

## Very Cold

Fair and continued quite cold through Wednesday. Highs Tuesday 5 above in extreme northwestern Iowa to 8-12 in the southeast. Iowa Tuesday night 10-15 below in the northwest to 5 below south-east.

# The Daily Iowan

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# Classes Cancelled in Wake of Storm



Two students do their best to bring out the fiercest in Iowa City's eight-inch snow coat by sculpting twin lions from the snow at 432 S. Johnson St. Sunday. The two are Neal Holtan, M2, Lake Mills, left, and Alan Larson, A4, Ames. —Photo by Tom Bray

## Iowa Buried Under Blanket of Snow

University of Iowa classes were canceled for the second day in a row today due to one of the worst Iowa snow storms in recent years.

T. M. Rehder, university director of dormitories, said Monday that only about 25 to 35 per cent of the university's 4,600 dormitory residents had returned to campus.

The heavy blanket of snow which fell Saturday night and Sunday morning remained Monday to make highway travel hazardous or impossible around the state. The Highway Patrol Monday recommended that everyone stay off the roads. Virtually all highways in the state were obstructed by snow, according to the Highway Patrol.

In Iowa City street department crewmen worked throughout the day Monday with snowplows. City Engineer Fred Moore said that all residential streets would have one cleaning by early Tuesday morning. Many streets remained snow packed late Monday afternoon.

One Iowa City death was attributed directly to the storm. Theodore G. Specht, a retired insurance agent from Oxford, died of a heart attack Sunday after shoveling snow at his home.

At least 16 other Iowans were dead, virtually all schools and many businesses in the state were closed and thou-

sands of motorists were stranded as the blizzard piled up drifts up to eight feet deep over most of the state's primary and interstate highways, roads and streets.

Law enforcement and highway officials labeled the wind, gusting up to 50 miles an hour, the biggest problem after the snow had virtually ended by late Monday morning.

"The wind is blowing it back as fast as we plow it," said Foster Smiley, State Highway Commission maintenance engineer.

The National Weather Service said the wind was expected to retain plenty of authority during the night, preventing much headway in digging out.

It predicted highs Tuesday of 5 to 10 northeast to the teens southeast.

The blizzard dumped 20 inches of snow on Mason City and other northern Iowa cities, 17 inches at Marshalltown, 16 inches at Davenport and Waterloo, 15 inches at Red Oak and 14 inches at Des Moines and Audubon up to 6 a.m. Monday.

The entire state had accumulations of six inches or more, and falls of 10 inches and up were common.

On Sunday, an estimated 600 persons jammed into the I-35 Plaza, a truck stop on Interstate 35 near Webster City, after the highway became impassable.

John Turner, an employee of the truck stop, said food supplies were running low by midday Monday, but snowplows blazed a trail for school buses pressed into service to transport the travelers to nearby Williams, where shelter and food was waiting at three churches.

"The snowplows are going in front of the school buses, but other than that nobody has gotten through," Turner said Monday afternoon.

A family of five spent the night in their car a half-mile from the truck stop and all suffered from frostbite but apparently are going to be all right.

Turner said after the five made their way to shelter.

The Iowa Highway Commission sent two snowblowers up I-35 and U.S. 69 from Ames in an attempt to clear roads near Williams so the travelers could get to Webster City, where more food and shelter were available.

An estimated 300 to 400 persons were socked in at Iowa Falls as six buses and numerous cars found they couldn't continue their journeys. Space was found for them at hotels, motels and the American Legion hall and local service clubs set up food service operations.

Some 200 persons on board a Milwaukee Road passenger train headed from Chicago to Los Angeles laid over for several hours at Perry, where the train stopped at 2 a.m. Monday to await clearer track.

At least 100 motorists took shelter in the Veterans Memorial Auditorium at Grinnell Monday as the outlines of Interstate 80 disappeared under the blowing snow. Another 35 motorists at Brooklyn to the east were lodged in the American Legion home.

The Iowa Highway Patrol reported massive traffic snarls all along Interstates 35 and 80 through the state.

The National Weather Service said it has been eight years since Iowa had a storm of anything like this magnitude. Rock Rapids had an accumulation of 31 inches from Feb. 17-21, 1962, and other parts of the state were buried under falls of from 10 to 21 inches in that storm.

Nationally, the storm left behind a massive traffic snarl from Colorado to Michigan and stranded thousands of travelers headed homeward after the New Year's weekend.

The storm, which spread a thick white topping from the Rockies to the Great Lakes, was blamed for at least 30 deaths, many the result of overexertion from shoveling snow or pushing stalled cars.

## Beastly

### In Talk With TV News Commentators . . .

# Nixon Hails Viet Combat Cutback

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon said Monday night the major achievement of his first two years in the White House has been to begin ending the American combat role in South Vietnam, a war he called "one of the nightmares we inherited."

"One of the nightmares is a war without end," he said. "We are ending that war."

In an hour's conversation with four network correspondents, broadcast nationally on television and radio, Nixon offered a glimpse of a no-new-taxes program he said he will present to the next Congress, and termed the violence that claimed seven lives on three campuses in 1970 the biggest disappointment of his presidency to this point.

Another major disappointment, he listed was the failure of Congress to pass his welfare-reform program setting a floor under family income for the poor.

He said he hopes violence, on campus and off, will ease as the administration continues policies under which, he said, "we are on the way out" of the U.S. combat role in Vietnam.

"We've got to quiet this country down at home," he said. "We've made some progress in that regard, but not enough."

The President said the budget he will send Congress next month will be in deficit, but will not be inflationary. He said his budget policy will seek restoration of full employment in 1972. Nixon said his goal is no more than 4 per cent unemployment, compared with the present 5.8 per cent. But he offers no forecast when that goal will be met.

"The year 1971 is going to be a year of expanding economy, in which the rise in inflation is going to go down, in which unemployment — which is too high — is going to come under control and is going to recede," Nixon said.

He said 1972 will be even better. Nixon specifically ruled out administration proposal this year of a value-added tax, a type of industrywide sales tax, but said it might be recommended some time in the future.

Nixon said he will present to Congress in his Jan. 22 State of the Union message a proposal for revenue sharing with state and local government's "going far beyond the things that were suggested this year." He said he will renew his recommendation for welfare reform, and termed the family assistance program he seeks the greatest single social reform of the past 40 years.

Nixon was questioned by Howard K. Smith of ABC, Eric Sevareid of CBS, John Chancellor of NBC and Nancy Dickerson of the Public Broadcasting System.

As the conversation neared its end, Nixon repeatedly spoke of "nightmares" his administration inherited, and the dreams he seeks now.

"You can't have a driving dream when you're in the midst of a nightmare," Nixon said as the war winds down, he hopes violence as that faced on American campuses in the past year will recede.

"But during this administration to have had three such tragedies as that, that's a very deep impression upon me," the President said.

Four students were killed at Kent State University, Ohio, last May in a confrontation of students and National Guardsmen. Two students died in gunfire at Jackson State University, Miss. And a graduate student was killed in an explosion at the University of Wisconsin.

After two years as President, Nixon said, "I know more, I'm more experienced."

"I have great hopes for the next two years because I think I know better how to do the job," he said.

### 'PRIMARY ACHIEVEMENT'

He said the primary achievement of his administration to date is that of bringing toward an end American combat involvement in South Vietnam — although he had hoped for a speedier conclusion of that role.

Asked again about his economic program, Nixon said "I do not plan to ask the wage controls or price controls."

He noted there had been such speculation about controls, or wage-price guidelines, and said "I have decided that none of them at this time would work."

He said he felt the best course is an expansionary budget policy.

He said his new budget will be a deficit one but not an inflationary one.

### 'EXPANDING ECONOMY'

"I have faith 1971 will be a year of expanding economy, a year in which the rising inflation will begin to go down, a year in which the unemployment will begin to go down. The purpose of this administration will be to have an activist economic policy, a situation in which we can have expansion in peace time without inflation or rising unemployment."

Nixon said the way to convince the unemployed is not by jawboning about prices and wages and not by promises and talk but by accomplishments, adding:

"I am convinced that our policies are right. I am committed to an activist policy."

Nixon said he intends to carry out the law on housing integration.

He said the law requires no urban renewal or housing funds in any town with discriminatory policies.

But the law does not now require, or allow, the federal government to force integration in the suburbs, he said.

### 'VIETNAM OFFENSIVE?'

Asked about a possible North Vietnamese attack in May 1971 the President said of the South Vietnamese "I am convinced that at that time they will be able to hold their own and defend themselves. I am not going to borrow trouble and say that they will fail."

Asked whether the United States has broadened its reasons for bombing the North, Nixon said "We do not want to go back to bombing the strategic targets of the North nor do we even want to bomb military targets." He reiterated that there had been an agreement allowing reconnaissance flights over the north.

"We will continue to take out the SAM missile sites that have been firing on those flights, he said.

"We can now see the end of the American combat role in Vietnam. We can see that coming."

He said reconnaissance must continue

to see that remaining U.S. forces in Vietnam are safe from attack from the North. If men and supplies that threaten the remaining forces in Vietnam continue to move, the President said, there would have to be some bombing of military targets to protect U.S. forces "but only if necessary."

Nixon said the bombing policy had been made clear on "eight different occasions on national television and national radio."

"There's no question about the understanding," he said.

Asked about future U.S. commitments to Israel, Nixon said such speculation on these would not be in the interests of the Middle East peace.

He said there had been a cease-fire for five months after years of fighting, and that Israel had gone back to negotiations. "That doesn't mean the prospects for peace are very great," but there is some chance, he said.

The next few months may be critical to get the Mideast peace talks off dead center, he said.

To speculate about what might happen if Israel was in serious military trouble would only inflame the situation, he said.

But he went on to say of the Israelis "I think what we are doing is well known to them and incidentally it's quite well known to their neighbors."

"We have made it clear time and time again we would help to maintain the balance of power."

But he said a formal alliance is not in the national interest.

Asked if he might talk personally with Soviet leaders in the near future, Nixon commented "That's a matter that has been speculated about."

He said if such a meeting could be important to consummate a high-level agreement, as, for example, in the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks he would call for it.

Asked about Russian activity in the Caribbean, Nixon replied that U.S. intelligence indicated that the Soviets have not established a nuclear submarine base, but that the matter is being closely watched.

Asked if he might dump Spiro T. Agnew for a Democrat as his running mate in 1972, Nixon replied "I'm not

## Holiday Deaths Number 460

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Four hundred-sixty persons were killed in traffic accidents throughout the nation during the New Year's holiday weekend.

The total was counted during a 78-hour period which began at 6 p.m. local time Thursday and ended midnight Sunday.

The National Safety Council estimated last week that highway fatalities would number between 400 and 500 during the period.

The number of deaths was below the record for any New Year's observance.

even going to comment as to what my own plans are."

Nixon said that the young people of America "are a very volatile" group that both parties are going to have to try hard for, and "We the GOP have just as good a shot at them" as the Democrats.

# Police Judge Postpones Mass Trial of Protesters

By BILL KAPP  
Daily Iowan Reporter

A mass trial of 210 demonstrators was postponed indefinitely by Iowa City Police Judge Joseph Thornton, Monday, partly because disruptions in transportation caused by Sunday's crippling snowstorm prevented many of the defendants from attending the trial.

Thornton sustained a motion by City Atty. Jay Honohan to postpone the trial indefinitely. Honohan's motion followed Thornton's announcement that the continuance issued last week by District Court Judge Ansel Chapman was to apply to anyone who desired a delay.

Thornton said that the continuance was granted to log defendants last week and to 11 more prior to Monday's hearing. He also accepted the names of 10 more persons requesting continuance.

He then asked if any of the defend-

ants wished to have their cases heard immediately. When no one requested trial, Honohan moved to postpone indefinitely and Thornton sustained the motion.

The courtroom at the Civic Center was filled nearly to capacity with defense, press and spectators, in spite of the weather.

The postponement marks the success of efforts by the defendants and their attorneys to avoid mass trial over attempts by the city to continue the trial on schedule.

Thornton earlier had refused motions by defense for continuance and separate trials, but defense attorneys Joseph Johnston and J. Newman Toomey last Thursday attained at least a week's delay for their 109 clients.

Johnston and Toomey requested a writ of certiorari, authorizing review

of Thornton's refusal for separate trial, so the District Court could determine the legality of mass trial and the constitutionality of the city's disorderly conduct ordinance which the 210 are accused of violating.

All were arrested while sitting on the steps of Old Capitol during last May's demonstrations.

A hearing is set for Monday in District Court to determine whether the writ can be issued, authorizing the review.

The continuance acquired by Johnston and Toomey applied to their 109 clients and to anyone else wishing to request delay on the same grounds. Monday's postponement extended the continuance, in effect, to all of the 210 defendants.

Honohan said that he and Thornton would be meeting in the near future to set a new date for the trial.

## Unsigned Statement Indicts FLQ Four

MONTREAL (AP) — A judge was told Monday that Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte, bleeding from gashes on his hands and chest after attempting to escape from his kidnapers, begged to be taken to a hospital. Instead, hours later, he was strangled with the chain of a religious medalion he wore around his neck.

After hearing this testimony at a coroner's inquest, Judge Jacques Trahan found four young Quebec separatists criminally responsible for Laporte's death. He named Francis Simard, 23, two Rose Brothers, Jacques, 23, and Paul, 27, and Bernard Lortie, 19.

Two policemen had read an unsigned statement to the court that they said was given them by Simard. It related details of the kidnaping Oct. 17 and Laporte's last hours before his murder Oct. 17.

"All three of us, Paul Rose, Jacques Rose and I, strangled Laporte with the chain he was wearing," the statement said.

The three then put the body in the trunk of a car and the Rose brothers drove it to a parking lot near the St. Hubert airport, outside Montreal, the statement said. The car was abandoned there.

Simard and the Rose brothers were arrested Dec. 28 in a house at St. Duc, 20 miles southeast of Montreal. Lortie

had been arrested Nov. 6 in a Montreal apartment.

All three appeared at the inquest but refused to testify, and shouted separatist slogans in the courtroom.

## Youths Begin Registering For Vote; Turnout 'Light'

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

John Kelly, an 18-year-old Notre Dame student, drove 2,000 miles to be the first teen-ager to register to vote in New York City, but when he got to the election board at 4 a.m. Monday, Devon Black, 17, was already in line.

Black stepped aside, though, in recognition of Kelly's long drive from the Cotton Bowl game in Dallas, Tex., and several hundred other young people followed them in registering.

In Albuquerque, N.M., Glenn Garvin got up at 5 a.m. to hurry across icy streets to be first in line for registration. He said he felt like someone "undertaking a great odyssey."

And in White Plains, N.Y., Ron Bloch spent the night in a sleeping bag outside the election board office. New York, Louisiana, Virginia, New

Simard entered the court with his fist raised and shouted "Vive le FLQ: Vive le Quebec libre!"

The FLQ is the underground Quebec Liberation Front.

Mexico and Arizona opened the way Monday for 18-to-20-year-olds to vote for the first time in federal elections. Officials described the turnout as light.

Others said the situation will change by the next national elections in 1972 when an estimated 13 million young people will be eligible under the new law.

Many states already have begun registration of young people under the law passed by Congress last year and upheld by the Supreme Court in December, but the turnout of new, young voters has been described by officials as light.

Election officials in other states are holding off, they say, because state legislatures have yet to work out the question of a different voting age in state and federal elections, and other legal conflicts.



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# The politics of priority— Nixon, funds, and the universities

The Nixon Administration is re-evaluating the role of the federal government in the support of higher education. Such a re-evaluation is necessary in order to help the President set priorities within a budget which no longer contains enough funds to support everything. Or so they say.

But priorities make sense only when the man who sets the priorities makes sense. Accordingly, we find President Nixon announcing that there will be limited funds for education because he has decided to provide unlimited funds for war. And even after Vietnam, funds for education will be limited because the President has decided there should be unlimited funds for pollution control.

It is rational for the Chief to cut funds for education because the Chief prefers that you and I pay to clean up the countryside instead of corporations who profit by messing it up.

There is a locally rational basis for such priorities if one agrees with the President that armies and corporations have higher priority on the federal dollar than schools.

The President's views on higher education have been locally rational for quite some time. He believes in educational opportunity in the national interest. But he doesn't interpret these goals in familiar ways.

"Educational opportunity" means a poor black or white can make it "if he's good enough" to overcome the handicaps of race, poverty, class bias and the marketplace. The only requirement in this Horatio Alger wonderland is that the rich get richer as a matter of social policy.

The President also believes that education provides economic growth. In fact, his chief economic advisor, Paul McCracken, has gone so far as to say that one-half of all real growth in the GNP is attributable to intangible factors such as education. But the view does not imply a commitment by government to defray part of the cost of this great national benefit from the taxes of the corporations who profit by it.

The President believes that education is a surer defense of liberty than a standing army. He believes, for example, that ROTC should remain on campus as a hedge against a military elite. But he does not believe that federal money should be spent on language programs unless the government needs translators. Language studies can provide cross-cultural understanding which acts as a hedge against war. But the President does not believe in funding non-defense activities which can operate as a check against military excess unless there is some direct military benefit.

It is not a surprise, therefore, to find

HEW officials re-evaluating higher education in terms of the President's social and economic views. Federal aid to graduate education is to be cut to the bone because:

• There is no need to stimulate the production of advanced degrees at a time when federal support for research is declining.

• There is no national interest to be served in subsidizing graduate education, because the major economic advantages of such education accrue to individuals. Grad students should pay their own way.

• Since there seem to be enough college teachers, there is no need to continue such programs as NDEA Title IV whose objective is the preparation of college teachers.

• Since attempts to predict the need for graduate degrees have been unsuccessful, it is preferable to leave supply and demand to the marketplace.

• A dollar spent on undergraduates returns more cultural, social and economic benefit to society than a dollar spent on graduate students.

There are a few objections to these views:

• The economic advantage of graduate education accrues, not only individuals, but also to corporations who obtain highly trained personnel without paying for their training. Since higher education is not free, it seems just to support part of graduate costs from corporate taxes.

• It is narrow, short-sighted, and selfish to propose that federal support of graduate education should depend upon the manpower needs of the federal government. It is a slight and questionable improvement to suggest that support should depend upon "national manpower needs" and "the national interest" — whatever they are.

• I doubt that bad planning is worse than no planning. Remember Sputnik? Besides, the planning might get better.

• I doubt that the President's approach to higher education provides the integrated approach to finance that we need. If anything, cutting support for graduate programs increases fiscal fragmentation as well as strain on the system as a whole.

There are also several political objections:

• Re-evaluation and a new proposal for financing higher education puts the screws to those soft effete intellectuals and lets them know whose government really runs things.

• The proposal will be made in 1972 in order to place liberal Senators in a no-win situation. If the Senate vetoes the plan, a tax-conscious and generally anti-

university public is alienated. If the Senate supports the plan, graduate education is torpedoed.

• There is more social benefit to be obtained by spending money for undergraduate rather than graduate programs. But it is difficult to insure that money for undergraduates is not diverted through fiscal expedients into graduate programs.

The President is up to his old trick of hitting upon genuine abuses and problems while leading us to the conclusion which he prefers we accept. As usual, his conclusion is wrong. One does not improve, reform or even save money on higher education by scaling down graduate programs.

One does not solve the funding problem of a complex institutional system by trimming the branches at the top in an orgy of amputation. The system, like a tree, finds ways to direct new energy to the damaged area, usually at the expense of the healthy areas. The whole system suffers from the shock.

The problem of federal funding is that there is no co-ordinated program of support for higher education. There is no plan. The President's proposal, far from providing such a plan; threatens to fragment funding more than before.

What the President has failed to comprehend is the inter-connectedness of programs in higher education. The present over-extension of graduate programs is not primarily a consequence of federal funding, but a reflection of faculty attitudes and desires, university goals, and fiscal structures. Graduate education expanded because faculty wanted to teach graduate students and have leisure for independent research. In order to obtain these ends, graduate programs were necessary to attract students. Teaching assistants were necessary to generate a surplus which could be used to provide research leisure and lower teaching loads. Universities wanted more visibility and prestige through the professional recognition of their research faculty.

Graduate programs have been operating for decades on resources transferred from undergraduate programs. Teaching assistants provide the surplus necessary for independent research and low class loads. Prerequisites and core requirements provide money-saving devices which produce resources which can be diverted elsewhere.

"When a university provides instruction from freshman to Ph.D., and there is only fiscal structure, resources will be diverted from undergraduate to graduate programs." (Sutton's Iron Law of Institutional Resources).

Because the Iron Law is implicit in the multiversity structure, a withdrawal of federal support for graduate education will, in the long run, increase fiscal dependence of graduate programs on undergraduates and insure further deterioration of undergraduate programs. Furthermore, instead of provoking cutbacks across the institution, the withdrawal of support will necessitate amputation of entire colleges, since this is the only way very large savings can be made.

Columbia University, for example, is about to eliminate its School of the Arts. What is the national interest being served by allowing and encouraging the market to destroy an institution which fostered John Berryman, W. H. Auden, Carl Van Doren, Robert Frost?

In affluent institutions, there may be some attempt to trim operations across the board. But, of course, only younger faculty will be vulnerable. Tenure prevents any other method of termination, unless entire colleges are eliminated. The effect of eliminating younger men, particularly in an area such as biology, would be disastrous. Any discipline which has experienced a knowledge explosion like biology would be knocked back twenty years. (But there will be funds for "ecology studies.")

The disruptive effects of the proposal, federal cutback might be reduced if there were more time for scaling down operations. Also, if federal funds were earmarked for specific undergraduate programs, some buffer against resource encroachment might be provided. And if funds were available for fiscal studies and institutional structural reform, there might be a chance of scaling down without penalizing undergraduate instruction.

It seems to me that further deterioration of undergraduate instruction is inevitable unless multiversities themselves scale down their structures. One proposal is that multiversities organize into autonomous units such as exist within cluster colleges. Such an arrangement would provide budget and faculty independence and prevent transfer of resources.

In any case, higher education can't improve when the government refuses to support graduate education. The government hasn't been paying for it anyway. Undergraduates have been subsidizing it for years. The squeeze will just make things worse for undergraduate education, if there is no new structural reform. We may even lose entire programs or colleges. And the most vulnerable, of course, are the arts.

— Jim Sutton

## Student apathy?

Heaping tons of verbiage on us, politicians, educators, businessmen and journalists have done their level best to convince us that those persons who identify themselves as radicals are, at best, an insignificant minority. And, recently, not a few of those same persons have delighted in pointing to the relative calm which has prevailed on university campuses since last May. Students have sunk once again into apathy, they opine, and, for those not given to apathy, the events of last May — the killing of four students at Kent State and two students at Jackson State — have frightened them into inaction.

But there is little evidence to support the notion that students have lapsed into indifference. For example, a survey released early in December by John D. Rockefeller III, conducted by a research firm for Rockefeller's Task Force on Youth, indicates that students in this country are considerably more dissatisfied with the state of affairs than they were a year ago.

Only 10 per cent think the American way of life superior to that of other countries, compared to 17 per cent who thought so in 1969.

And, while there was only a two per cent drop, from 70 per cent in 1969 to 68 per cent this year, in those who believe that the American system, though seriously flawed, is flexible enough to solve its problems, there was a significant increase, from 13 per cent last year to 22 per cent this year, in those who thought the American system was not flexible enough that radical change was needed.

The 1970 findings, which came from a comparison of interviews conducted in 1969 for CBS News, showed that 56 per cent of the students surveyed believe the military needs fundamental reform, up from 49; that 41 per cent believe that the war in Vietnam is pure imperialism, up from 16; that 55 per cent believe this is a racist nation, up from 38; that 29 per cent believe that holding authorities captive is "sometimes" justified, up from 22; that 48 per cent believe that American foreign policy is based on our own narrow economic and power interests, up from 31.

Hidden among all these percentage points is one very clear fact: students have not become indifferent. And further, there is a clearly radical tone to their dissatisfactions with this country. For example, that nearly one-half the students surveyed believe the Vietnam war is an imperialistic venture, that over one-half believe this is a racist nation, and that nearly one-fourth believe the system too inflexible for non-radical change are clear indications of a radical trend in student thought. And so much for that canard about persons holding radical views being an insignificant minority. At least so long as it is students who are under discussion.

But there is no question, at the same time, that many students have welcomed the period of calm which has prevailed since May. For more than a few, the activities of May were cathartic in their effect, and students are tired. But in the aftermath of May, many turned inward, not, as so many would like to believe, out of indifference or fear, an attitude which could not but benefit the ruling class, but out of a desire to seriously consider where we are going and how we are going to get there.

— Leona Durham

# National Academic Survey Shows UI Faculties Gaining in Strength

Faculties of two dozen University of Iowa departments offering Ph.D. degrees not only enjoy good academic reputations among professors in other universities offering doctorates but tend to gain in strength, according to a survey just published by the American Council on Education (ACE).

The faculties of 24 departments offering Ph.D.s here either gained in strength or held onto good reputations recorded in a similar survey in 1964, according to the ACE study, done by Kenneth D. Roose and Charles J. Andersen.

Faculties ranking as "strong" or above were English, geography, pharmacology, political science, psychology and zoology.

Those ranking as "good" were biochemistry, botany, chemistry, civil engineering, history, microbiology, philosophy and Spanish.

Faculties ranking "adequate-plus" were classics, economics, electrical engineering, French, geology, mathematics, mechanical engineering, physics and sociology.

One faculty — political science — rose by two categories from the 1964 and 1969 surveys, and 10 rose by one category: civil engineering, classics, economics, electrical engineering, English, French, geography, mechanical engineering, Spanish and zoology.

Forty-four per cent of the faculties also rated in 1964 showed a rise, and no faculty dropped into a lower category. Twenty-four of the 26 formal Iowa programs rated in the survey, or 92 per cent, were judged to be adequate or better, compared with the average of 70 per cent recorded for all the rated programs of the 130 universities covered by ACE.

A faculty comparison of the two surveys shows the following:

- Strong or above, two in 1964, six in 1969.
- Good, 10 in 1964, nine in 1969.
- Adequate-plus, seven in 1964, nine in 1969.
- Below standard, seven in 1964, two in 1969.

The rankings were compiled from judgments given in 1969 by 6,000 department chairmen and senior and junior scholars evaluating 2,626 faculties and programs in 36 fields in 130 institutions across the country. Twenty-six of the university's formal doctoral programs and faculties were covered by the survey.

Criteria considered for faculty quality were scholarly competence and achievements by faculty members serving in each department in 1969.

D. C. Spriesterbach, Vice President for Educational Development and Research and Dean of the Graduate College, noted that the survey's 36 fields did not include several in which the university is internationally recognized, such as mechanics, hydraulics, creative writing, studio art, speech pathology and religion.

Spriesterbach noted that such surveys tend to penalize state universities which have built strengths, not rated by ACE, to meet the needs of their publics. On the other hand, he said

such a study gives a university a chance to compare its current reputation with its former or

the Graduate College conducts periodic reviews of its own departments, and while the ACE survey provides welcome data, the university's efforts to improve its Ph.D. programs and faculties will not be

based on it alone. Spriesterbach said, "The survey confirms that we have much work left to be done to bring our doctoral programs to levels of excellence which are realistically within our reach. But the state of Iowa and the faculty of this University can be

Continued on Page 3

## Senate May Face Plague of Filibusters

WASHINGTON (AP) — Wearing by a round of filibusters in the dying 91st Congress, the Senate faces a strong prospect of starting off the 92nd Congress with another filibuster — over the filibuster rule.

The probably prolonged dispute will be over the Senate rule requiring a two-thirds majority of senators voting to cut off a filibuster. For years it is an issue that has been fought over at the opening of each new Congress. But Vice President Spiro T.

Agnew, the Senate's presiding officer, is unlikely to be caught in the middle the way all of his recent predecessors — Richard Nixon, Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey — were.

This is because the Senate, by a 53-45 vote in 1969, overrode a precedent-shattering ruling by Humphrey as vice president that a simple majority could shut off debate in a session-opening rules fight.

The effect of the vote was to put the Senate on record as saying that a two-thirds majority is necessary to break a filibuster against a proposed change in the rules at the start of a new Congress.

Sen. Frank Church, (D-Idaho), a leader in the 1969 struggle to modify the rule so that a three-fifths majority could cut off debate, said he expects the Senate vote to be controlling at the opening of the 92nd Congress.

"We'll never get a ruling from Agnew like we got from Humphrey," Church told a reporter.

Senate leaders of both parties, Mike Mansfield, (D-Mont.), and Hugh Scott, (R-Pa.), have announced that at the convening of the next Congress Jan. 21, they will move for a change in the two-thirds rule to permit filibusters to be terminated by a three-fifths majority of senators voting.

Similar efforts in the past have failed because it has been impossible to muster a two-thirds majority to halt a filibuster by Southern senators and others opposed to changing the present rule.

A bipartisan group of liberals has tried time after time to put over its contention that at the start of a new Congress, the Senate and the House have a constitutional right to adopt rules of procedure unfettered by any rules of past Congresses.

The Constitution provides that each branch of Congress may adopt rules of procedure, and Humphrey held in 1969 that this right cannot be denied by any previously adopted rule. But an appeal was taken, resulting in the Senate's refusal to sustain Humphrey's ruling.

When Nixon was vice president, he gave advisory opinions in 1957, 1959 and 1961 that a new Senate could determine its rules by majority vote unhindered by past rules, but he did not go as far as Humphrey to make a ruling on this effect. And when Johnson was vice president, he put a motion to close debate under the Constitution on a proposed change in the two-thirds rule to the Senate for debate rather than for a vote. The result was to prevent any action.

# Proposed Social Security Increases May Not Pass Congress Until Fall

WASHINGTON (AP) — Failure of the 91st Congress to vote a Social Security increase in its closing days may delay until fall the payment of higher benefits to 26 million Americans.

Even though President Nixon and congressional leaders have agreed any boost will be retroactive to Jan. 1, thousands of elderly recipients will die in the meantime and never benefit from it.

The Social Security bill died

in the 1970 session in a flurry of charges and countercharges as to which branch of Congress was to blame.

The House voted last May for the 5 per cent increase asked by Nixon.

In the Senate, the bill got entangled with disputes over riders to restrict foreign trade and add the President's welfare-reform plan to the measure.

It finally was decided to strip off these provisions and the Sen-

ate last Tuesday voted 81-0 for a 10 per cent hike plus a \$100 minimum monthly payment for an

asserted that a principal reason the measure was allowed to die was that the administration hoped to use it next year as a vehicle to try to get the welfare-reform plan enacted.

The House passed separate bills on Social Security and welfare reform — the Family Assistance Plan (FAP) — last year.

But Long said a scheme already is afoot to tie them into one package in the House in the 1971 session.

The reason, he said, is that sponsors of FAP fear it will fall again unless it is wrapped up with a highly popular measure such as a Social Security increase.

Mills already has indicated he plans to tie Social Security and welfare reform together this year, and act on them promptly in the House.

But Long and other senators on the Finance Committee warn that any such strategy will result in delays in the Senate.

Both the extent of the increase and the means for financing it remain to be decided. Presumably most of the money will come from increased taxes on employers and employees through higher rates and a higher limit on the amount of income subject to tax.



Russell Long

individual. The present minimum is \$64.

However, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, insisted there was not enough time left to work out a compromise bill. No conference to try to do this ever was held.

Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.) Finance Committee chairman and Senate manager of the bill,

# Once Held 80 Camps in Vietnam— Berets Transfer Last 2 Camps

SAIGON (AP) — The saga of the Green Berets in Vietnam came to an end Monday with the transfer of the last two Special Forces camps to the South Vietnamese.

The move reflected the downgrading of the Green Berets, currently out of favor with U.S. Army regulars, through their exploits won them fame in song and story, and even a movie.

At their peak, the Green Berets operated 80 camps in Vietnam, mostly near the borders of Laos and Cambodia.

At each of the camps, a small team of Green Berets recruited and commanded civilian irregular mercenaries, largely mountain tribesmen called Montagnards.

Some of the camps have been closed in the past two years and others, like the last two, have been turned over to the South Vietnamese border ranger command.

The camps were used as bases to detect North Vietnamese infiltration, to keep an eye generally on enemy movements in Laos and Cambodia

and to make clandestine forays across the borders on hit-and-run raids or for reconnaissance.

The last camp transfers were carried out as the U.S. Command announced further cuts in American troop strength and amid unofficial predictions the American withdrawal from Vietnam would be speeded.

These predictions were based on the scheduled arrival in Saigon on Friday of Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird. Washington sources said Laird would explore ways to speed the with-

drawal of American troops. The U.S. Command announced a drop in troop strength of 2,100 men, lowering the total of American servicemen in Vietnam as of Dec. 31 to 335,800.

The figure was the lowest in four years and 8,200 below the 344,000 men President Nixon had set as the goal for the end of last year.

For the entire year of 1970, the U.S. Command said, American troop strength was cut by 138,600 men.

On the battlefields, no major action was reported but in the air, U.S. B52 bombers attacked North Vietnamese positions in South Vietnam for the first time in a month.

The bombers struck in the northwest corner of the country after intelligence reports indicated a North Vietnamese buildup.

Other B52s kept up the pounding of the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos, continuing the war's most sustained bombing campaign that started Oct. 10.

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the Daily Iowan  
**CAMPUS NOTES**

**BLACK STUDENT UNION**  
The Black Student Union will meet at 9 tonight in the North-western Room of the Student Union. There will be a discussion of the Angela Davis Defense Fund project and an election of officers.

**COMPUTER EDUCATION**  
Donald McClain will speak on computer-assisted education at a colloquium on computer science at 4 p.m. today in room 311 McClean Hall.

**PHYSICS SPEECH**  
Dr. M. Wayne Greene, of McMaster University will speak on "Collective Motion in s-d Shell Nuclei" at 4 p.m. today in room 301 of the Physics Research Building.

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**PAUL NEWMAN AS COOL HAND LUKE**

# U.S. Arms Foreign Nations; No One Knows the Cost

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States each year spends billions more to arm foreign governments than is generally realized and nobody — not even the Defense Department — knows the exact sum, a congressional subcommittee was told Monday.

"Those who believe that military assistance consists largely of the military component of our foreign-aid program, amounting to something in the neighborhood of \$375 to \$400 million for the current fiscal year, are only dimly perceiving the tip of this particular iceberg," said Sen. J. W. Fulbright, (D-Ark), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, estimated the United States would spend \$7 billion this year on military assistance under various disguises. And he added:

"The truth of the matter is that I don't know what the total figure is, and I doubt that anybody else does."

On the basis of the \$7 billion for the current fiscal year, he estimated the United States has spent \$175 billion since 1945 on arms and assistance to other countries.

Fulbright contended there has been no lessening of world

tensions because of these expenditures and suggested the United States and Russia today "feel less secure than we did 25 years ago."

Elmer Staats, comptroller general of the United States, pointed out some of the problems in arriving at an exact figure on foreign military assistance.

He said the Defense Department is unable to state the dollar amount of excess equipment or real property turned over to Vietnamese forces.

That \$108 million was used to purchase weapons for other nations under the Food for Peace program, he said.

Fulbright said the huge expenditures for foreign assistance often fail to contribute to a general peace.

He also said the U.S. decision to arm Israel will discourage Israeli negotiations with Egypt.

# Consumer Groups Hit FDA-Industry Link

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) confirmed Monday it is negotiating for \$100,000 in industry-supported research to help shape new labeling requirements aimed at disclosing the nutritional value of processed food.

Dr. James D. Grant, the FDA deputy commissioner, said he is arranging for the Consumer Research Institute, Washington, D.C., to conduct free field tests of several choices for informing consumers better about the nutritional soundness of what they eat.

The Institute receives most of its support from grocery manufacturers and food-related businesses, according to its director, Dr. Raymond C. Stokes.

Spokesmen for consumer organizations were critical when they learned of the proposed research donation.

And officials of the White House Consumer Affairs Office were concerned about the appearance of impropriety when they learned of the arrangement last week, Nixon administration sources said.

"I think there would be dissatisfaction even if something logical emerged from this," said Erma Angevine, executive director of the Consumer Federation of America.

# While You Were Gone...

University of Iowa officials have added another person to the group of students and former students charged with violating university and Board of Regents conduct regulations during a Dec. 9 sit-in at the Union Personnel Office.

The person's name was not released.

The sit-in was held to protest scheduled recruiting by a Defense Intelligence Agency representative. The recruiter refused to grant scheduled interviews when he heard of the protest.

Currently eight students and three former students have been charged by the university and others said. A hearing has been scheduled for Jan. 13.

Students for a Democratic Society, sponsor of the protest, also has been charged with violating the Code of Student Life.

About 200 persons participated in the demonstration.

A \$2,335,755 federal grant will help finance construction of a new Health Sciences Library, U.S. Representative Fred Schwengel (R-Iowa) announced last week.

Total project budget for the library is about \$4 million. The remainder of the cost will be financed by private gifts contributed through the UI Foundation.

No state tax funds will be used for the project. Construction is expected to begin in a few months.

The library will be at the center of the university's developing Health Sciences Campus and will provide services for students, interns, residents, faculty members and health professionals in medicine, nursing, dentistry, pharmacy and related areas.

The facility, which will accommodate some 1,000 persons and 230,000 volumes, will be located on a wooded site west of Psychopathic Hospital. The present health sciences library, with seating for 100, was built in 1925.

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"A fantastic movie about man's future!" *Life Magazine*  
"Some of the most dazzling visual happenings and technical achievements in the history of the motion picture!" *Time Magazine*

Fire at Things & Things & Things, 130 South Clinton Street, damaged the front entrance to the building and caused smoke damage to the interior. The fire followed by 11 months a blaze that destroyed the original Things Building. No cause for the fire was determined.

Iowa City Attorney Marion Neely said on Dec. 29 that he would defend the state superintendent of public instruction in a sex education suit pending in Johnson County.

Labor officials concluded a nut and bolt with stripped threads caused the fatal construction accident at the University of Iowa on Dec. 17. The ruling came at a hearing held in Des Moines. Two men were killed in the accident and two remain in critical condition at University Hospital.

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## Academic Survey

Continued from Page 2

proud of the substantial improvement in reputation that we have achieved during the last five years in the 26 faculties rated, and of the obvious improvement made since the survey was made in 1969.

"In fact, I would be willing to bet that, if the survey were taken today, a number of our programs would be given even higher scores as a result of the substantial improvements that have been made in the last 18 months in the fine arts, biological sciences and social sciences.

"The time lag and the halo effect inherent in this type of survey can, of course, work to the advantage as well as the detriment of an institution. Since we are on the upswing, the impact of these effects does not work to our advantage.

"Our faculty is aware of the fact that there is a current surplus of doctorates in some fields. But that does not mean that we should as a result reduce the quality of the training that is provided for those who must continue to be trained."

**Academic Survey**  
Continued from Page 2

proud of the substantial improvement in reputation that we have achieved during the last five years in the 26 faculties rated, and of the obvious improvement made since the survey was made in 1969.

**Subscription Rates:** By carrier in Iowa City, \$10 per year in advance; six months, \$5.50; three months, \$3. All mail subscriptions, \$10 per year; six months, \$5.50; 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 333-4203 if you do not receive your paper by 7:30 a.m. Every effort will be made to correct the error with the next issue. Circulation office hours are 8:30 to 11 a.m. Monday through Friday.

Trustees, Board of Student Publications, Inc.: Carol Ehrlich, 25; John Cain, 43; Ron Zobel, 43; Sherry Martinson, 44; Joe Kelly, 44; William J. Zima, School of Journalism; William Albrecht, Department of Economics, Chairman; George W. Forell, School of Religion; and David Schoenbaum, Department of History.

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**NOTICE**  
WOMEN'S Physical Education Examination Tests will be given on Thursday, January 7 and Friday, January 8.

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By JAY EWOLDT  
Sports Editor

The University of Iowa got a winner Dec. 29 when Frank Lauterbur was named head football coach succeeding Ray Nagel.

Today the Board in Control of Athletics will unveil its Christmas present to newsmen with the hope of building a football program similar to

that developed by Lauterbur at Toledo.

Lauterbur, who in eight years at the University of Toledo brought the Rockets from the bottom to the top of the Mid-American Conference, inherits an equally challenging task at Iowa.

As head coach and athletic director at Toledo, Lauterbur's teams won 48, lost 32 and tied two. That 60 per cent winning percentage, however, fails to reflect a 32-1 mark the last three seasons, including two unbeaten seasons in 1969 (11-0) and 1970 (12-0). His 1967 team was 9-1.

In his last four years at Toledo, his teams were 37-5-1 overall and 18-3-1 in conference play.

Toledo won MAC championship in 1967 (5-1), 1969 (5-0) and 1970 (5-0). The Lauterbur-coached Rockets won the Tangerine Bowl in 1969 and 1970, and were ranked among the nation's top 20 teams by both wire services in 1970.

Lauterbur, who served briefly with Iowa athletic director

Bump Elliott in the marines during World War II, was named MAC coach of the year in 1967, 1969, and 1970. He was

the nation in total defense and Toledo ranked with the nation's top 10 defensive teams in five of his last six years there.

In 1970, Toledo's defense allowed a mere 185.8 yards per game to rank No. 1. It was also tops in pass defense (77.8), and second in points allowed per game (6.9).

Lauterbur began his coaching career in 1949, and became a defensive line coach at Kent State (1953-55) after three years of high school coaching.

Lauterbur was a defensive

line coach for the Baltimore Colts (1955-56), defensive line coach at Army (1957-61) and defensive coordinator at Pittsburgh (1962) before moving to Toledo.

Lauterbur, 45, was born in Cincinnati Aug. 8, 1925 and was graduated from the University of Detroit High School in 1943.

Lauterbur earned his bachelor's degree from Mount Union College in 1949 and did graduate work at Western Reserve University and Kent State University. He received his master's degree from Kent State in 1955.



FRANK LAUTERBUR  
New Hawkeye Coach

## Hawkeyes SNOW Xmas Cage Foes

Four of Iowa's six winter sport teams competed during the Christmas-New Year holidays with the basketballers having the best success.

First semester activities come to an end in the next nine days with nine contests scheduled. To date, Iowa has compiled an overall record of 11-5 in five sports.

Coach Dick Schultz' roundballers scored holiday victories over Hardin-Simmons 90-77, rival Iowa State 87-68, the Australian Nationals 69-61 and

Wyoming 87-84. All four were home games.

The Hawkeyes have won six of 10 outings this season, but Iowa's actual mark is 5-4 because the Aussie game doesn't count as a collegiate game.

The sweetest win was over Iowa State, which marked the first game between the two schools since Jan. 1, 1935. Iowa led from the start to easily record its 19th win in the 23-game series, which started in 1910.

The cagers open defense of their Big 10 title here Saturday against Ohio State. Iowa closes out semester play Jan. 12 at Michigan State.

The freshman basketball (2-0) team was idle over the holidays. The Hawkeyes play here Saturday against Grandview Junior College of Des Moines and Jan. 13 against Iowa State's Hosh.

Hawkeye wrestlers used a 32-0 Big Ten win over Illinois and a tie for fifth at the Midlands (Ill.) Tournament to brighten the holiday season.

Senior co-captain Steve DeVries won the Midlands' 177-pound title while 118-pounder Dan Sherman finished third.

The matmen (3-0) are at Michigan State, the nation's No. 2 team, Saturday and at Purdue Monday.

A 10-day stay in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., netted three firsts and five seconds for Iowa's gymnasts at the Eastern Clinic.

Freshmen Carl Walin and Kerry Ruhl finished one-two in the all-around competition to pace the Hawkeyes. Other winners were senior co-captains Barry Sloten (vaulting) and Ken Liehr (side horse).

The gym team opens its dual season here Saturday at 2 p.m. against Western Illinois.

Bob Allen's swimmers also baked in the Florida-sun-over and competed in the East-West collegiate swim meet at Fort Lauderdale.

Four swimmers — freshmen Chuck Nestrud and Tom Mark-walter, junior Jeff Carpenter and senior diver Jim Cartwright — qualified for the finals in the talent-laden meet.

Iowa (1-1) ends its semester activities by hosting the 15th annual Big 10 Swimming Relays Saturday at 2 p.m.

The indoor track team, which participated at Omaha's Federation meet early in December, opens its dual season Jan. 30 here against Northern Illinois.

**BIG 10 NON-CONFERENCE STANDINGS**

Team	W	L	Pct.	Pts.	Opp.
Indiana	7	2	.778	832	770
Illinois	5	2	.714	595	527
Purdue	6	3	.667	770	668
Michigan State	6	3	.667	715	681
Wisconsin	5	3	.625	720	621
Minnesota	5	3	.625	611	570
Michigan	6	4	.600	845	827
Ohio State	5	4	.556	743	689
IOWA	5	4	.556	719	679
Northwestern	4	6	.400	843	855

**THIS WEEK'S SCHEDULE**

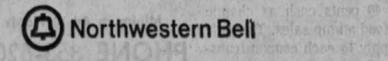
Monday — Australian Nationals at Wisconsin.  
Tonight — Niagara at Minnesota; Australian Nationals at Michigan.  
Wednesday — Australian Nationals at Northwestern.  
Saturday — Michigan State at Illinois; Ohio State at IOWA; Purdue at Minnesota; Indiana at Northwestern; Michigan at Wisconsin (TV).



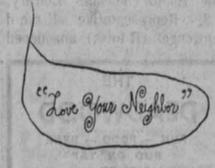
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