

The Daily Iowan

Serving the University of Iowa

and the People of Iowa City

Established in 1868

Iowa City, Iowa 52240-Friday, January 8, 1971

10 cents a copy



Defiant

Paul Rose, charged with the kidnap-murder of Pierre Laporte, Minister of Labor for Quebec Province, raises his arm in a gesture of defiance in Montreal Thursday as he was being led to the criminal courts building to have his trial date set. Rose and two other men were captured when Canadian police raided an abandoned farmhouse near Montreal.

— AP Wirephoto

'210' Legal Maneuvering Continues With New Pre-Trial Moves by Defense

Nineteen of the 210 University of Iowa students charged with disorderly conduct last May have asked Iowa City Police Court Judge Joseph Thornton to decide their cases on the basis of facts set forth in a stipulation.

A stipulation is an agreement that certain facts are true.

William Tucker, one of the five lawyers representing the 19 individuals, said that in effect they have moved to

dismiss charges.

Two other defendants have asked Thornton for a "speedy trial." Rodney Stone, A3, Iowa City, and Thomas Gilloon, A4, Dyersville, whose trial dates have not yet been set, withdrew their names from a writ of certiorari which asks for a review of pre-trial rulings by Thornton.

District Court Judge Ansel Chapman will hold a hearing at 3 p.m. Monday to

determine whether a review of Thornton's rulings should be authorized.

The Legal Defense Fund for defendants in the case decided Thursday night at a meeting held in the Union to investigate the possibility of setting up a non-profit bail fund by forming a non-profit corporation.

Roland Schembari, A2, Iowa City, a member of the steering committee for the group, said the group had about \$150 in its defense fund. The money was collected at rallies last May and at the first meeting of the Legal Defense Fund.

"There's a lot of money floating around collected by groups for previous bonds. Now the individuals are gone and no one knows where the money is supposed to go," Schembari said.

Special Census: Most Jail Inmates Not Convicted

WASHINGTON — Fewer than half the inmates of the nation's 4,037 county and local jails have been actually convicted of a crime, a census of the institutions released Thursday by the Justice Department reveals.

The committee came to the decision because "the administration's judicial body is not feasible for this case," Miller said. The administration is encouraged to participate and to prosecute its case in the student court, he added.

The survey of lockup facilities, first of its kind ever undertaken on a nationwide scale, was performed March 15, 1970, by the Census Bureau for the Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

It showed the nation's jails lack basic medical and recreation facilities and are so old that some date back to the 18th century.

Covered in the census were the facilities designed to hold inmates for 48 hours or longer. Federal and state penal institutions were excluded as were such facilities as drunk tanks that are designed for holding persons for shorter period of time.

Persons held on March 15, 153,063 were adults and 7,800 were juveniles. Only 48 per cent of those persons were actually serving sentences for conviction on criminal charges.

Thirty-five per cent had been arraigned and were awaiting trial and 17 per cent were being held for other authorities or were awaiting arraignment.

Student Senate Threatens Administration DIA Hearing

If the administration penalizes a member of the "DIA II" for not appearing at its hearing Monday because he has chosen to be tried by the Student Senate Judicial Committee, the senate is prepared to take the matter to a civil court. Student Body President Robert "Bob" Beller and David Miller, A3, Wilmette, Ill., said Thursday.

Miller, chairman of the senate's ad hoc committee appointed Tuesday to look into the matter, said that the stu-

Administration Sets Its Hearing In DIA Protest

A University of Iowa administration hearing has been set for 9:30 a.m. Monday at the College of Law for eight students charged with violating university rules during a Dec. 9 sit-in at the University of Iowa Placement Office. The eight were part of a group protesting the presence of a Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) recruiter there.

Robert Engel, assistant to university Pres. Willard Boyd, said Thursday that retired Iowa Supreme Court Justice Theodore Garfield, the administration's hearing officer, would preside at the hearing. None of the students charged have requested a closed hearing, Engel said.

Several of those accused met Thursday in the Union to discuss defense plans. Most appeared to favor a "political defense" as opposed to a legal one.

The three non-students charged in the alleged disturbance are not required to participate in the hearing, but Engel said that a hearing would be necessary if any of the three later wished to enroll at the university.

Charles Knox: Future ISU Student Leader?

AMES — Black militant Charles Knox plans to seek readmission to Iowa State University and run for president of the student body, it was reported Thursday.

Knox, who is asking the Iowa Supreme Court to overturn his six-month jail sentence and conviction for contempt of court in Des Moines Municipal Court, plans to seek office with Ms. Norris Yates, wife of an English professor, as his vice-presidential running mate.

Knox has been out of school since last spring. The student government constitution requires that a presidential candidate must be a student for two full quarters. The student election is set for Feb. 12.

The admissions office at the university said it has not received an application from Knox for readmission.

Eight Cents for Letter Mail? Postage Rate Increase Seen

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Postal Service, facing a revenue deficit of \$2.4 billion this fiscal year, is expected to raise the price of letter mail to eight cents by mid-April.

The emergency powers given the board by Congress allow it to raise postal rates by one-third within 100 days of formal notification.

The board members were appointed by Nixon Monday but they have not been sworn in yet or held a meeting. The oath of office will be administered to the governors individually over the next few days.

The conversion must be carried out before next Aug. 12. On that date last

year, Nixon signed the postal reform legislation providing a one-year change-over period.

However, one provision of the law, requiring collective bargaining between postal management and employees, comes into play in less than two weeks.

The first bread and butter negotiations between the postal service and the seven recognized postal unions begins Jan. 20.

In addition, the board must select a postmaster general and a deputy, both of whom will sit as members of the board.

Postmaster General Winton M. Blount is considered a front runner to retain his job, which loses its Cabinet status. Although Blount may have some hesitation about stepping down from the Cabinet, some associates feel he may keep the job to see postal reform through its initial stages.

The new law requires the service to operate on a break-even basis except for congressional appropriations covering unprofitable ventures required by law such as free mailing of materials for the blind.

Committee Holds Daycare Hearing

By DEBBIE ROMINE
DI Assoc. City-Univ. Editor

The concepts of community-controlled, 24-hour childcare and the University of Iowa's plans for providing care were discussed Thursday by about 20 persons, including the administration's Faculty Daycare Committee and representatives from three Iowa City parents'

cooperative child care centers, area Head-Start preschools and local profit-making centers.

Thomas Green, A4E, Iowa City, a volunteer worker at Dum-Dum Day Care Center, told the faculty committee, which has been investigating daycare for about three months that if its investigation isn't an "effort in futility,"

County Regional Planner: Preserve Open Spaces Around Iowa Cities

By GIL CUNNINGHAM
Daily Iowan Reporter

Iowa must take action to preserve its open spaces, William Bernhagen said in an address to the Committee for Environmental Action Thursday evening in the Wesley Foundation Auditorium.

Bernhagen, senior planner for the Johnson County Regional Planning Commission, said that Iowa ranks 48th among the states in acquiring funds for open spaces.

Open spaces are areas which the plan-

ning commission would like to keep open and preserved.

"Most open spaces in Iowa are under public ownership or control," Bernhagen said.

There are five positive attributes to open spaces, he said.

Open spaces can provide recreational uses, allow protection of natural resources, allow preservation of scenic land features, promote economic development and enhance the aesthetic quality of the environment, he said.

Bernhagen cited an example of an open space proposal by the Colorado Environmental Commission. The proposal is called "Green Belt" and is planned to shut off the growth of Denver and its suburbs by setting up a green belt of open spaces such as parks and agricultural projects around the city.

Bernhagen said that because Iowa has been one of the last states to plan and develop open spaces, federal funds have been limited.

With the formation of the commission Bernhagen hopes to unite various groups to the common cause of developing open spaces.

Roland Schembari, A2, Iowa City, a member of the steering committee for the group, said the group had about \$150 in its defense fund. The money was collected at rallies last May and at the first meeting of the Legal Defense Fund.

"There's a lot of money floating around collected by groups for previous bonds. Now the individuals are gone and no one knows where the money is supposed to go," Schembari said.

The concern of the faculty committee, appointed by Pres. Willard Boyd in October, is to develop a model child care center for training and research, he said. HDSC members have objected to the plans saying that a model center cannot meet the immediate needs of university-associated persons for child-care.

Representatives of the cooperative centers asserted that, if the needs of working or student parents are to be met, centers must be provided with means for 24-hour child care.

All-day care would encourage community responsibility for child-rearing and would also give parents free time, they said.

Beth Schriener, of the private Friendship Day Care Center, said that children come to regard the centers as an "extended home."

"The child doesn't lose family or a feeling of security," she said, but learns to love the volunteers as "relatives."

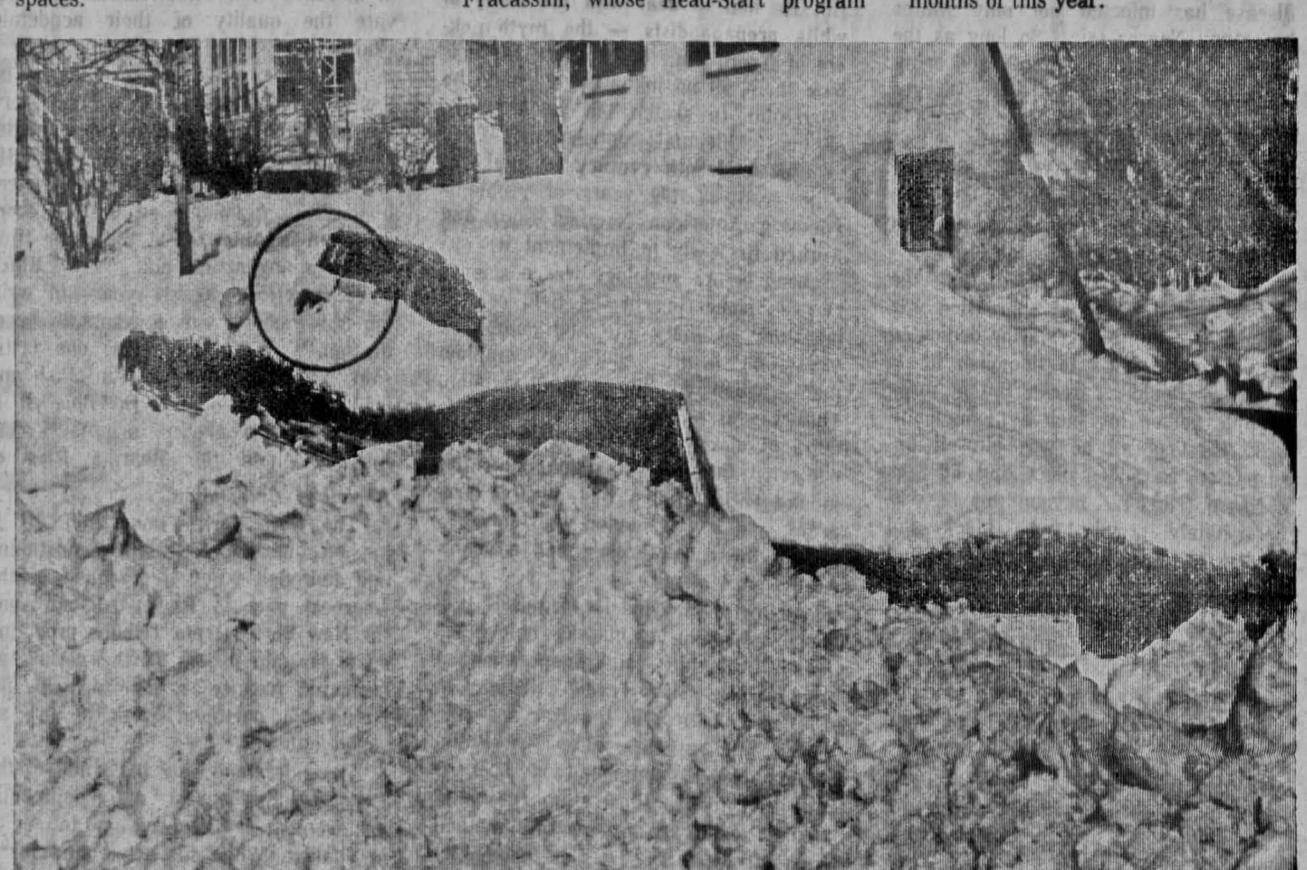
On the question of community control, Fracassini, whose Head-Start program

DESMOINES — The director of Selective Service of Iowa has announced that men holding numbers of 100 and below would be eligible for the January draft call of 338 men in the state.

Glenn R. Bowles said the 1971 First Priority Selection Group is made up of men born in 1951, who received lottery numbers in July, and who are not deferred or exempt from service.

He said the group also contains persons born before 1951, who are under 26 years old and who are classified 1-A, 1-A-0, or 1-O.

Bowles also pointed out that those men in the 1970 prime group whose numbers were reached last year but who were not issued induction orders in 1970 are eligible for induction during the first three months of this year.



Adding insult to injury, the Iowa City Police Department ticketed (circle) the hapless owner of an automobile plowed in at the corner of Iowa and Van Buren streets Wednesday.

— Photo by Diane Hypes

No Extra Vacation Day at ISU—

Storm Problems Diminish

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Iowa State University employees who got a brief holiday earlier this week when the severe snowstorm forced the closing of the school got a rude awakening Thursday.

The University announced that its offices would remain open Saturday, a day it is normally closed.

But, said officials, those employees who trudged through the snow and bitter cold Monday and Tuesday may not be asked to report Saturday morning.

Activities took on some semblance of pre-storm normalcy Thursday.

For the first time since before the

holiday vacations all the state universities were opened. Most of the schools, with the exception of some rural areas, were open.

Nearly all of the state roads were open to at least one-way traffic and most were open to two-way travel.

Storm-related fatalities still continued to be recorded. The latest was a north-east Iowa farmer who died Thursday morning of an apparent heart attack and carbon monoxide poisoning while trying to get his car out of a snowbank near his Frankville home.

Winneshiek County authorities said Lester Kamine, 63, was found in his

car with his motor running. Meanwhile, weather-weary Iowans continued to battle sub-zero temperatures.

Temperatures did get above the freezing mark in most of the state Thursday as mid-day readings ranged from 10 to 15 degrees in the west and extreme south to around -4 in the Mason City area.

Outlook for Friday is for partly cloudy skies with warmer temperatures. The warming trend is to continue Friday night and Saturday with the temperatures rising to the 20s in much of the state Saturday.

Other camps:

At last count, students from five schools (Hampshire, Amherst, Mt. Holyoke, Smith and the University of Massachusetts) had rejected a \$25,000 gift from John D. Rockefeller III. Though John D. claims that the funds have no strings attached, student demonstrations have reminded him that we all know how tightly the Rockefeller strings are attached to Latin America.

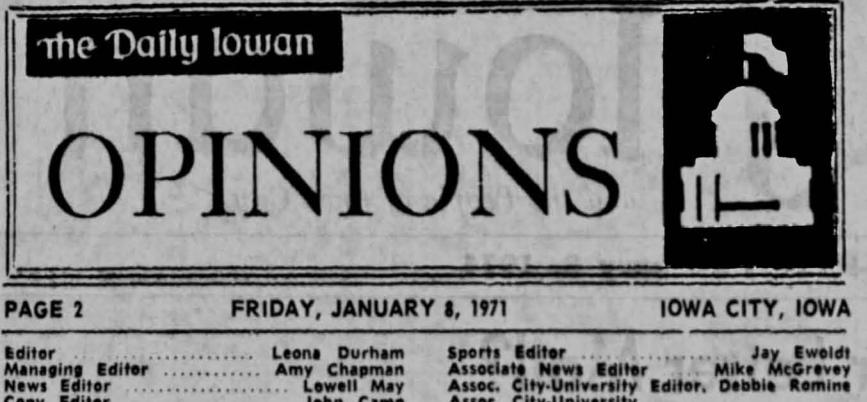
Indian students walked out of John F. Kennedy Junior High School in San Juan Pueblo, New Mexico, indignant over a remark by the principal on the public address system.

The Indian students are supposed to receive lunches and other benefits from a \$12,000 grant of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Over the public address system, the principal announced that the benefits, other than the lunches, were being suspended because the Bureau owed him \$185.

A mural at the University of New Mexico that depicts "The World of the Future", as well as the history of New Mexico, has been protested — and then seriously damaged by a group of women. The mural shows an Anglo in the center, looking forward, with a Chicano and an Indian on each side. The white man is holding their hands — they are facing or leaning towards him — and they have no eyes.

After the mural was splashed with black paint, the University radio station received a taped message saying that "a group of revolutionary women took an action against racism, sexism and imperialism" at the school.

— Liberation News Service



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The semester system

Most universities in this country operate, like the University of Iowa, on a semester system. Under this plan, school convenes about the middle of September, plugs along at a fairly steady pace until Christmas when all the little scholars are sent home to be with their parents for two weeks; then classes reconvene for two weeks; and, finally, finals begin and the semester is over.

Students have long expressed dissatisfaction with this scheme for several reasons. Instructors frequently assign long papers which are due right after Christmas. This translates Christmas into an out-of-school work period, rather than a vacation.

Recognizing these problems, some schools have experimented with alternate schemes, the trimester and the quarter system offering two examples of this.

But there is another method, less drastic than those two examples, of meeting the problem.

Under this plan, school begins the last of August or the first of September and finals are taken before the beginning of Christmas vacation. The Christmas recess, then extends until the middle of January, providing students with a full month's vacation, after which the new semester begins.

This necessitates, of course, returning to school two weeks early. But that minor inconvenience should be more than offset by the opportunity to enjoy the vacation which occurs mid-term, rather than worrying about grades, papers, and going back to classes.

Why not give it a try here — if nothing else, at least on a one-year experimental basis?

— Leona Durham

LIVING IN THE USA

The American legal system is supposed to be used for the solution of our problems. It is a device that has been out of reach for those without money and a tool used against the poor by the landlord, the bank and the installment seller. The Office of Equal Opportunity (OEO) established the neighborhood legal services office to try to correct balance a bit.

Not that legal services is any kind of a panacea. Firstly, its lawyers cannot take criminal cases. The usual run of legal aid business is family law, especially divorce, landlord and tenant and consumer problems. Between AFDC and legal aid, a lot of women have been freed from a sort of slavery. If their economic condition wasn't changed, at least their freedom was enhanced. The usual business, then, of legal aid has been the solution of personal problems of certain low income individuals, rather than attempting to solve major societal problems.

It isn't that legal aid lawyers do not want to do the kind of work that would lead to law reforms with a large scale impact. The investment in the program has been meager enough to keep them bound to intake, to dealing with the individuals who come into the office. Planning to challenge the system in a major way takes large amounts of time and most legal services lawyers don't have the time, if they do have the inclination.

Legal aid programs are often bound by restrictions written into their operating contracts or put into effect by their board of trustees. In one place, the proposed contract prohibited the office from suing the government. Later, that was changed to a ban on suing the Depart-

ment of Health, Education and Welfare. That would mean that a welfare client would have no recourse should she or he be denied due process by the agency. Most legal aid offices find a large percentage of their business consists of representing welfare clients against their agency "benefactors."

Other limitations on the functioning of legal aid programs may be such devices as a screening committee for all proposed suits or a dollar limit on the value of suits. Screening potential suits eliminates those that might rock the boat. One city just raised the value for which the legal aid lawyers could sue to \$300. It had been \$100. Any issue which might involve more money that would have to be referred to private attorney, or the person would have to compromise his claim. If a citizen were beaten by a policeman (for example), the issue might well be too hot for the screening committee and the potential damages would be over \$300. It may be that the office could take the suit anyway, if several attorneys in the town had turned it down, but the victim would be cursing the system long before he had visited the requisite number of private lawyers.

The result of the limitation is that law reform as an end becomes harder to attain. The poor are denied the modifications of the law that they need and which are within reach, if they had the attorney to bring the suit. Legal talents go into devising ways around the screening devices rather than into legal efforts for change.

Young lawyers are also turned away from the program by its inability to get funded. It is still operating on last year's

budget and program directors cannot make commitments to hire June graduates. Corporation legal departments, of course, can make such commitments. Lack of political muscle in getting budgets is compounded by the firing of the directors of the program because of the freewheeling nature of the legal aid lawyers in New Orleans and rural California. The crackdown on legal aid made it clear that a little reform is one thing, and large scale challenges something else again.

As the OEO budget stands now, there will be no expansion of legal aid for next year. Indeed, the number of Reginald Hever Smith Fellowships, an independently funded source of pay for legal aid lawyers, has been cut from 250 to 12. The restraints on the program tends to close off the legal methods of obtaining change at the bottom, the intake level. And Nixon's appointments to the Supreme Court will make the course of an expansion of rights of the poor difficult at the top. Pinching off this route is like closing off vents of a volcano. It is not a process that can go on indefinitely.

— Shelley Blum

LETTERS POLICY

Letters to the editor and all other types of contributions to *The Daily Iowan* are encouraged. All contributions must be signed by the writer and should be typed with triple spacing. Letters no longer than 300 words are appreciated. Shorter contributions are more likely to be used. The *Daily Iowan* reserves the right to reject or edit any contribution.

Options Set for Regent Review—

UI Will Ask Dorm Changes

By JUDY SCHULTZ

Daily Iowan Reporter

Establishment of two more co-educational dormitories and a 24 hour intervisitation option are among the proposals the University of Iowa administration

will make to the Board of Regents at its regular monthly meeting next Thursday and Friday in Des Moines.

Philip Hubbard, vice-provost for student services said Thursday that the administration will

Commission Asks U.S. Law Reform

WASHINGTON (AP) — A national study commission recommended Thursday that Congress abolish the death penalty and reduce possession of marijuana to a minor infraction while overhauling all federal criminal laws.

At the same time, the commission proposed a ban on handguns, registration of all firearms, stiffer sentences for "dangerous offenders" and trying 15-year-olds as adults.

These and scores of other recommendations were in a 366-page final report of the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws. The commission conducted a 3½-year study.

Rep. Richard H. Poff, (R-Va.), the vice chairman, and Prof. Louis B. Schwartz of the University of Pennsylvania, the director, said the recommendations taken together are neither lenient nor restrictive.

Poff said at a news confer-

ence that he expects the proposals to be introduced in Congress, where hearings would be held and the Department of Justice would present its own recommendations.

"I suffer no delusions," Poff said. "The work of the committee is not likely to become the law of the land in the next session or the next two sessions."

The commission split sharply on capital punishment. A majority of the 12 members favored a maximum sentence of life imprisonment. A minority, including Sens. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-N.C.), and John L. McClellan, (D-Ark.), said intentional murder and treason should be punishable by death.

Poff said he, too, favors retaining capital punishment for the "more heinous offenses."

The commission chairman, former Gov. Edmund G. Brown of California, said he voted with the majority to recommend abolition of the death penalty.

The Con Son Prison: A Coverup Foiled

Dispatch Feature

By THOMAS R. HARKIN

"The members of this committee will be better prepared than anyone who has gone over to Vietnam on a fact-finding trip . . . we will not be led around by the nose . . . this will be a 'no briefings' trip."

This statement was made by Rep. G. V. "Sonny" Montgomery, Mississippi Democrat and chairman of the House Select Committee on U.S. Involvement in Southeast Asia, set up by the House June 8. A month after the Cambodian invasion, I joined the Committee as a staff aid.

By the time I returned I had learned some of the rawest realities of Vietnam, but, even more important, I had also learned some shattering truths about one of the major committees of the House.

The committee consisted of six Republicans: Ross Adair of Indiana, Donald Clancy of Ohio, Hastings Kieft of Massachusetts, Howard Robison, of New York, Orval Hansen of Idaho, and Albert Watson of South Carolina; and six Democrats, Neal Smith of Iowa, Augustus Hawkins of California, W. R. Anderson of Tennessee, Lee Hamilton of Indiana, and Robert Mollohan of West Virginia. As a number of newspapers pointed out, this was a "hawkish group." Of the twelve, only three has opposed the war with reasonable consistency: Hawkins, Hamilton, and Robison.

The committee, as I was told, was going over to Vietnam with an open mind, and would really dig in to find out some facts instead of getting the usual realm of military hand-outs and briefings. At

this time I was still naive enough to believe it.

The first three days in Vietnam, with the exception of Monday morning, June 22, were spent with the military. Total number of briefings for the first three days: 19. On Thursday morning, June 25, nine members of the Committee flew to Bangkok, Thailand; one to Djakarta, Indonesia, and two to Vientiane, Laos, to discuss the widening war in Southeast Asia with American and foreign officials. During their three-day absence, I and another staff aid Ken Lester met with Don Luce, an American who has been in Vietnam, off and on, since 1958. Co-Author of *Viet — The Unheard Voices*, Luce has many Vietnamese friends and a comprehensive knowledge of the language. For those three days Luce, Lester and I talked with many Vietnamese, some influential, some not.

On June 27, after the Congressmen returned to Saigon, I told the Chairman, Montgomery, what I had been doing and asked if he could schedule the committee, or members of it, to talk to some of the Vietnamese people.

"Well, I don't know if it is really necessary," Montgomery replied. "I think we've talked to enough people. I believe we should get busy writing the report."

Now I understood. The Com-

mittee would not break away from the guided tours and military briefings. They had five more days in Vietnam, and, as it turned out, they were spent mainly with the spokesmen for the U.S. Military and State Department.

The major exception to the "guided tours" was a trip taken by Anderson, Hawkins, Luce, and myself which uncovered the "tiger cages" in the prison on Con Son Island.

There we talked with many of the prisoners, and learned that none was there for criminal offenses — but for protest actions such as failure to salute the flag. After the story of our findings became public, many people, Congressmen included, claimed Luce was not interpreting correctly. However, I had a tape recorder hidden in a briefcase during our visit to Con Son, and taped all the conversations. I subsequently gave a copy of the tape to Rep. John Moss, chairman of the House Foreign Government Operations Subcommittee. This group had the tape transcribed by two interpreters in Washington, one from the USIA and the other from the Library of Congress. Luce had interpreted correctly. I also took some pictures of the tiger cages, which were later published in Life Magazine.

The committee met in a room in the visiting officers' quar-

ters at Tachikawa Air Base, a mistake to do that."

"It was a mistake to take that trip along," said Smith. "Who asked him to go?"

"And so it went. Chairman Montgomery finally said that he felt that it was the consensus of the group that Tom Harkin would turn over the pictures to the Committee so it could take whatever action it felt necessary. I refused. That was the first attempt to get my pictures. There were three more attempts made on the aircraft while flying home from Japan. The last attempt was simply a flatout demand for the film, and I was warned that if I made anything public, I would be blamed for harm that would come to our prisoners held in North Vietnam.

"What business did we have going over there in the first place?" asked Keith. "It was

existence of the tiger cages, and released my pictures. In Saigon, the government first refused to comment, then announced an investigation, and finally directed that the tiger cages be both repaired and closed — a contradiction that has not been publicly resolved.

"The press will pick this up and it will overshadow everything else we accomplished over there," replied Clancy. "If these pictures got blown up all over, I know my constituents will wonder why I wasn't there."

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"It was a mistake to take that trip along," said Smith. "Who asked him to go?"

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An Interview with Franklin Miller and Chris Parker

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of a series of interviews with artists-faculty members on this campus. Franklin Miller is an instructor in the Department of Film and an associate with the Center For New Performing Arts. He has made over thirty films, including a 35mm feature entitled SPRING NIGHT, SUMMER NIGHT as well as numerous 16mm films for CBS and NET. Chris Parker's CUT won the NSA festival in 1968 for best experimental film and he was awarded an American Film Institute Grant to make WHITEY, a 16mm feature. He is a teaching assistant in the Art Department and an associate with the Center For New Performing Arts.

Michael Ryan: Is a verbal interview with filmmakers a contradiction in terms?

Franklin Miller: The medium, in a sense, defies being talked about. I suppose we can construct some talk for the purposes of the interview and then immediately deny everything.

Chris Parker: I don't feel that talking for an interview is in any way contradictory or a denial of the medium.

Franklin Miller: It just never gets beyond a certain point; it remains talk about the medium.

Chris Parker: Fine, but we understand what that talk means, and insofar as we both play that same language game, as Wittgenstein would say, then we know what we're playing; we know the rules of that game. I'm more interested in talk than in films. I think I see the same kind of interest in Goddard's recent films, too; they are essentially talk. You could turn off the film and listen to the sound track. But the important thing is that they're talk you can't quite understand, you can't quite hear. I'm interested in that, too.

Michael Ryan: In your films, you both seem to be moving away from a traditional notion of dramatic structure. Chris, your CUT and WHITEY both involve a consciousness of the film as film; Franklin, your recent short films have been moving into abstract forms, using color separation techniques. Why?

Chris Parker: Even with the first film I made, I was aware of the fact that I didn't like the medium in a sense. I don't like any medium, really, because of its expressive limits. I feel that the degree of dramatic interest which one might have in a film could serve a purpose ten years ago for "involving" a person to a certain point and then frustrating his "involvement" and turning it back upon himself. But now, I think, we're in a much more critical time, and I feel that the art I make and that other people make should respond in an equally critical sense, and I don't think there's as much time or space for experimenting with illusions or fantasies. So I'm interested in devising means and methods of forcing the viewer of film to become totally aware of what he's doing in that enclosed space. Insofar as that means negating or denying the usual kinds of dramatic expectations that people bring to film, I'm interested in negating or denying those expectations.

Franklin Miller: The color separation technique is really a stage that I'm going through to learn about that. It's very disappointing to look back on it, because it's incomplete. It so closely resembles music in its temporal structure; it's very rigid and determined, almost predetermined. There's a side of me that's interested in technology and I find the more I learn about technology that within technology you find models of the humans that made them. These always come out somehow. For example, video feedback takes on characteristics of people who use it. But, in an other sense, the result has a way of existing by itself. In that sense, when I do that kind of thing, I'm very self-effacing; I'm not in those films. They make themselves. I really don't think it's my vision at all. I think ultimately the implications of the highly technological film are self-defeating. If we end up having little pieces of technology scattered around the landscape that sit there and perform by themselves, I think that would be a pretty threatening atmosphere to live in.

Michael Ryan: Would it be correct in saying that your two ethical and/or aesthetic impulses are opposite? Chris seems to be concentrating on audience consciousness while Franklin, you seem to be sort of refining yourself out of existence in your films.

Franklin Miller: I've been making movies for a living for a long time, and doing it with a very conscious way of assuming things about the viewer, and I find that I'm unwilling to make those assumptions anymore; who he is, what his mental state will be, where he's at, and then playing with it. I really don't know who watches those films. I think most filmmaking which involves dramatic structure is attempting to maintain the myth that you can know, that I can make a fast cut, a relationship, and that will have a certain effect in you. I don't think that consciousness is necessary anymore. I think the film simply exists without having to make you have feelings, to make you respond. If you respond I guess that's interesting, but not essential to the film.

Chris Parker: I'm interested in the viewer's position. I suppose that's central to my concern. But I'm also interested in my position, and in the other people's position who are working with me and their consciousness, their relation to what they're doing and why they're doing it. I believe in not taking anything for granted; it seems to me that this is very important to any activity and particularly one which involves the extension of a medium into some kind of a statement. I want always to be aware of what that means, to the other people

involved, to myself, and to the people that will be seeing it.

I think, for instance, that film as a medium has probably done a lot more damage to people's sensibilities and their awareness of the world than it has done good. What I meant earlier when I said I didn't like the medium is that I'm very put off by the time lag in the process of film in which you must send it off to a lab and get it back to see what you have previously seen. It seems to me very artificial. The whole mode of viewing films seems artificial. So I want to take that into consideration when I'm working with that medium and I want to encourage people, in fact force people, to become aware of that activity, that situation, while they're viewing it, to ask themselves why they are there. I don't want people to assume that the activity that they're involved in has no implications, when so many hundreds of thousands of people go into a dark void to watch dreams and illusions for so many hours in a given year. If I'm going to be involved in that activity, I want to confront it squarely.

I suppose I'm finally more interested, however, in keeping people out of movie theatres. To me, Warhol and Goddard are the two most interesting, and perhaps the only interesting filmmakers in the world today, and they're interesting to me precisely because I don't want to see their films. And I don't think other people do either. I think that's saying something about the death of the medium. I think film is over. In the films I'm making, I'm trying to speed up the disintegration process, because I believe the sooner it's over the better.

Franklin Miller: Movies are, have been, and will continue to be one of the most limiting visual experiences, as simply something to do with your eyes for two hours. Many of the decisions that are made in the making of films are made with the awareness that the audience has been conditioned to do nothing else with their eyes than watch what's on the screen. One way of getting around this would be incredible simultaneity, the multiple screen, in which the audience can't see all that's going on. The problem is that as soon as this be-

reflexive. Actually, I'm interested in doing nothing.

Michael Ryan: I'd like to suggest that the self-consciousness that you either assume or try to reinforce as part of audience awareness is in fact the given behind making a film or writing anything.

Chris Parker: It seems to me that all good art has been revolutionary. By that I don't mean rhetoric; rhetoric is the farthest thing from revolutionary. The most revolutionary artist I can think of is also the most subversive, and that's Duchamp. He was also the most political, in the best sense of that word.

My emphasis is on the integrity of the act, and deriving the greatest amount of commitment I can from whoever's interested in that. I'm interested in invisible things, in doing things nobody knows about. If they learn about them, fine, but I'm not interested in doing things only for people to see. One of the interesting things about Duchamp is that he did use that kind of negative act to its fullest degree. He's interesting precisely because he refused to do expected things. I like that sense of people reserving their best ideas for themselves.

Franklin Miller: This is largely, it seems to me, the kind of thinking someone does before he makes a film. I'm more concerned with what I have to cope with to get a film made, to get the physical event onto the screen.

Michael Ryan: Would it be correct in saying that you are moving away from the same assumption but in different directions?

Franklin Miller: I think so. It seems that people go to movies to see everything they might expect to happen actually happen. On the one hand, this makes fairly good psychological sense, but then it seems that anything new, any growth that people walk away with is either accidental or potentially something very insidious on the part of the film maker. It seems that the dilemma is that you cater to that set of expectations or you alter it, and accept what goes along with that.

Most filmmakers are unwilling to let the audience off the hook or dramatic structure, which is certainly a large

we believe, and all the bumper stickers on the cars saying "Peace in Vietnam" are incredibly hypocritical. A lot of us play this incredibly hypocritical game, existing in a dream world, pretending the war or what have you isn't happening when in fact it's going on this very moment.

Franklin Miller: I think it would be a step in the right direction if people ask themselves why they go to movies, why they sit in a seat surrounded by people with like expectations for a given number of hours a year. In film, I'm convinced the presence of the moving image on the screen, the darkness, the popcorn, the exit lights, the entire physical environment has itself become a ritual. Everyone seems to accept the illusion on the screen and I'm not sure why. Recently, I've been interested in using the film as a physical object; the two color separation films are an attempt to use film as a strip of stuff that goes through a projector and makes light do certain things on a reflective surface.

Michael Ryan: You mentioned ritual. Does a kind of primitivism, that way of viewing the world, enter your films?

Franklin Miller: I don't think it can be kept out of film. If you look at film as a cultural artifact like you might look at a piece of primitive sculpture, and attach those spiritual and mystical values to it, then films become interesting again, as objects.

Chris Parker: In WHITEY I was trying to make a film which was related to a kind of cultural hypnosis, a movie that all of us live, a film in the larger sense of filming. It seems to me that revolutionary activity the world over is programmed not only through the CIA and infra-red sensing devices at 20,000 feet, but programmed on our TV sets and in the back of our minds. I tried to make a film here which would illustrate in this sense that the film we're living in Iowa City is the same film Che Guevara lived in Bolivia which is the same dream the CIA is involved in which is the same dream we're all involved in.

I guess I'm interested in these games which are not games, in having it and not having it, in finding people's limits and my own.

Franklin Miller: I think films need to exist more than they do. They can do this by reducing the pressure on an audience to have a fixed response to them. I think that pressure exists even

before they decide to see any one specific film. I guess this is why I'm unable to separate watching a film from the meanings films in general have to us as a cultural phenomenon. We need to feel we can walk out on them, including the ones I make. We need to stumble across them, as I said before.

Chris Parker: I think a great similarity between the primitive view and my own is feeling of the necessity to remember that we are not simply the gross bodies we might think we are in immediate perception. The paradox is that this is corroborated by the discoveries of modern technology, of physics; we are in fact thousands of electromagnetic dots in an immense field, and the difference between ourselves and objects in the larger view is very slight.

I'm consistently astonished by the degree to which we interpenetrate the world, our environment, and are interpenetrated by it, which is just starting to be realized generally in a concern for ecology. I'm interested in considering all these things, everything if possible, when I think of human relations.

Michael Ryan: Do you see your film-making as a political act?

Franklin Miller: I've been watching the drawing in the paper. It seems to me that if you accept every act as political, then art should perhaps only be singled out because it's usually a public activity and perhaps people should be reminded of it from time to time. My films for me are like anything else I do: random stabs at coping with my life and other people's lives. Beyond that limit, I don't think my work is political. I'm not trying to radicalize the public, only an individual to himself. But I think if you say art is political, you have to say viewing of art is political.

Chris Parker: I agree with that. The great harm film has done is in its potential for manipulation. I don't see how people can run around the streets

of Chicago and then go see BONNIE AND CLYDE or THE WILD BUNCH. It doesn't fit. They're being manipulated by the same form of repression they protest against in one place and they accept in the other; if they're puppets for a constructed film which pretends to reality, they'll be puppets for political repression. I feel it's important to remind people, if they need reminding, of what they are doing when they watch a film, so WHITEY has a real change in the film at every reel change.

Michael Ryan: Where do you go from here?

Chris Parker: The gas station.

Franklin Miller: I'm getting interested in the notion of artificiality right now. I've made a 35mm feature, and I must admit it changed me around doing that. It's very hard to go back; I'm astounded at people like Bergman who can knock out four or five films which are exactly the same. He's either incredibly honest or insensitive.

You really don't choose where you're going, which you imply by the question; you go where the tides take you. I don't think I know enough about tomorrow to say what will happen today.

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Led Bengals to Playoffs—

Brown Named Top Coach

NEW YORK (AP) — Paul Brown, the 62-year-old taskmaster who guided Cincinnati's three-year-old Bengals to a startling divisional conquest, was selected Thursday by The Associated Press as the National Football League's 1970 Coach of the Year.

Brown, who captured American Football League coaching

honors in 1969, won the NFL award with a 2-to-1 margin over runner-up Don Shula of the young Miami Dolphins in the balloting, which for the first time encompassed all of major league pro football.

He received 39 of the 78 votes cast by a panel of sportswriters and broadcasters who covered the 26 NFL

clubs. Shula, who directed the Dolphins to a playoff berth in their fifth season, picked up 19 votes. San Francisco's Dick Nolan finished third with nine.

Brown's Bengals beat out his former club, the Cleveland Browns, for the American Football Conference's Central Division title by winning their

last seven regular season games.

Shula, who played for Brown at Cleveland in the early 1950s

1969 to a 10-4 mark.

Nolan, San Francisco's

third-year skipper, guided the 49ers to their first division title in 25 years. They bounced back from 4-8-2 the previous year to 10-3-1 in 1970 and reached the NFC final before bowing to Dallas 17-10.

Others receiving votes were Joe Schmidt of Detroit, Alex Webster of the New York Giants, Tom Landry of Dallas, Don McCafferty of Baltimore and Bud Grant of Minnesota, the NFL's 1969 winner.

NEW UCLA COACH—

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Kansas head coach Franklin "Pepper" Rodgers, a former star quarterback who has had great success developing other star quarterbacks, was named mentor Thursday of UCLA's football team.

Rodgers, 39, an assistant UCLA coach in the 1960s, succeeded his old boss, Tommy Prothro, who resigned Saturday to guide the professional Los Angeles Rams.



PAUL BROWN
Tops Dolphins Shula

and coached Baltimore to one NFL championship before moving to Miami last season, brought the 1966 expansion club up from a 3-10-1 finish in

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Paper Reports 7 Cagers Put on Probation by ACC



SPARTANBURG, S.C. (AP) — Seven basketball players at five member colleges have been placed on probation by the Atlantic Coast Conference and the players and coaches have been told to keep the action a secret, The Spartanburg S.C. Herald newspaper said Thursday.

The probation measures resulted from fights during ACC basketball games this season.

The action was taken through a private edict from acting ACC Commissioner Norville Neve, handed down through personal and highly secretive letters to each of the five schools, the Herald said.

The seven players placed on probation included John Roche (top left) and John Ribock (top right) of the University of South Carolina; Randy Denton (bottom left) of Duke University; Jay Flowers (bottom right) and Sparky Still of the University of Maryland; Bill Gerry of the University of Virginia and Bill Chamberlin of the University of North Carolina.

— AP Wirephotos

Williams Surprises Himself Along With Hawkeye Fans

By JAY EWOLDT
Sports Editor

The recent scoring spurt of Sam Williams has been a pleasant surprise to Iowa fans — in fact, it has been somewhat of a surprise to Williams himself. Williams, 6-5 sophomore forward from Demopolis, Ala., was averaging 10 points a game before hitting sprees of 21 and 29 points against Iowa State and Wyoming during Christmas vacation.

Even Williams couldn't account for the sudden change.

"I don't think I'm doing anything different," said Williams, "I just think we're putting a little more together — playing as a team."

The result of putting it all together was three straight victories over the holidays (the victory over the Australian Nationals does not count in the

record book) which lifted Iowa's record over the .500 mark for the first time at 5-4.

"I think it's basically a mat-



SAM WILLIAMS
The New "Sup"

ter of confidence," said Iowa coach Dick Schultz regarding Williams' sudden scoring improvement.

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News From Recreation Department

The University's Recreational Services Department is renting toboggans to university students, staff and faculty this year. Rules governing the use of the toboggans were released Thursday and are as follows.

1. Toboggans can be reserved seven days in advance of use by calling 353-4405 or stopping in at the control counter of the Recreation Building.

2. A university student, staff or faculty I.D. card and current registration is required and will be kept until the safe return of the toboggans. A maximum of one toboggan can be checked out with an I.D.

3. Hours for check out and return of toboggans must be during regular operation hours of the Recreation Building.

4. Toboggans will be checked out and returned at the control counter of the Recreation Building.

5. There will be no fee charged for the use of the toboggans. However, a repair fee is charged if the toboggans are returned damaged.

6. Toboggans will not be checked out for a period to exceed 24 hours. Delay in return will call for a \$5 penalty fee for each 24 hours.

7. Check-in time is noon the following day.

The Recreation Department announced a change in reservation policy for tennis, handball, paddleball and squash courts Thursday.

Reservations for these courts can now be made on Saturday and Sunday also.

NEW KANSAS COACH—

LAWRENCE, Kan. (AP) — Don Fambrough was elevated to the head coaching job at the University of Kansas Thursday, succeeding Pepper Rodgers who resigned earlier in the day to move to UCLA.

Williams' surprise scoring spurt has been a pleasant surprise to Iowa fans — in fact, it has been somewhat of a surprise to Williams himself. Williams, 6-5 sophomore forward from Demopolis, Ala., was averaging 10 points a game before hitting sprees of 21 and 29 points against Iowa State and Wyoming during Christmas vacation.

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The result of putting it all together was three straight victories over the holidays (the victory over the Australian Nationals does not count in the

record book) which lifted Iowa's record over the .500 mark for the first time at 5-4.

"I think it's basically a matter of confidence," said Iowa coach Dick Schultz regarding Williams' sudden scoring improvement.

If he could have played in the eight or nine games second semester, he would have been further along," said Schultz. "But he has been a pleasant surprise because we didn't know what to expect. I'll say one thing — he came to play," Schultz added.

Williams is no relation to Iowa's Sam Williams of three years ago, but Iowa fans associate him with the old Sam Williams and he has become an instant favorite at the Field House.

Although teammates immediately nicknamed him "Sup" or "Super Sam," Schultz and Williams do not feel he has been hurt by trying too hard to live up to another star's reputation.

"The players needle him about being the other Sam Williams, but I don't think this has been a problem," said Schultz. "Down the line this will be a help to him as he becomes a better basketball player as far as providing interesting copy to the press."

"I'm not sure he's going to be a 25-30 point scorer," said Schultz, "but his shot selection and choice is getting better and he's getting a little more clever in his moves."

"Sam really gives you all he's got all the time and the mistakes he makes are those of overreaching. You can live with those," Schultz quipped.

Williams, considered a reserve until James Speed was tragically stricken with meningitis, has fit in well with the Hawkeye lineup. He has been hard at work improving his ball handling and Schultz has hinted that Williams could be shifted to guard next year.

Cloudy Saturday and southern winds. The northwest winds are cloudy Saturday north to upper and cooler Sunday. The north, ranging from the northwest to the southwest, is cool and dry.

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