

# The Daily lowan

Serving the University of Iowa and the People of Iowa City

**Rain - Maybe?**  
Fair to partly cloudy with a chance of scattered showers today. Partly cloudy tonight with chance of showers. Lows tonight upper 60s. Partly cloudy Wednesday with highs in the upper 80s.

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Iowa City, Iowa 52240—Tuesday, June 9, 1970

## Faculty Backs ROTC Despite Senate Vote

Over half the University faculty members polled last week indicated they favor retaining ROTC on campus, but with certain changes in the program.

The faculty poll, reported in the University faculty newsletter Monday, showed that nearly three-fourths of the faculty returned the questionnaires. The vote was 669 to 313.

The poll follows a 38-17 vote on May 12 by the Faculty Senate asking the University to terminate ROTC on campus. The State Board of Regents is expected to take up the matter at its meeting this week.

Conducted by a three-member Faculty Senate subcommittee named at the May 12 Senate meeting to implement the removal of ROTC on campus, the survey asked opinions on what changes in the

program the faculty would prefer.

Of 970 faculty members who indicated they would make changes in ROTC, 304 favored the plan developed last year by the Liberal Arts Educational Policies Committee.

Scheduled to go into effect next fall, the plan provides for a non-credit leadership course at the freshman level, a two-credit-hour military course at the sophomore level and as few strictly professional courses as feasible for juniors and seniors.

Also under the plan, the number of academic credit hours which can be earned in Army and Air Force ROTC would be reduced significantly — from 16 to 10 for Army and 11 for Air Force.

Academic rank and promotions of ROTC instructors and personnel will be

brought into accord with general University policy and the Military Science (Army ROTC) and Aerospace Studies (Air Force ROTC) will continue to hold departmental status in the College of Liberal Arts, under the Policy committee's new plan.

Of those who favored revisions in ROTC, 404 said they would reduce the program's status, 12 said that it should be mandatory for all male students and 35 offered their own plans.

Slightly more than half the 404 who would reduce the status of ROTC, favored removing all credit from military courses not taught by faculty holding regular academic assignments, while the remaining 162 said no credit should be given in any case.

Of the same 404, 242 voted to withhold academic rank from ROTC instructor personnel unless ROTC policies are reconciled with University policies on professional ethics and academic freedom in any case.

On the question of departmental status for ROTC, 242 said it should be a program rather than a department and 142 wanted a designation other than program or department.

When asked only if they favored retention or termination of ROTC, 313 of those voting, or 32 percent, favored termination. But in the section of the questionnaire in which proposed changes were offered, including termination, only 215, or 22 percent selected termination as their first choice.

Among Liberal Arts faculty, termination received more first-place votes than any other option for change, but in voting only on retention versus termination, the Liberal Arts faculty favored retention, 248 to 176.

## Student Couple Appears Today Before Garfield

Two University students will appear at a hearing before Judge Theodore Garfield today for their alleged connection with the April 18 and May 1 ROTC protests in the Recreation Building and for a petty larceny charge in connection with the May 14 theft of Daily Iowans from the Hawkeye Court apartments.

The public hearing for the two students — Bruce Clark, A2, Iowa City, and his wife Carmen, A1 — will begin at 1:30 p.m. in the small courtroom of the Johnson County Courthouse.

John Larsen, assistant to Pres. Boyd said Monday that the hearing had been scheduled in the courthouse primarily for security reasons. Judge Garfield heard previous University cases — those dealing with the December 10 Placement Office protest — in a courtroom in the College of Law building.

"In light of the events on campus this spring," Larsen said, the hearing for the Clarks was transferred to the Johnson County Courthouse "to assure the decorum to which a judicial proceedings is entitled."

Larsen also indicated that there will be "a number" of hearings within the next month in connection with the various campus disturbances this past spring.

## 18,000 U.S. Troops Pulled Out of Cambodia

SAIGON (AP) — More than half the 31,000 U.S. troops sent to Cambodia have been withdrawn to South Vietnam, informed sources reported Monday.

At the same time, however, Thailand was reported considering the dispatch of its 12,000-man Black Panther Division, now in Vietnam, to a Cambodian hot spot 80 miles from the Thai border.

Informants in Bangkok, Thailand's capital, said the Thai government believes that the thrust of Communist command forces around Siem Reap and the tourist mecca of Angkor Wat is "a grave threat to Thailand."

Enemy pressure in that area eased Monday after Cambodian troops and planes pushed an enemy force off Siem Reap's airstrip, taken Sunday, while other Cambodian forces drove North Vietnamese and Viet Cong from the center of Kompong Thom in central Cambodia.

U.S. military sources in Saigon said they had heard nothing about any Thai

troop move into Cambodia from South Vietnam. Thailand has said it would help the government of Cambodia if needed.

The Thai division, referred to by U.S. Command spokesman as a "volunteer force," started coming to Vietnam in the summer of 1968, and is based at a place called Bearcat, about 20 miles east-northeast of Saigon.

It has been relatively inactive, save for two major clashes in March and June of 1969 in which 370 Viet Cong were claimed killed. The division engages primarily in civic action and pacification work.

Whether all or part of the division could be withdrawn from Vietnam conceivably could depend, aside from the military situation, on a secret annual campaign plan to which it was committed in writing on Oct. 31.

On that date, Thai military representatives, along with the four other major allied powers providing combat forces to South Vietnam, signed the plan committing their forces for operations in 1970.

Although the plan is a military document without the legal obligations of a formal treaty, it is the agreed position of the governments concerned — the United States, South Korea, Thailand, Australia and New Zealand, all allies of South Vietnam.

The informants reporting on U.S. troop strength in Cambodia said 18,400 Americans have drawn back into South Vietnam from the Cambodian border areas where they had been sent beginning May 1 to wipe out enemy sanctuaries and supply areas. This would leave 12,600 Americans still in Cambodia.

President Nixon said last Wednesday the success of the allies' Cambodian operations had meant 50,000 more U.S. troops would be withdrawn from Vietnam by Oct. 15.

He also said because of this success Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird "has resumed the withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam." A Pentagon spokesman said later, "There was a pause during the Cambodian operation." No pause ever was announced by the U.S. Command in Saigon.

Nixon said he had been advised that 17,000 "of the 31,000 Americans who entered Cambodia have already returned to Vietnam," and said the remainder would return by the end of June.



Shortly after the Argentine armed forces commanders announced the deposition of President Juan Carlos Ongania Monday, troops from the "Patricios" regiment asserted political power and seized the telephone exchange building in Buenos Aires. The exchange building handles international telephone calls.

— AP Wirephoto

## Argentine Coup Election Denial Prompts Coup— Military Seizes Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — The chiefs of Argentina's three military services announced Monday they had deposed Lt. Gen. Juan Carlos Ongania as president and taken over the government.

The three commanders told the nation of 23 million by radio that the key dispute with Ongania, who achieved power through an army coup in 1966, was his refusal to give the nation a "political solution," presumably elections.

Ongania barricaded himself inside Government House behind 1,200 loyal troops of the presidential guard Monday afternoon, but reports Monday night said he had sent an offer of resignation to armed forces headquarters through a priest.

The commanders-in-chief appeared to have the full support of the nation's armed forces with only the presidential guard remaining loyal to 55-year-old Ongania. Police and troops were sent to surround Government House and tanks were moved into the center of the city.

The three commanders-in-chief — Lt. Gen. Alejandro Lanusse of the army, Adm. Pedro Gnavi of the navy and Brig. Gen. Juan Carlos Rey of the air force — formally advised the Argentinian Supreme Court they had taken over.

They announced over the government-operated radio network that they would name a new president within 10 days but did not say who he would be.

Military units backing the triumvirate took key positions in the capital and elsewhere in the country. Troops occupied telephone exchanges and cable offices. Monday's coup was announced through a radio communique in the afternoon that said the armed forces commanders had decided to assume "immediately" the political leadership of the country.

"As a result," the communique said, "Lt. Gen. Juan Carlos Ongania has been removed from his duties as president of the nation."

Earlier in the day, Ongania fired La-

nusse and said he would take personal command of Argentina's 135,000-man army.

Some observers traced the beginnings of the coup to the kidnaping May 29 of former President Pedro Aramburu. But Gen. Osiris Villegas, Argentina's ambassador to Brazil, said Monday in Rio De Janeiro it "had been in the works" for some time. Villegas is a former director of the Argentine National Security Council.

Aramburu still was missing Monday, but a radio station in Montevideo, capital of neighboring Uruguay, received a call from a man who claimed to be one of the kidnapers and said the former president would be released in Montevideo "in the next few days."

The caller said the "principal objective has been accomplished with the fall of Ongania."

The crisis began Monday morning when Ongania rejected an army demand, signed by Lanusse and backed by the navy and air force, that he adopt a "political plan" under which he would share power with the armed forces and consult with civilian leaders.

It was then that Ongania, dismissed Lanusse.

Lanusse said Ongania, who has served as president since the June 28, 1966 military coup that overthrew elected President Arturo Illia, had asked the commanders-in-chief to prepare such a political plan.

Antigovernment violence began in April 1969 with a series of commando-style terrorist raids on military posts throughout the country.

Student disturbances broke out in the northeastern city of Corrientes in May 1969 and quickly spread to Cordoba and other cities where student protesters were joined by workers seeking wage increases.

Last June 30 terrorists murdered Metal Workers Union chief Augusto T.

Vandor, leader of the nation's moderate labor movement, during a fact-finding visit by U.S. presidential adviser Nelson Rockefeller, governor of New York.

A few hours later Ongania imposed a nationwide state of siege, limiting constitutional guarantees.

Early in July, Ongania replaced his entire Cabinet and modified his economic policies, agreeing to general wage increases.

The violence continued and antigovernment leaders demanded that Ongania step down and allow the nation to return to a democratic form of government.

Ongania has promised since he assumed power that he would restore constitutional, civilian rule as soon as possible.

## Indian Activists Arrested

BIG BEND, Calif. (AP) — Activist American Indians were thwarted Monday by government agencies on two fronts — at Pacific Gas and Electric Co. land in Northern California and at Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay, 350 miles to the south.

Fifty to 75 Indians returned to the PG&E employees' campground near Lassen Volcanic National Park and 10 were arrested by Shasta County sheriff's deputies when they refused to leave.

Thirty-four were arrested Saturday after the first invasion of the camp.

In San Francisco Bay, the more than 80 Indians occupying Alcatraz Island failed in initial efforts to raise money by boating tourists, at \$5 apiece, to the former federal prison.

The Indians, who have occupied the island since last Nov. 20, loaded up 20 tourists and got about 200 yards off Fisherman's Wharf when U.S. Atty. James Browning, through a Coast Guard radio,

ordered them back. A Coast Guard cutter stood by near the island to prevent a landing.

Browning said the island's official custodian, the General Services Administration, has given the Indians permission to land there, but the non-Indians can't for "reasons of safety." In addition, he said, there was some question whether the boat operator had a California Public Utilities Commission permit to carry tourists.

The Indians didn't resist and returned the disappointed pale-faces to the wharf. Indian spokesman John Trudell said the Indians still were determined to go ahead with the tourist service and he called a pow wow to discuss strategy.

Several of the Alcatraz occupiers were in the party trying to reclaim more than 3 million acres of federal land, which surrounds the PG&E land.

A PG&E spokesman said his form was prepared to drop charges stemming from the first occupation "if the Indians would just go away."

Company employes have signed up to use the six-acre campground, starting this Saturday, for summer vacations. Several cabins had been broken into, a PG&E spokesman said.

## City Approves Street Repair

Unanimous tentative approval for a two-lane design for controversial West Benton Street and a go-ahead with the city code enforcement of the downtown urban renewal project highlighted Monday's City Council meeting and work session.

In a meeting postponed from last Tuesday, the Council heard a presentation from City Manager Frank Smiley on four plans for the improvement of West Benton Street — four-laning (45 feet), two-laning (33 feet), two 14 foot lanes with a grass median and paving two lanes on the north side of the 70 foot right-of-way.

The north side paving proposal, first introduced at Monday's meeting, and forwarded to the planning staff, received the unanimous Council approval. The proposal, if passed, would provide an "out" for the city if the four-laning of West Benton Street is ever necessary.

A comparable 33 foot section could be constructed on the south half of the right-of-way forming the other two lanes of a four-lane street.

About thirty West Benton Street residents, showed up at the Council meeting which was moved to the Council chambers because of the crowd. Most of the residents were not happy with

the Council decision and talked of further action.

West Benton Street, originally part of the 1971 City Street Improvement program, was voted off because the Council could not agree on two-laning or four-laning the street.

Director of Public Works Ralph Speer, said plans and specifications for the two-laning of West Benton Street would be ready for Council action within the next couple of weeks.

Downtown urban renewal, was the subject of discussion at the Council's informal session held after the formal meeting was adjourned.

Cited by Mayor Loren Hickerson as the most important development project in downtown Iowa City for half a century, urban renewal project R-14's administrative details will not get final appraisal within two to three months, according to City Manager Frank Smiley.

R-14 urban renewal covers an area bounded by Washington Street on the north, Court Street on the south, the Iowa River on the west and Linn Street on the east.

Smiley said details for the relocation area, urban renewal project R-18, will be worked out later. R-18 is pending federal government final approval.

R-18 will locate primarily automotive

type businesses in an area bounded on the north by Court Street, on the south by the Rock Island Railroad, on the east by Gilbert Street and on the west by an alley between Linn and Dubuque Street.

The Council discussed time limits that should be placed on R-14 property owners to come up to city code standards for such things as fire safety when enforcement begins.

The Council concurred that the time limit for coming up to code standards should be determined by the offense.

Smiley said that the code should be enforced just as strongly, if not more so, for residents in the R-14 area because "they have known about the violations for years."

The pros and cons of utilizing a design review panel to screen "aesthetic planning" for urban renewal was discussed by the Council. A design "clearing house" staffed on a voluntary basis was agreed on to assist developers and owners in the R-14 area.

Two applicants for a legal advisor working as an assistant City Attorney for urban renewal have been submitted to the Council. Already included in the present urban renewal budget, the assistant will receive wages on an hourly basis.



Cornell University President Dale R. Corson motions for campus security officers to remove anti-establishment agitator C. David Burak from the speakers stand during Corson's inauguration at Ithaca, N. Y., Monday. Burak is a Cornell alumnus. From the left are two security officers, Board of Trustees Chairman Robert W. Purcell, President Corson and Burak.

Board of Trustees results table with columns for name, party, and vote counts.



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Capt. Billy James Hardass and the Christian Cruise

Here begins the true story of the S.S. Salvation, its colorful captain, the former Rev. Billy James Hardass and his exciting and diverse passenger-crew. Ventures of this sort have been attempted before, but never with such great moral and financial backing, nor with such a promising future. It is hoped that this chronicle of their cruise will serve as a new North Star to the captains of all distressed ships.

Part One: The Baptism of the S.S. Salvation

Knowledge of the major events leading up to the departure of the S.S. Salvation from the port of New York in mid-summer 1969 is crucial to the full appreciation of the significance of the cruise. The Christian Cruise is a project conceived and sponsored by the United Ships of America, the world's largest steamer line. For several years the U.S. of A. has experienced decreasing profits and increasing discontent among the shareholders. Disenchantment with the line is most overtly manifested by young crew apprentices who have abandoned their learning to disrupt cruises and harass captains, and have scuttled seven steamers since 1966.

Rumblings of displeasure are also evidenced by some of the older crew members and passengers, who demand a return to the principles of the Articles of Incorporation. Faced with a rapidly deteriorating situation, shareholders met in November, 1968 to elect a new Board of Directors and President.

The newly-elected president, Richard Keelhaul Nichtzen, with the assistance of his special aide, Feral Ague, developed the concept of the Christian Cruise as a solution to the U.S. of A.'s problems. If the scheme proves successful, all company-owned ships will be converted to accommodate this new cruise style.

The initial decision to go ahead with the project was made in February, 1969; the actual preparations for the cruise began that spring. The S.S. Salvation, a sturdy old liner, was selected as the pilot ship, and the passenger-crew list was assembled.

The only significant development dur-

ing this period was the announcement by Feral Ague of the appointment of the Rev. Billy James Hardass as the captain of the Salvation. Rev. Hardass has no navigational experience, and no formal training in seamanship (as a matter of fact, Billy James has no formal training in anything, and his experience is limited to revival meetings and a short career as a faith healer). Nevertheless, he would prove himself an able captain and courageous leader for the Christian Cruise.

On July 4, 1969, with the S.S. Salvation fully outfitted, the passenger-crew aboard, and Capt. Billy James Hardass at the helm, a large crowd, including the President of the United Ships of America, its Board of Directors, and several thousand of its shareholders, gathered on U.S. of A. Pier Number Seven in the New York harbor to witness the baptism of the S.S. Salvation. A short excerpt from President Nichtzen's speech of the day follows:

"... and I want to make myself crystal-clear on this point: the cruise policy of this line will not be made in the holds, on the decks or in the forecastles of our ships, but in the captains' quarters. To those who predict failure for the Christian Cruise, I have this to say: it is unthinkable to allow a small minority of malcontents to bring the world's greatest shipping line to its knees. This venture must and will succeed."

Amidst much shouting and cheering, the cables holding the S.S. Salvation relaxed and the craft slid into the sea. As the hull met the salty water, the voice of Capt. Billy James Hardass boomed across the bay: "Salvation, I baptize thee in the name of the Father, the Son and the Board of Directors. AAAAAAAA-AAAAA-men." A chorus of Amen's arose from the crowd.

As the tugboats pulled the great liner toward the open sea, Billy James' raucous voice rang out again: "This is your captain speaking. Ladies and gentlemen, welcome aboard the S.S. Salvation, and welcome to the Christian Cruise."

— John Snyder

On female exploitation

Some women say that we are being exploited. Being a woman, I decided to investigate.

According to some spokeswomen for my sex, I am being exploited by the cosmetic industry, which capitalizes on my lack of natural beauty, and by the electric razor industry, which capitalizes on the growth of my unwanted hair. I am being exploited by the magazine industry, which capitalizes on the unclothed woman, and by the entertainment industry, which capitalizes on the go-go girl.

I have seen other women wear false eye-lashes. I have never worn false eye-lashes, nor have I ever felt exploited by the industry which manufactures these eye-lashes. The cosmetic industry may manufacture whatever is manufacturable. But each individual woman is still free to purchase only those products which she chooses to use.

I have seen pictures of nude women in magazines on grocery store shelves. I have never felt personally exploited

by these pictures.

I have seen women perform as go-go girls in night clubs. I have never felt personally exploited by their occupation. I have never been a go-go girl. Another woman's choice of occupation is not my concern.

If we are to condemn the magazine and the entertainment industry for exploiting the services of women, perhaps we should also condemn those industries for discriminating against the services of men. The magazine industry rarely offers to men the equal employment opportunity of posing in the nude for money. Nor does the night club industry hire go-go guys.

I do not feel exploited. I do feel free to select my own make-up, my own occupation, and my own circumstances for nudity.

The cry of "exploitation" has become a catchword. It is most significant in its implication that women are to be regarded collectively like a mass of cattle.

— Marilyn Spillane

Birth control: a Rockefeller baby

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following excerpt is from an article appearing in the special May Ecology issue of "Ramparts Magazine." It is reprinted with permission of Ramparts Magazine (copyright 1970).

By STEVE WEISSMAN

In June 1952, John D. Rockefeller III, father of four, eldest grandson of Standard Oil and chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation, hosted a highly select conference on population in Colonial Williamsburg. To this showpiece of historical conservation, restored by the Rockefellers to its pre-Revolutionary beauty, came some 30 of the nation's most eminent conservationists, public health experts, Planned Parenthood leaders, agriculturalists, demographers and social scientists.

After two and a half days of intensive discussion, they agreed to form a new group which could act as "a coordinating and catalytic agent in the broad field of population." The following fall, John D. publicly christened The Population Council and announced that he himself would serve as its first president. With this act of baptism, the population bomb became a Rockefeller baby.

In the decades previous, birth control had been largely small potatoes. The Rockefeller Foundation, together with the Milbank Memorial Fund, had, in 1936, provided John D.'s alma mater, Princeton, with an Office of Population Research. Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas pio-

neered programs for the (sometimes voluntary) sterilization of the poor.

Planned Parenthood, a direct descendant of Margaret Sanger's American Birth Control League, struggled to provide America's poor with free counsel and contraceptives. Guy Irving Burch's Population Reference Bureau, long the leading educator on population dynamics, was little more than a one-man show, as was the Hugh Moore Fund, set up in 1944 by the founder and board chairman of Dixie Cup "to call to the attention of the American Public the dangers inherent in population explosion."

Once the Rockefellers joined the family, however, family planning became a very different kind of business. The Ford Foundation, Carnegie, the Commonwealth and Community Funds, the Mott Trust and the Mellons joined with John D., his mother, his sister (banker wife of Jean Mauze), his brother and their financial adviser, AEC chairman Lewis Strauss, in pumping fresh blood and money into the Population Council, some of which even trickled over into the Reference Bureau and Planned Parenthood.

Wealthy Englishmen and Swedes and their third world associates joined with the Americans in making Planned Parenthood international. The World Bank, headed by Chase National Bank vice president and future Population Council director Eugene Black, put its money behind Princeton's pioneer study on popu-

lation and economic growth in India. Where birth controllers once went begging, now guest lists at Planned Parenthood banquets and signatures on ubiquitous New York Times ads read like a cross between the Social Register and Standard and Poor's Directory of Corporation Executives.

This sudden interest of the world's rich in the world's poor, whatever the humanitarian impulse, made good dollars and cents. World War II had exhausted the older colonial empires, and everywhere the cry of nationalism sounded: from Communists in China and Southeast Asia, from nationalists in Indonesia and India, from independence movements in Africa and from economic nationalists in Latin America. People wanted their own steel mills, use of their own oil and iron ore and, most menacing, the right to protect themselves against integration in an international marketplace which systematically favored the already-industrialized.

But the doughty old buzzards of empire were determined to save the species. They would pay deference to the new feelings by encouraging a bit of light industry here, and perhaps even a steel mill there. To give the underdeveloped areas what Nelson Rockefeller termed "a community of interest with us," and to extend control, they would give public loans and foreign aid for roads, dams and schools. Their foundations and universities would train a new class of native managers who, freed from outmoded ideologies, would clearly see that there was more than enough for both rich and poor.

But there wasn't enough, especially not when the post-war export of death-control technology created so many more of the poor. The poor nations already came close to providing even the limited economic security which, as in Europe of the Industrial Revolution, would encourage people to give up the traditional peasant security of a large family and permit the population curve to level off. In fact, for much of the population, the newly-expanded money economy actually increased insecurity.

Faced with this distortion between fertility and development, developed country elites could see no natural way of stopping population growth. All they could see was people, people, people, each one threatening the hard-won stability which guaranteed access to the world's ores and oil, each one an additional competitor for the use of limited resources.

More people, moreover, meant younger people, gunpowder for more than a mere population explosion. "The restlessness produced in a rapidly growing population is magnified by the preponderance of youth," reported the Rockefeller Fund's overpowering "Prospect for America." "In a completely youthful population, impatience to realize rising expectations is likely to be pro-

nounced. Extreme nationalism has often been the result."

It was to meet these perils of population that the Rockefellers and their kindred joined the family planning movement in such force. But until they had completed a much more thoroughgoing phylaxis of the new nationalisms, and had worked out an accommodation with Catholic opposition, they were much too sophisticated to preach birth control straight out.

For all their domestic concern, however, population planners were primarily absorbed in "the international dilemma" and the problems of "economic development." Like Walt Rostow, Max Millikan and the authors of the Rockefellers' "Prospect for America," they emphasized top-down national planning. Western-influenced elites, foreign aid penetration and the use of economic growth, rather than distribution and welfare, to measure development. As a result, their plan for population bore a casting of the educational system, banking and currency, public works, agriculture, the police and welfare programs of Vietnam into an American mold.

The new look in intervention got a good test in the Indian famine of '65 and '66 — until Biafra the best-advertised famine in recent times, and a major boost for the population control campaign.

In 1958, India faced a devastating foreign exchange crisis. In response, the World Bank and the "Aid India Club" promised one billion dollars a year in aid, and international investors found themselves with golden opportunities. The Ford Foundation quickly stepped in with a "food crisis" team of experts, which pushed India's planners into increased agricultural spending, ultimately at the expense of planned investments in housing and other social services.

The Rockefeller's Jersey Standard wanted price and distribution restrictions lifted on their Bombay fertilizer plant. A Bank of America syndicate, together with India's Birla group, needed government support for what would become "the largest urea and compound fertilizer plant in this part of the world."

But Western pressure was of little avail until the failure of the summer monsoons in 1965. Then, in the words of the World Bank's Pearson Report, "Instead of signing annual or multiyear (food) sales agreements, as with other countries and with India itself, in earlier years, the United States doled out food aid a few months at a time as policy conditions were agreed upon."

India, faced with a short leash on food supplies, acceded to the foreign pressures. "Call them 'strings,' call them 'conditions,' or whatever one likes," boasted the New York Times, "India has little choice now but to agree to many of the terms that the United States, through the World Bank, is putting on its aid. For India simply has nowhere else to turn."

A new lecture scene

By ART BUCHWALD

WASHINGTON—The most popular speakers on campus these days are the student revolutionaries, black militants and those advocating the legislation of drugs.

I was at the offices of the "Up Against the Wall Lecture Bureau" the other day and the phone didn't stop ringing.

"Hello, Up Against the Wall Lecture Bureau. Who's this? ... Harvard U. What can we do for you? ... Nope, we're sorry the Chicago Seven are booked up through 1976. But we have some great speakers for you. How would you like 'Mad Dog Faucet'? ... You know, the one who wrote the book on student revolution titled 'Mother Is the First To Go!'"

"Right. Fifteen hundred dollars and expenses. ... Sure he takes off his clothes at the end. ... What kind of lecture do you think he gives? ... Thank you. I'll send the contract. ..."

"Hello. ... What's that? You're booking speakers for Columbia U. this fall? ... Let's see. ... Here's one for you. ... Ruben Ruben. ... Yeh, that's right. He's the one who hijacked the Goodyear Blimp to Havana. ... Uh huh. He's out on bail now. ... No, he'll be available. ... Even if he's convicted this summer he'll appeal. ... You don't think he's a draw?"

"What about Abbie Satchel. ... You know, the guy who set fire to the elephant house at the Bronx Zoo during last week's anti-Vietnam demonstrations. ... He's a beautiful person. ... Two thousand bucks. ... Of course he'll get the students fired up. He spoke at Simpson Tech last week and they burned down the library during the question period. ... Right on. He'll be there."

"Up Against the Wall Lecture Bureau. ... Berkeley? What can we do for you? ... You're having a lecture series in American history and you'd like someone who is an expert in the field. ... I have just the speaker for you. ... Ziggy Rumfield. ... himself! ... The fellow who blew off Theodore Roosevelt's nose with dynamite on Mount Rushmore. ... He's very knowledgeable about explosives. ... That's right, he shows the kids how to make a bomb right on the stage. ... No, no, the only time it ever went off was at the University of Wisconsin."

The man hung up and I had a chance to interview him. "You seem to be really busy."

"You better believe it. Kids today want speakers they can relate to. None of this education or political baloney. They want gut speakers that will tell them how rotten it really is. Look at

this. I have 23 requests from universities who want to hear from anyone who has killed a cop.

"And every white school in the country wants a Black Panther to speak to them. How many Black Panthers do they think there are in this country? And look at these requests for speakers convicted of pushing drugs. I tell you, these college kids know what they want."

"At least they're interested in the world around them," I said.

"If I could get one mass murderer, I could make a fortune," he said wistfully.

"What other speakers are in demand at the moment?"

"Well, I can get \$3,500 for any priest who spilled blood on draft board records. There is also a big market for the people who blew up the buildings in New York City, though I have to book them at out-of-the-way schools in case the FBI gets wind of them."

"Is there any student demand for prominent men in public life?"

"Are you kidding? Why should they listen to someone like that when they can hear from someone who has cut sugar cane in Cuba?"

Year's corner

If I want to stretch the point, I can claim Cherokee ancestry, but I am a white man.

Recently I spent two weeks at home on a small island in the Virgin Islands. It was the first time I had been home in a year. During that year Black Power had largely taken over the island and a black militant group called United Caribbean Association for Black People (UCA) had come into control.

I began to realize how a black must feel; that is, as much as any white can know how a black feels. I was a member of a minority; there are almost 10 blacks to every one white. I became the object of hate, jeers, shoves, threats.

I was afraid to go out at night.

And I kept thinking: why me? Me, I'm a nice guy. Why pick on me? Don't do this to me! You don't even know me.

Walking down a street in one of the towns meant risking being sneered at or shoved — at the least, a very uncomfortable situation.

I had the greatest desire to get the darkest tan I could.

The white women on the island now cannot travel safely alone at night. One woman travels in her car with a police billy club beside her in case her

car is ambushed. This isn't being paranoid. Many people carry guns.

One evening a car was pulled over to one side of the island's main road. A white man stopped to see if he could give aid. As he got out of his car two men ambushed him, one striking him down from behind. When he was down, the other kicked him in the face.

Blacks have burned buildings in the two small island towns. High school and junior high students march with UCA buttons on their uniforms.

And whites live in fear because they are white.

No doubt the blacks have more than just legitimate complaints. An understatement. They have been endlessly frustrated on the island with bad roads, poor housing, lack of employment and education.

For homes, many blacks now rent slave quarters from old sugar plantations.

Yet UCA's demands will only make these situations worse because the very island they want to destroy is their home.

They burned down the police station. Only blacks were employed there.

Vandalism is widespread. Prices go up

in stores.

Construction jobs are sabotaged and jobs are dropped.

The main trade of the Virgin Islands remains the tourist trade. Yet with the violence towards the whites coupled with a tightening of the money belt, the tourist trade has sharply declined.

Whites are moving off the island.

Last week the Prime Minister of UCA was convicted and sentenced to 25 years in a federal prison for a 1967 armed robbery of a Washington, D.C. store.

In the name of an issue, the UCA Black Power has failed to remember there are people involved.

No matter how noble any issue, no matter how great the cause, it cannot be justified if it fails to remember that people are the real issue.

Having criminals as leaders won't build trust and security. Burning down the town buildings won't give food to tiny children. Selling drugs to high school kids won't improve the roads. Beating whites won't bring back the needed trade.

Black power, yes. Destruction, no. For when the demonstrations are over, there must be more than polarization left.

— L. Lillis





# Baby Palestine Group Release Envoy

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
Israel fought the Arabs on two fronts Monday, and a Palestinian group in Amman kidnapped and then released a U.S. diplomat after first announcing that he would be held until Jordanian authorities set free about 40 captured guerrillas.

U.S. Embassy officials in Amman confirmed the release of their political officer, Morris Draper, reportedly seized Sunday night at a guerrilla roadblock as he was going to a party.

"Draper is in good shape, is fine and as far as we can tell at this stage has not been ill-treated," said a spokesman.

The decision to free Draper apparently was taken at a special meeting attended by all guerrilla organizations based in Jordan. But there was no immediate word whether guerrillas, arrested after a clash with Jordanian troops Sunday, had been released.

Draper, 42, is a native of California who joined the State Department in 1957. He has held a number of Middle East posts.

On the fighting fronts, the Syrian military command claimed that its gunners downed three Israeli planes and destroyed six tanks in more than six hours of fighting along the cease-fire line.

A Syrian army communique issued in Damascus said there were more than 60 Israeli casualties in the clash in the Golan Heights, described as the heaviest in that area since April. It said seven Syrian soldiers were killed and 23 wounded.

A spokesman in Tel Aviv said earlier 11 Israeli soldiers had been wounded in the action.

The Syrian spokesman said Arab artillery destroyed the Israeli settlements of Nahal Gesher and Nahal Surman.

The Syrians claimed that the three Israeli planes were winged by their anti-aircraft fire and were seen going down in the Israeli-occupied Golan region. They said one Syrian mortar, an anti-aircraft gun and a military vehicle were damaged in the fighting.

The military command in Tel Aviv denied that the Syrians had destroyed Nahal Gesher. It also denied that there had been any Israeli air losses.



Tied Down

A disruption at the UCLA athletic field Sunday ended in "hog-tying" for four of the demonstrators. The four were among a group which attempted to raise havoc with the school's annual Naval ROTC parade and awards ceremony. Spectators applauded an address by California Governor Ronald Reagan after their applause drowned out the shouts of the demonstrators. — AP Wirephoto

## 2 of 3 Unions Agree to Pay

Two of three groups of union employees whose work affects University and Iowa City construction projects returned to work Monday. However, picket lines by members of the bricklayers union kept area construction at a standstill.

Members of the Cedar Rapids Painter's Union accepted a new contract which raised their hourly wages from \$4.95 to \$5.70. In addition, Laborers Union Local 177 Saturday accepted a one-year contract which officials said included a wage increase of \$1 per hour and additional fringe benefits.

The laborer's wage increased raised their hourly wages from \$4.21 to \$5.21.

Members of the bricklayers union, however, have not been able to reach a satisfactory agreement with the builders. Representatives of both camps met last Thursday with a federal mediator but did not agree on settlement terms.

Bud Jensen, of the Cedar Rapids Building Trades Council, said Monday night that another meeting with the mediator is set for Thursday. Jensen expressed hope, however, that a meeting could be held prior to that time.

Strike by the bricklayers has delayed progress on six of seven University building projects — the addition to the Main Library, the Basic Sciences, Nursing, Physics and Zoology Buildings and the Music Building at the Fine Arts complex.

## City Cuts Library Request

The halfway point in 1971 Iowa City budget hearings was passed Monday morning with no budget cuts made yet by the City Council.

In juggling funds in the \$9.2 million budget proposal, the Council cut the library proposal by \$25,000 and reallocated the funds — \$15,000 to the airport budget and another \$10,000 for "alternative possibilities" to the current police court operation.

The library budget, showed an increase of \$47,000 over the 1970 budget. The money was to be used mainly for books along with new library programs and employees.

The airport budget increase was earmarked for 10 new airplane hangers. According to

## Cambodia Crop Lost

KOMPONG CHAM, Cambodia (AP) — It's harvest time along Rubber Road, Cambodia's concentration of the world's finest plantations, but the yield for 1970 will only be death and devastation.

A few days ago workers fleeing the advancing Viet Cong and North Vietnamese abandoned Chamcer, the last of the big rubber plantations along a 75-mile stretch toward the South Vietnamese border.

The Chup plantation, Cambodia's largest with 62,000 acres, lost its processing plant and main buildings to the South Vietnamese air force after a bitter four-day battle with North Vietnamese regulars. Earlier the Mimot and S'noul plantations became bloody battlegrounds and ceased operation.

Then Prak Kek, Cambodia's third largest and from a quality standpoint most valuable plantation, became a major enemy base.

North Vietnamese regulars commandeered the rubber trucks to haul away plantation fuel, food and medical supplies and turned the main buildings into a headquarters complex.

Workers fleeing the plantation reported seeing thousands of well equipped, heavily armed North Vietnamese soldiers moving down the long rows of rubber trees and setting up anti-aircraft guns at the edge of the plantation airstrip.

Prak Kak plantation fell after a brave but futile defense by the tiny security force. French planters returning to the Cambodian capital when fighting broke out reported 50 defenders were killed and 16 executed.

The plantation shipped its last load of rubber by Chinese junks to the port of Sihanouville, now

called Kom Pong Som, in the second week in April. Later Communists-led forces took control of the Mekong above Kompong Cham.

A few days later Viet Cong agents, firm but polite, showed up and demanded taxes on property, production, vehicles and profits that the parent firm, Mekong Rubber, paid to the

Cambodian government, backdated for a year.

The company refused, but it's an open secret around Phnom Penh that others were not so fastidious.

The 13,000-acre plantation, occupying a high bluff on the river 75 miles north of the capital, has the highest latex yield per tree of any plantation in Cambodia.

Cambodian rubber, used mainly for racing car tires and medical equipment, is

one of the best if not the finest in the world. The 100-million pound harvest constitutes the country's second largest export commodity, after rice.

The closing down of every plantation in the country at the outset of the harvest is expected to have a disastrous effect on the Cambodian economy.

French diplomats in Saigon and Phnom Penh have protested against the destruction of the Chup plantation by South Vietnamese bombers.

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MALE — roommate wanted. Air conditioned, \$45 month. 351-2643. 6-16

SUBLET 1 bedroom apartment summer or fall. 1 block from campus. 351-2664 after 8 P.M. 6-19

SUBLET summer or summer session. Hawkeye Drive — 2 bedroom furnished. \$105. 351-9217. 6-19

SUBLET June-September 3-room close in. S. Johnson. 351-7830. 6-19

FURNISHED, Three graduate males, close in. Summer and fall. 351-6869. 6-19

DOWNTOWN newly furnished two-bedroom and one-bedroom. Available now. Call 338-7058 or 337-4242. 7-5AR

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AVAILABLE April 1: 2 bedroom apartment, also 3 room apartment, furnished, Black's Gastling Village, 422 Brown. 6-12ftr

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WESTHAMPTON Village Townhouse and apartments, 960 21st Ave., Coralville. Dial 337-5297. 6-13ftr

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## Urban Center Gets Money For Research

The University Institute of Urban and Regional Research has been awarded a \$146,420 federal grant for a research and training program in urban transportation, First District Congressman Fred Schwengel announced Friday.

The grant, awarded by the Department of Transportation's Urban Mass Transit Administration, will provide for a study of transit planning in small metropolitan areas such as Iowa City, and for a Center for Research and Training in Urban Transportation to be established within the University Institute of Urban and Regional Research.

Kenneth Duker, associate professor of urban and regional planning, will become director of the Center.

Frank Horton, Institute director, said the purpose of the mass transit study will be "to develop means which a fiscally sound, public, metropolitan area-wide transit system can be initiated." The study will also be directed toward developing "urban change detection systems" to aid in planning and maintaining transportation programs, he said.

The research will probably focus on Iowa City and Cedar Rapids. Horton said, and will "involve the evaluation of multiple-mode transit systems."

## Consumer Credit

A Consumer Credit Course for bankers, retailers and credit office personnel will be held today from 7-10 p.m. at the Holiday Inn. Fee for the course, conducted by the International Consumer Credit Association, is \$10. Registration begins at 6:30 p.m.

## The Daily Iowan

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# No Athletic Department Violations Revealed— Big 10, NCAA Probe Iowa

By JAY EWOLDT  
Sports Editor

The Big 10 and the NCAA have begun investigations of the Iowa Athletic Department regarding the recruitment and financial assistance of student athletes.

Big 10 Commissioner William R. Reed declined comment on the matter, but Samuel Fahr, Chairman of the Board in Con-

trol of Athletics said the investigation was being directed toward the conduct and operation of the Iowa football program.

Fahr stated that no specific allegations have been made, but the investigation is believed to center on the University's recent probe into spending irregularities within the athletic department.

The cause for that probe was confirmed reports that Iowa assistant football coaches padded expense account vouchers to include entertainment and liquor expenses while recruiting.

conflagration within the Iowa Athletic Department which resulted in the resignation of Athletic Director Forest Evashevski and the firing, rehiring of Nagel.

Fahr issued the following statement Monday afternoon of the Board in Control of Athletics:

"The National Collegiate Athletic Association and Commissioner William R. Reed of the Intercollegiate (Big 10) Conference have notified the University of Iowa they are conducting a preliminary inquiry into the operations of the athletic program of the University with specific attention to the conduct and operation of the football program. If the al-

legations involved in this inquiry prove baseless, the matter will end there.

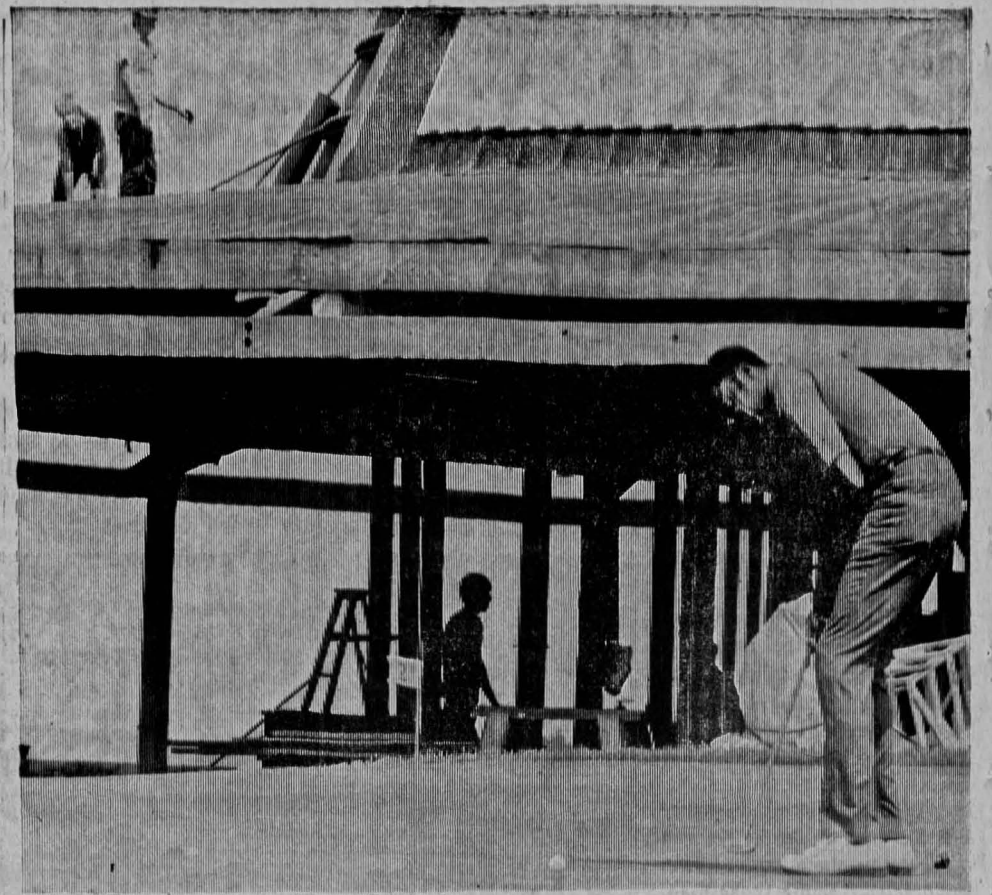
"The notifications to the University have not been specific with regard to the source or basis for the inquiry. No specific allegations of rules violations have been made known to the University. The Commissioner has made it clear, however, that the inquiry relates to rules governing the recruitment and financial assistance of student athletes.

"The University will cooperate fully with the N.C.A.A. and Big 10, in accordance with conditions of membership in these associations. In turn, all Athletic Department personnel are

called upon to cooperate fully in the inquiries."

Fahr concluded by stating, "There will be no further comment on this matter from the University, the Board in Control of Athletics or personnel of the Athletic Department. Findings of the inquiry will be made public by the Conference and the N.C.A.A. as they see fit."

With all Iowa officials silenced regarding the probe, little will be known concerning the nature or the findings of the investigation until it has been made complete. If the unmentioned allegations are substantiated, the Athletic Department could be verbally reprimanded or possibly suspended.



Beating the Crowd—

Iowa Assistant Football Coach Frank Gilliam practices putting at Quail Creek, a privately owned public golf course in North Liberty that opened May 27. The first hole-in-one has already been recorded — by Binc Bawden of Iowa City last Friday on 120-yard par 3, number 7. — Photo by Rick Greenawalt

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5:30 - 7:32 - 9:34

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A NATIONAL GENERAL PICTURES RELEASE  
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FEATURE AT 1:30 - 3:32  
5:25 - 7:32 - 9:39

Iowa Head Football Coach Ray Nagel said Monday "As far as I know we have abided with all Big 10 and NCAA rules."

The report of the spending irregularities at Iowa was the latest flame in the year long

## Gopher Bats Silence Siebert's Worries

By JAY EWOLDT  
Sports Editor

Minnesota baseball coach Dick Siebert began the Big 10 season with great worries about his club's hitting ability. Every Big 10 manager should have such worries.

Siebert's worries centered around the ability of his 1970 squad to match the lofty hitting of his 1969 championship team which won 15 of 18 games, hit for a .316 average and a .509 slugging percentage.

Siebert's concern proved needless as his squad defended their conference title by duplicating last year's 15-3 record and surpassing the hitting of a year ago with a .327 team average and an almost unheard of slugging percentage of .520.

Minnesota's batting fireworks may have taken Siebert

by surprise, but winning the conference title was nothing new for the Minnesota mentor who has won three straight and 8 in 15 years.

It goes almost without saying that the Gophers repeated as the conference hitting leaders. Wisconsin finished a distant second with a .294 average and Michigan State third at .287. Iowa finished fifth at a .264 clip.

Michigan State senior third baseman Dick Vary won the league batting title with a .457 average to allow the Spartans to capture the individual batting title for the second straight year. Last year Michigan State's Rick Miller won the crown (.429).

Michigan pitchers posted the league's lowest E.R.A., (.269), but two Gopher hurlers — Gary Petrich and Dave Cosgrove went 4-0 in Big 10 action.

Ohio State's Fred Strine also went 4-0, but Phil Fulton of Michigan State won the most games (5-1). Fulton was probably the hardest working pitcher in the conference as he appeared in the most games (10).

started the most (7), had the most complete games (6), and pitched the most innings (46.1).

Hard-hitting Minnesota catcher Phil Flodin led the Big 10 in slugging percentage with .806 and led the league in home runs (5) and RBIs (16). In all, eight Gophers hit .300 or better. Minnesota sophomore left fielder Jim Wallace led the league in two categories—total bases (38) and doubles (7). Ohio State's Mike Polaski led the league in stolen bases with 15.

Wisconsin committed only nine errors to lead the Big 10 in team fielding with a percentage of .978. Minnesota was a close second at .972. Iowa was fifth at .957.

Ohio State, who led the league race until the final weekend, dropped a doubleheader to the Gophers on the last day of the season to fall into second place with a 13-3 record.

Michigan State finished third (9-7) five games off the pace. Wisconsin (8-7) and Michigan (7-7) rounded out the first division finishers followed by Illinois (8-10), Purdue (8-10), Indiana (7-11), Iowa (6-11) and Northwestern (2-14).

### KOOSMAN INJURED—

HOUSTON (AP) — Left-hander Jerry Koosman, hit in the face by a line drive Sunday, was found to have a slight fracture Monday and will be out of the New York Mets pitching rotation for a week.

Koosman, 2-3, who has been idled by a sore left elbow, last pitched nine days ago.

## Majors' Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	36	18	.667	—
New York	31	24	.564	5½
Boston	25	25	.500	9
Detroit	24	26	.480	10
Chicago	24	28	.462	11
Cleveland	21	29	.420	13

West

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	34	14	.694	—
California	33	20	.623	3
Oakland	29	25	.537	7½
New York	29	24	.570	16½
Kansas City	19	33	.365	16½
Milwaukee	17	36	.321	19

Monday's Results  
Milwaukee 5, Chicago 2  
Only games scheduled.  
Probable Pitchers  
Minnesota, Kaat (3-2) at New York; Bahnsen (2-4), N. California, Murphy (6-5) at Baltimore; McNally (6-3), N. Oakland, Hunter (6-5) at Cleveland; Moore (0-1), N. Milwaukee, Peters (0-1) at Detroit; Cain (4-2), N. Washington, Brunet (3-4) at Kansas City; Drago (3-4), N.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	28	21	.571	—
Pittsburgh	27	28	.491	4
St. Louis	24	26	.480	4½
New York	23	28	.451	4½
Philadelphia	23	29	.442	6½
Montreal	19	33	.365	10½

West

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	40	15	.727	—
Atlanta	29	22	.569	9
Los Angeles	30	24	.556	9½
San Francisco	25	30	.455	15
Houston	25	32	.439	16
San Diego	25	33	.431	16½

Monday's Results  
New York 2, Houston 0  
Only games scheduled.  
Probable Pitchers  
Atlanta, Jarvis (5-3) at Philadelphia; Bunning (3-6), N. New York, Seaver (7-5) at Houston; Griffen (2-6), N. St. Louis, Taylor (1-3) at Los Angeles; Osteen (8-4), N. Cincinnati, Nolan (6-2) at Montreal; Moore (0-1), N. Chicago, Jenkins (5-7) at San Diego; Kirby (2-6), N. Pittsburgh, Blass (2-8) at San Francisco; Marichal (2-4), N.

## Chief's Garret Quits Will Play Baseball

NEW YORK (AP) — Mike Garrett, at the height of his career as a star running back for the Kansas City Chiefs, formally announced his retirement from pro football Monday because "I just want to try something else"—baseball.

The 26-year-old member of the Super Bowl champion Chiefs confirmed that he would play out the final year of his reported \$450,000, five-year contract with Kansas City next season, and then turn to baseball.

Garrett, 5-foot-9, 200 pounds, had talked about quitting for some time when his present pact ran out, and he let it be known last Friday after baseball's Los Angeles Dodgers picked him in the free agent draft that the time had come.

The formal announcement came at a press conference Monday. "I'm not tired of football... I love it," he said. "I just want to try something else. It's not an achievement. I just always wanted to play for the Dodgers."

He shrugged off any idea that his retirement might be a play to coax more money out of the Chiefs, or to get himself traded to a football team nearer his Los Angeles home. "I'm not talking about money. This is not a money decision."

"If money was the problem, I'd stay in football."

"I know some people have used this as a way of bargaining, but if I wanted more money, I would just ask for it."

"It wouldn't make any difference if I was traded to the Los Angeles Rams. And if anyone else had drafted me besides the Dodgers, I would have become a television announcer."

Garrett presently works during the summer with an Los Angeles television station and also as a curator at the California Museum of Science and Industry, developing sports-oriented exhibitions.

He is certain to take a huge cut in salary in the switch from football to baseball, and he also accepts the fact that he will be playing in the minor leagues — the Dodgers drafted him on the 35th round for their Bakersfield Calif. farm club.

## Clay Declines Frazier Fight

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court was asked Monday to allow Cassius Clay to go to Canada to fight Joe Frazier, but the former heavyweight champion washed his hands of the effort.

"That's my lawyer talking and he's going to be fired for doing these things," Clay said in Philadelphia when word of the legal move reached him.

"I don't want to fight under forced conditions," he told newsmen.

Clay is free on bail while he appeals a 1967 conviction for refusing Army induction. One of the terms is that he may not leave the country.

The ex-champion's No. 1 lawyer, Chauncey Eskridge of Chicago, asked the court to give Clay up to 18 hours in Toronto to fight Frazier, who now holds the crown.

Eskridge said the court could pack Clay's car with U.S. marshals and that 70 per cent of the proceeds, perhaps \$1 million, could be held in escrow for Clay's return.

The application, made to Justice Hugo L. Black, said Clay is broke and needs the money for alimony, to keep in fighting shape and to pay legal bills.

In Philadelphia, Clay, known also as Muhammed Ali, said he does not support the plea. "I don't know anything about it," he told reporters.

## Gary Player Enters Race Controversy

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Gary Player, embroiled in the widening controversy over apartheid, praised his native South Africa Monday, but admitted some changes had to be made.

The diminutive professional golfer, who has won some \$88,000 on the U.S. pro tour this year although under police

guard against demonstrators at many tournaments, said his travels have showed him that South Africa has only minor problems compared to western nations.

South Africa was the best country in the world to live in, he said, free from race riots, campus troubles, and still maintained discipline and law and order.

"What's more I think we have a greater love for and understanding of the nonwhite people in this country than they have in America for their Negroes," he said.

"If it's a matter of sacrificing our country for sport, we must sacrifice sport."

But he did say that being forced to make such a choice would be a tragedy. "Basically, what I'm trying to say is that if we want to compete with the rest of the world as it is thinking now, we are going to have to comply with the way they are thinking," he said. "We will have to make some changes. What they are I don't know. This is where the government will have to make the decision."

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