule of plays. Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew" will open July 1, Arthur Miller's "The View from the Bridge" on July 10 and Brendan Behan's "The Hostage" on July 20. The Miller and Behan plays will run for six nights, and the Shakespeare comedy for eight. All performances will begin at 8 p.m. in the University Theatre.

The School of Art will hold a series of five Thursday-night discussions on the subject of art as it influences urban environment. They will be held in the Art Building Auditorium, beginning at 7 p.m., June 25 and July 9, 16, 23 and 30.

Besides the continuing exhibition of part of the Leone and Owen Elliott Collection at the Museum of Art, three exhibits are scheduled for the summer. "Objects U.S.A.," an exhibition of 308 works by the nation's best craftsmen, will run from July 1-21. Paintings by

Ilya Bolotowsky and woodcuts by Felix Vallatton will go on exhibition Aug. 1. The Museum of Art is open from 10:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday.

The Museum of Natural History in Macbride Hall will feature a new exhibit of the five classes of echinoderms, marine animals which include sea stars and sea urchins. The hours for the exhibition are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Saturday and 1 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Sunday.

The Iowa Memorial Union Terrace Lounge will be the site of three graduate student exhibits. The U of I student print exhibit will be displayed from June 17 through July 1, a photography exhibit from July 6 through 20 and a painting display from July 21 through Aug. 6. Paintings will also be on display in the Union River Room from July 17 through Aug. 6.

'The Strawberry Statement'; student's view of Columbia unrest

"The Strawberry Statement," by James Simon Kunen, Avon Books, 174 pp.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following review was originally published by Rolling Stone Magazine, (May 28, 1970). Copyright 1970 by Straight Arrow Publishers, Inc. All rights reserved. Reprinted by permission.

James Kunen is 19, participated in the '68 uprising at Columbia; and has written one of the most overrated books published in the past two years.

The critics and the media have almost uniformly gushed over it in superlatives seldom reserved for young writers — but when you look at the terms in which they laud it, and the people they compare Kunen with, the game becomes obvious: "an affecting wistfulness that makes him sort of a politicized Dustin Hoffman"; "Kunen might be described as a young soft-core radical — a kind of New Left Charlie Brown. . . You're a good man, James Simon Kunen, and worth listening to."

What all this means is that the pundits have found another innocuously "irreverent" or "angry" counter-cultural hero to brandish. The unfortunate fact remains, however, that Mr. Kunen is a capable but not overly involving writer and a distinctly unoriginal thinker. His prose style should please fans of Paul Williams record reviewers; not to denigrate Williams, but this is politics, not music, and many people are going to find this writing cloying, flabby, and preciously oppressive:

"Writing a book is a lot like having a baby; they both involve bringing something into the world and they're both a pain. . . This book was written on napkins and cigarette packs and hitchhiking signs. It was spread all over, but so is my mind.

"I exhibit a marked tendency to forget things. I can remember only three things at a time. If I think of a fourth thing, I forget the first. Like a cigarette machine. You take one pack out — all the rest fall down a niche. Exactly analogous is every salient detail."

The most interesting part of the book comes when Kunen, ideologue and conscientious recorder of the minutiae of his existence drops out and he settles for a reportorial inside-job on the Columbia take-over. He is right there in Kirk's office when they rifled the files and smoked the cigars, and the scene has built-in impact. Here again, though, Kunen fumbles the ball as a writer. He wrote

much of this while it was actually taking place.

Seemingly, he made few or no revisions, and what could have been a vivid series of tense episodes becomes instead a pleasant, quickly and easily read stream of notes. Of course, he never advertised it as anything else — the book's title leads us to expect this kind of facile, sketchy treatment — but I still think he blew a great opportunity by playing up his role as commentator instead of disciplining himself to be just a bit more of a tape recorder. What a gas it would have been to listen in on the small talk

of the Heroic Guerrillas occupying the citadels of academe!

But no, here at this crucial point the dialogue is almost nil — even though Kunen will later fill pages with large portions of inane, everyday conversations about such banalities as the relationship between astral signs and the hue of people's eyes.

Too bad — he can be a rather lucid writer when he tries. But then, of course, literature is not his object — he says at one point: "Above all, don't spend too much time reading (this book) because I didn't spend much 'time writing it.'"

—Lester Bangs

The 'Chart' scene

Three o'clock on a Wednesday afternoon. Any Wednesday afternoon. At three o'clock, the phones start ringing. Hands snatch receivers. Three simultaneous voices speak in different parts of the city. "Cash Box," says one. Another "Billboard." The third, "Record World." And then the callers speak all together, all somehow with the same voice, "Where are we going to be on the charts in next Monday's Top 100?" The reply, "60 with a bullet."

60 with a bullet?

60 with a star?

The charts. Every Wednesday afternoon. All record dealers want to know how our records have rated on the weekly listings, they all seem to want to have confirmed for us the huge sales reports they are always boasting to each other about.

But how many of them have ever given any thought to what goes on up there at Cash Box, Billboard, or Record World when the charts are being put together? They all know that a bullet indicates sales registering greatest proportionate sales progress in a given week, but how many of them are aware of the mechanism that pulls the trigger that puts those bullets on the chart? Oh sure, by four o'clock on any Wednesday afternoon all can be heard complaining about "how we should have gotten a bullet, and about how it's possible to sell a hundred-thousand copies of a record and not even make the Top 100."

"But we all do our wondering after the fact," according to a spokesman for Elektra records. "We complain about the charts but we complain out of unsatisfied ignorance, not with a true understanding of how the vital statistics of record sales are drawn up every week by those dedicated Cash Boxers, Billboarders and Record Worlders.

"The charts have a number of flaws, no doubt. The fact that a record can be number 13 in Record World, number 20 in Cash Box and number 56 in Billboard all in the same week seems to demonstrate that somebody somewhere is making a mistake. But which of the trades is it? Is it all three? None?"

"Since each of the major charts gathers information from different sources, it is impossible to say that any one of the charts is "right" or "wrong."

"Manufacturers often feel that national charts do not reflect the sale of records in regional or secondary markets, and the suggestion has been made that the three trades publish regional charts instead of or in addition to the national charts.

"It might be that the idea of regional charts is too good to give up, and Billboard ought to try to give it another go, or perhaps Cash Box and Record World ought to experiment with it. As it stands, charts are hardly one-hundred per cent accurate. They disagree with each other. But they do provide us with some idea of what's going on in the world of recorded music."

ARTY FACTS

Directors of the Museum of Art at the University of Iowa are attending the annual meeting of the Association of American Museums this week in New York City. Ulfert Wilke, director of the museum, will leave for Paris, France Friday on a flight chartered by the association, returning July 5.

Cities which he will visit to talk with artists and art dealers and attend art auctions in looking for works of art for the U. of I. museum include Munich, Basel, Zurich, Lugano, Rome, London and Berlin.

Gustave von Groschwitz, associate director of the U. of I. museum, will present a paper at a meeting of museum directors and trustees at the Heckscer Museum, Huntington, N.Y., Friday after attending the meeting in New York. His topic will be "The Museum: Its Integrity in a Changing Society."

Two exhibitions which have drawn many visitors to the University of Iowa Museum of Art since they opened May 10 will close June 14.

The exhibition of works by Clarence Carter includes paintings, drawings and prints from two series which he calls "Transactions" and "Mandalas." Carter was a visiting artist at the U. of I. during the second semester.

Mrs. William A. Hewitt's color photographs will be shown through June 14. The exhibit is called "Photographs by Tish." A resident of Rock Island, Ill., Mrs. Hewitt took the 100 photographs in the show during her travels on five continents.

IOWA CITY — Elementary and secondary students from Iowa City and the surrounding area will again have the opportunity to take a summer course in music offered by The University of Iowa School of Music.

Instruction is available in band and orchestral instruments and piano and voice. The course is also open to non-University residents in the area.

The eight-week program will run from June 16 to Aug. 7. Registration will be held between 9 a.m. and noon June 12 in South Music Hall. The course fees will be \$12.50 for one half-hour private lesson weekly and \$25 for two a week. Fees are payable at the time of registration.

Allen's 'Don't Drink the Water' hits Des Moines

On Memorial Day evening, the Des Moines Community Playhouse opened "Don't Drink the Water" by Woody Allen. It will run through June 13th.

This review is a substitution for the announced "Thurber Carnival". For my taste, I would have preferred to see "Carnival" but "Water" is funny and if the cast can pick up the frenetic pacing that Allen's work needs, which was just missing on opening night, the production will be an excellent one.

The premise of the play is that a bumbling son of an ambassador, who "started at the top and worked his way down to mailboy", is put in charge of an eastern European embassy while his father goes home. This is the boy's last chance and he will have to handle a visiting sultan who is working on an oil deal with the ambassador. In the midst of this, a red spy is captured in the U.S. and three tourists are chased into the embassy. If the tourists can be proven spies, then they can be traded for the master spy. The boy immediately proves they are spies, by his blundering, and falls in love with his daughter.

If you have seen any of Allen's mov-

'Man of La Mancha'

The Cedar Rapids Community Theatre will present a musical play entitled "Man of La Mancha" this month. Performances are scheduled for June 11, 12, 13, 18, 19 and 20.

The musical is based on the novel "Don Quixote" and includes many of the episodes depicted in the Cervantes classic.

"Man of La Mancha" has been playing successfully on Broadway for five years and has won most of the major awards given to musical theatre productions in the United States.

Tryouts for the musical version of the Don Quixote story brought a record-breaking turnout of local actors and Don

Stribling, Larry Bennet, Mary Kay Schuller, Richard Odell, Bob McComas and David Bolt were cast in the leading roles. The box office is now open. Mail orders should be sent to The Cedar Rapids Community Theatre, 1124 Third St. SE. Tickets are \$5 and \$4.

Curtain times are 7:30 p.m. Thursdays and 8 p.m. Fridays and Saturdays.

The Cedar Rapids Community Theatre has the following presentations scheduled for the coming year: "You Know I Can't Hear You When the Water's Running," "Dark of the Moon," "Mame," "The Skin of Our Teeth," and "Plaza Suite." Specific dates for these presentations will be announced at a later date.

—Mike Firth

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