

Campus Ministers Object to Hoenk Action

The Association of Campus Ministers at the University of Iowa Wednesday objected to the circumstances surrounding the forced resignation of the Rev. Paul Hoenk as pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

In a letter to the board of directors of the Iowa District East of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, members of the campus ministry said they were "deeply troubled" by the board's action in demanding Hoenk's resignation, and said that they could not agree with it.

LETTER TO SYNOD

In reviewing the conflict between the district board and Hoenk, and in defending Hoenk's ministry, the letter said:

"As you know, we have been concerned about the conflict between your board and Pastor Hoenk for some time. You will remember that you agreed to join the Association of Campus Ministers in inviting a Review Team last May to examine the ministry of Pastor Hoenk and his congregation and make recommendations for resolving the differences which then existed between your board and the campus ministry. This Review Team, as you remember, was composed of three Missouri Synod Pastors involved in campus ministry and three members of the National Campus Ministry Association. The team was as free from prejudices about this situation as is possible. They were competent professionals and Pastor Hoenk's peers.

"We think it germane to repeat here

some of the recommendations the Review Team made:

MINISTRY AFFIRMED

"Essentially we wish to affirm the kind of ministry being brought by Pastor Hoenk and St. Paul's congregation.

"We found a ministry at St. Paul's of which the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod may be proud and should defend and interpret.

"Public interpretation and affirmation of the ministry carried out by Pastor Hoenk and St. Paul's congregation are needed in order to defuse the turmoil among students and to overcome the hostility generated among the church's non-campus constituency.

"The Missouri Synod has a remarkable treasure in Pastor Hoenk. He is bringing a breadth and depth to the ministry in Iowa City, when seen in the context of all the other Christian campus ministries in Iowa City, that is desperately needed and a credit to the church."

THE LETTER CONTINUED:

"We would also remind you of the several occasions in which St. Paul's congregation has officially and publicly affirmed its support of its pastor. And we note further that on January 17 the congregation voted to accept his resignation only with regret and 'under protest.'

'TROUBLED'

"We are troubled that you have chosen to reject both the Review Team's recommendations and the judgment of the Con-

gregation. It appears that you have acted on the basis of occasional reports of dissatisfaction from Lutheran constituents, and have not taken into account the contributions St. Paul's and its pastor have made in this community. We had hoped that you would follow the recommendations of the Review Team and attempt to interpret St. Paul's ministry to those constituents.

"We are particularly troubled by the way in which the authority of the student-governed congregation has been undermined, suggesting to us that you have ignored your own tradition about the relationship between a pastor and his people. We wonder if this congregation can ever enjoy the kind of relationship with its pastor which your tradition values, in view of the way you have challenged its competence and judgment. We hope that the relationship can be restored in the future, and that you will

understand the necessity for a student congregation to perceive and exercise its ministry and mission in its own context, and on equal terms with any other congregation.

CONCERN FOR CREDIBILITY

"Our final concern is for the credibility of the total campus ministry at this university. Your action tends to confirm the suspicion of many that some church leaders are more concerned about preserving the institutional status quo than they are about person-centered, creative, prophetic ministry. Such prophetic ministry involves advocating causes which sometimes are controversial and unpopular. It requires us to 'speak good news to the poor, the liberation of the oppressed and the giving of sight to the blind.' (Is. 61, Lk. 4) If what we say has no relevance to the real issues of this era — peace, war, human rights, racism, etc. — very few will think we have any-

thing to say at all, and they will be right. St. Paul's and Pastor Hoenk were faithful in living up to this prophetic tradition.

"We again wish to affirm our love, and trust, and respect for one brother Paul Hoenk, and to declare our solidarity with him. We believe that he lives joyfully in the proclamation of the Word and the Celebration of the sacraments. We want to make known to you our opposition to his forced resignation."

The letter was signed by the members of the Association of Campus Ministers, including the Rev. Joseph Hertzler, First Mennonite Church; the Rev. James Davison, American Baptists Campus Ministry; the Rev. Ronald Osborne, Episcopal Chaplaincy; Rabbi Lee Diamond, Hill Foundation; the Rev. David Schuldt, Wesley Foundation; Evelyn Durkee, Wesley Foundation; the Rev.

Francis Valanis, Catholic Student Center; the Rev. Robert Jackson, Catholic Student Center; the Rev. Philip Shively, United Campus Christian Ministry; Sally Smith, United Christian Campus Ministry; the Rev. Roger Simpson, United Campus Christian Ministry; and the Rev. C. James Narveson, Christus House.

Hoenk made known his resignation from St. Paul's on Jan. 26, when he told The Daily Iowan that he had submitted a letter of resignation as requested by the board of Iowa District East of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod. He said at that time that he had received an "ultimatum" from the president of the Iowa District East: either resign from the pastorate of St. Paul's or be expelled from the ministry because his style of ministry is unacceptable to Missouri Synod Lutherans in Iowa.

The Daily Iowan

Serving the University of Iowa

and the People of Iowa City

Established in 1868

Iowa City, Iowa 52240—Friday, January 29, 1971

10 cents a copy

Kent State Report Ruled Out

Rights of Indicted Could Be Hurt By Probe—Judge

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—A federal judge struck from the record Thursday a special grand jury report on violence at Kent State University, saying it could "irreparably damage" the rights of 25 indicted persons, mostly students.

U.S. District Judge William K. Thomas also declared the report bordered on criminal accusations against 23 unnamed Kent State faculty members, whom the grand jury did not indict but whom it said shared the blame for the violence.

He refused to throw out the 25 indictments, saying there was no basis to stop prosecution, and refused to convene a three-judge panel to rule on constitutionality of Ohio's anti-riot law.

The jury, convened in the wake of disorders at Kent State last May 4 in which four students were shot to death, returned most of the indictments on riot charges. Thomas said the plaintiffs gave no evidence the law was unconstitutional.

Former Gov. James A. Rhodes, who sent National Guardsmen onto the campus to "break up rioting," ordered the grand jury probe.

Thomas, in a 51-page memorandum, said the special grand jury went beyond its powers and violated its oath of secrecy in producing the report.

"The grand jury is an accuser of crime, not a trying body," Thomas said, adding that the report upset the teaching atmosphere at Kent State. He said it leveled charges "bordering on criminal accusations" against 23 faculty members who opposed the presence of National Guardsmen.

The jury indicted 25 persons — 23 of whom have been served with warrants — and said the Kent State administration had "fostered an attitude of laxity, over-indulgence and permissiveness."

The report charged that students, "observers," cheerleaders and the 23 faculty members who circulated a statement May 3 against the guard presence all shared blame for the shootings.

Thomas said the jury violated its oath of secrecy in asserting in the report that witnesses before it had "fairly represented" events at Kent and that the witnesses "indicated an effort at complete impartiality."



Rogers

Secretary William P. Rogers confers with newsmen after talking with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee about the extent of U.S. involvement in Cambodia.

—AP Wirephoto

Rogers Fails to Assuage Senate's Cambodia Fears

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reassurances by Secretary of State William P. Rogers Thursday to ease fears by Senate Foreign Relations Committee members that the Nixon administration is increasing U.S. involvement in Cambodia.

There was general agreement, however, that the administration has kept at least within the technical limits on U.S. actions established in the Cooper-Church amendment.

Sens. J. W. Fulbright, Frank Church, Stuart Symington, Edmund S. Muskie, George D. Aiken and Jacob K. Javits — the first four Democrats, the latter two Republicans — all said they remain fearful of deepened U.S. involvement despite Rogers' effort to minimize the use of American helicopters and planes in last week's battle to open a key Cambodian highway.

"My own feeling," Chairman Ful-

bright told reporters, "is they are quite prepared to do whatever is necessary. He didn't say that. That's just my own impression."

And the Arkansas Democrat said that despite Roger's insistence there is no U.S. commitment to defend Cambodia, "I think we are. I think the events have created a situation where we and the world believed we are."

Rogers, who spent 3½ hours before the committee, told reporters afterward: "I don't believe there has been any change in policy."

Asked about fears by committee members that the United States could become involved in a new Vietnam in Cambodia, the secretary replied "I don't think that is possible. All the imperatives are the other way. All our budget planning."

"And we would not have the support if we got bogged down, as the other administration did in Vietnam," he added.

Vermont's Sen. Aiken, senior Republican on the committee, also cited the likelihood of a strong public reaction in stating that while apprehensive, he doubts there will be an expanded U.S. involvement in Cambodia.

"The uproar in this country would make last May seem like a Sunday school picnic," Aiken told reporters. He referred to protests following announcement of the U.S. incursion into Cambodia.

Committee members said Rogers made clear the administration has no intention of seeking any easing of the Cooper-Church amendment, which bars U.S. combat ground troops and military advisers from Cambodia.

Customers Demand Free Portraits—

Coupon Deluge Hits Photographer

By JUDY SCHULTZ
Daily Iowan Reporter

Getting something for nothing sounds too good to be true, and it usually turns out that way.

That's what Gladys Justice, owner and operator of Justice Studio, 1315 Muscatine Ave., and her customers are both finding out.

Justice signed a contract with Media Marketing Inc., last summer, to offer a coupon in a coupon book advertised by a local radio station.

The deal offered Justice Studio a chance for free advertising, since the company would make its profits from the \$14.95 consumers pay for the coupon books and not from charges to the merchants, according to Bernie Lustig, a representative for the company.

The coupon offered customers a free

eight-by-ten-inch portrait worth \$25.50. The offer expires Sunday.

Justice thought the deal would build her business, but she wasn't counting on that way.

About 2,450 people bought the booklets offering free merchandise from about 50 local merchants.

Some customers have complained to the Iowa City Chamber of Commerce that when they called to make an appointment for their free portrait, they were told they could not have an appointment until after Feb. 1, after the expiration date.

Roy Williams, staff member of the Iowa City Chamber of Commerce, said the chamber had received about six complaints on the matter and that he had referred the complaints to Media Marketing Inc.

Apparently Justice does not intend to

continue honoring the coupons after Sunday. She feels she made a reasonable attempt to comply with the terms of her contract with Media Marketing Inc., according to her attorney, Carl Goetz.

Doug Jacobson, a part-time employee at the studio, explained the studio's problem: "Up until December we had only redeemed about 500 of the coupons. Then starting in late December and January the calls started pouring in. We've taken just as many as we can. We have a waiting list of people to call in case of cancellations."

"We don't think it would be fair to those people who redeemed their coupons early to extend the offer. The holders had six or seven months to redeem the coupons," he pointed out.

"I've been turned into the attorney general, the Chamber of Commerce and

the Better Business Bureau, and I've been threatened with lawsuits. All of a sudden everyone wants to redeem their coupons. We've taken them as fast as we can. They even want me to work Sunday nights," said Justice.

Justice, in her early 70's, runs the studio alone with no full-time employees. She calculated that if each of 2,450 coupon holders redeemed his or her coupon, she would have to photograph more than 80 portraits a week for six months.

If only half of the holders redeemed their coupons Justice figures she would have to take and develop one portrait an hour all week for six months.

Since the portraits are free, she would not be making any money during the six months — and that's a lot more "free" than she was counting on.

NEWS CLIPS

'Floating' Daycare Program Organized

The Free Underground Care Collective, whose members have organized Iowa City's first "floating" daycare center in their homes, will offer advice on how to start similar centers at a public meeting Monday night at Wesley House.

At 7:30 p.m., the collective will give tips on scheduling, getting supplies, planning activities and "optimum numbers of kids and optimum age mix."

Members report that they would "like to help people sort themselves into compatible groups based on similar attitudes toward childrearing, similar lifestyles, and similar views of the function of a daycare center (service or collective), since we think compatibility is especially important in floating daycare."

The meeting is to be held in the Wesley House Music Room. More information can be obtained by calling 351-2453 or 351-1827.

Electric Power Crisis Develop in East

Electric power crises developed in New York State and New England on Thursday as the populous Northeast fought back toward normal in the bitter cold and windy wake of the winter's second great snowstorm.

The New York State Public Service Commissioner ordered a 5 per cent voltage reduction during the day to conserve generating capacity for peak periods.

It said increased use of electricity and numerous equipment failures made the action necessary.

Power companies of New England and New York asked customers to quit using nonessential lighting and nonessential appliances.

A spokesman for the New York Power Pool said, however, the Rochester Gas and Electric Co. didn't join the power reduction because it was too cold and snowy to go around and throw the switches.

Lon Nol Forces in Air Raids

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia (AP)—Cambodian planes raided anti-government positions across the Mekong River from Phnom Penh Thursday and towering clouds of black smoke were visible in the capital. But most nearby battlefields were quiet after three days of sharp fighting.

The raid was carried out by Cambodian T28 fighter-bombers of the Lon Nol government. The propeller-driven planes were among the few that escaped destruction or damage in the attack on the Capital's airport last Friday.

The only fighting was reported about 12 miles south of the capital near the town of Saang. The sound of small arms and mortar fire showed fighting there was in progress for the fourth straight day.

Saang is one of the towns surrounding the capital hard hit by anti-government forces this week.

Preparations Continue for Apollo 14

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla. (AP)—The Apollo 14 launch crew, hoping for a flawless mission, moved smoothly ahead Thursday in a near-perfect countdown toward Sunday's blastoff to the moon.

"It's one of the cleanest Apollo countdowns we've ever enjoyed," said Walter Kapryan, directing his third straight launch of the Saturn 5 booster rocket.

After the oxygen tank explosion of Apollo 13 that imperiled its crew and forced cancellation of its moon landing, Kapryan added, "it has got to be a perfect mission."

While the three astronauts worked in trainers, the launch team made final adjustments to the command module Kitty Hawk and the lunar module Antares, placing them in readiness for Sunday's 3:23 p.m. liftoff on the journey to the craggy highlands of the moon.

Regents' Traffic Rules Legalized

DES MOINES (AP)—The Iowa Senate Thursday got a bill which would legalize the State Board of Regents' practice of regulating traffic and parking on the state university campuses.

The Iowa Senate Higher Education Committee introduced the bill because it said current law doesn't clearly specify that the regents have that authority at the universities of Iowa, Iowa State and Northern Iowa.

Sen. Conklin Introduces Bill To Legalize Abortion in Iowa

DES MONIES (AP)—Sen. Charlene Conklin (R-Waterloo) introduced in the Iowa Legislature Thursday a bill that would legalize abortion during the first 20 weeks of pregnancy.

The bill would replace Iowa's 112-year-old abortion law which allows abortions only when a pregnancy threatens the mother's life.

Senate Gives OK to Morton

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate confirmed without dissent Thursday President Nixon's nomination of Rep. Rogers C. B. Morton to be secretary of the interior.

Morton, former Republican national chairman and the first easterner appointed to the interior post in decades, succeeds Walter J. Hickel, who was fired by Nixon last November.

The Maryland congressman faces two major problems: The protection of the environment and the running of a department still disturbed by Hickel's ouster.

Under Sen. Conklin's bill, any licensed physician or osteopath could perform an abortion in a licensed hospital through the 20th week of gestation.

Abortions performed or induced contrary to any of those conditions would be punishable by a maximum of 15 years in prison and a \$3,000 fine — triple the penalty under the present law enacted in 1859.

Publicly advertising the availability of abortions would be outlawed under Sen. Conklin's bill.

But no hospital or person would be required to participate in an abortion if he felt that it was morally objectionable.

Introduction of the bill came two days after Sen. John Walsh, a Dubuque Roman Catholic, said he would sponsor a constitutional amendment which would effectively prevent any liberalization of the present abortion law.

Walsh's measure would declare a person's right to life begins with conception and in effect would extend the constitutional right to life to include unborn children.

Walsh said Tuesday he had 12 co-sponsors lined up for the proposed amendment, which has yet to be introduced.



Editor: Leona Durham
 Managing Editor: Amy Chapman
 News Editor: Lowell May
 City-University Editor: Willard Rawn
 Editorial Page Editor: Cheryl Miller
 Photography Editor: Diane Nyss
 Fine Arts Editor: Michael Ryan
 Sports Editor: Jay Ewald
 Associate News Editor: Mike McGraw
 Assoc. City-University Editor: Debbie Romina
 Editor: Richard Ter Maat
 Assoc. Sports Editor: John Richards
 Assoc. Photo Editor: Jan Williams

Behind ABC News

A night out (Cedar Rapids) in the outer world and with four reasons why there is an outer world: ABC news correspondents Barrie Dunsmore (Mideast), Louis Rukeyser (domestic economics), John Scali (Washington) and James Kinkaid (S.E. Asia).

Informative? Well, the good people who made good their invitations to this gala affair, who were lucky enough to make it through a mountain of Chamber of Commerce awards — like "Boss of the Year" — also were treated to this startling piece of Vietnam information from Kinkaid: "We're a decade into that war now but we don't own an appreciably greater amount of territory than we did when we went in." The Viet Cong and the Vietnamese from the North are as nearly strong as ever, according to Kinkaid, and there is "utterly no hope for anything but a political settlement."

If that didn't startle the crowd, then Scali, who fortunately admitted early in the evening that he is confused at the capitol these days, surely must have when he indicated that his idea of a revolution was well outlined in Nixon's State of the Union address.

The crowd was expected to swallow such calm explanations of the state of affairs as:

- The Palestinian refugee problem isn't nearly so monumental as one might believe, because, since the 1948 establishment of Israel, a good half of the refugees have been integrated into the Arab states — or at least they don't live in the camps anymore (Dunsmore).

Interpreted, this can be taken to mean that most those who haven't died from malnutrition or exposure are now second-class citizens of other nations, so everything is all right.

- The reason the United States is backing Israel instead of the Palestinians in the Mideast without regard for the Palestinians right to their homeland is because "if we backed the Palestinians, we'd have a war on our hands with Israel and that's not our purpose in the Mideast; our purpose is to make peace" (Scali).

A statement so absurd needs no interpretation.

- Yes, the CIA is active in the Mideast, and yes, there is some evidence that it has been active in changing governments there, therefore, "Sometimes, perhaps, they are too active" (Dunsmore).

Interpreted, that probably means that those fellows are sometimes just a little too enthusiastic about their jobs.

- Yes, Israel probably does have a nuclear device of some sort, but it's more likely a "doomsday" machine than a regular bomb since the Mideast situation does not lend itself well to ordinary nuclear weapons (Dunsmore).

Related to the audience in a calm easy manner, this one might have scared them, but apparently that audience was ready for anything.

- The economy is going to improve next year but there will be a higher unemployment rate (Rukeyser).

What's good for GM is obviously good for the nation. Never mind about those poor souls at the bottom of the heap that can't find work.

- The reason we have had such bad luck in Vietnam is that our intelligence let President Johnson down by telling him there were 50,000 Viet Cong instead of 250,000 or so . . . (Kinkaid).

- The reason we have not won the war in Vietnam is that we misjudged the Vietnamese sincerity to fight the war (Scali).

In other words, the Vietnamese aren't interested in fighting "our" war. But those people are going, by god, to have our freedom whether they want it or not.

- We might have problems with our oil in the Mideast because the leader of Libya — he's a revolutionary (Dunsmore).

Dunsmore seemed a little dismayed that someone might stop us from stripping a country (Libya in this case) of its resources. Oh well, you know how those revolutionaries-in-power are.

- Juan Carlos and the young bureaucrats in Spain should be more liberal than Franco, if Franco ever dies (Scali).

Since all things are relative, it is difficult to know what Scali means. Some Nazis were probably to the left of Franco.

- And, no, ABC is independent, it's NBC that is owned by RCA, the big war contractor (Rukeyser).

Well, if a crowd could swallow that, it can swallow ABC, CBS, or NBC news everyday. And it does.

— Lowell May

Letters: majors, sports & critics

To the Editor:

This is in response to the interview with Helen M. Barnes, director of the Office of Career Counseling and Placement, which was carried in the Jan. 27 issue of the Daily Iowan. In the course of that interview she lamented that "more girls than boys will just major in English, sociology, political science or psychology without any notion of what the work world is all about — and without any plans of what they want to do."

I'm sure that Miss Barnes knows far better than I what obstacles female grads face in landing a job. Yet I cannot refrain from saying that even though I was a male grad who, a few years ago, may have faced more friendly circumstances in securing work, my having "just majored" in English without a good notion of what in thunder I would do with it has, in my view at least, not turned out that badly.

Whereas realistic considerations must not be shunned, I believe that English, sociology, political science, psychology, and (excuse the commercial) religion are all viable liberal arts majors. I suspect that Miss Barnes would agree. An office of placement cannot afford to ignore the temperature of the job market at any given moment. But neither can the University community as a whole afford to ignore why we supposedly are here.

Prof. J. Kenneth Kuntz
 School of Religion

To the Editor:

A recent sport's story in the DI has come out with the prediction of the contenders for the Intermural Basketball championship. The writer of this article was obviously enhanced by the "excellent balance" in the social fraternity division and equally engrossed with the two independent teams that were blessed with the talents of present and former Iowa football players. It was reported the Mac's Mauraunders pulled an "upset" over the preseason favorite, Collegiates. I am only wondering if the reporter had seen the Mauraunders play before, and would question whether the game was really an upset.

And also, not being completely ignorant to the sports reporting field, isn't it appropriate to list the standouts of the winning team rather than the losing team? Even though they are just plain, ordinary, run-of-the-mill university students, I think it would do them justice to get the spotlight in the DI just once in their university career.

And did it ever occur to the writer that there might be an inkling of talent among some of the other independent teams. The Furlongs and Willys Amazies as well as several others, have gone undefeated without a football player to their name, which must rate as a superb accomplishment; yet no mention was given to them.

The DI reporter should get together with the king of the name-droppers, Bob Brooks, in making his predictions and discriminating against the unrenowned little man.

A non-football player,
 non-social fraternity member,
 little man, Bob Dillon

To the Editor:

To Paul Montazzoli:
 Learn then what morals critics ought to show.

For 'tis but half a judge's task, to know.
 'Tis not enough, taste, judgment, learning, join;

In all you speak, let truth and candour shine,
 That not alone what to your sense is due

All may allow, but seek your friendship too.

Be silent always when you doubt your sense.

And speak, tho' sure, with seeming diffidence:

Some positive, persisting fops we know,
 Who, if once wrong, will needs be always so;

But you with pleasure own your errors past,

And make each day a critique on the last.

'Tis not enough your counsel still be true;

Blunt truths more mischief than nice falsehoods do;

Men must be taught as if you taught them not,

And things unknown propos'd as things forgot.

Without good-breeding truth is disapproved;

That only makes superior sense below'd.

Be niggards of advice on no pretence,
 For the worst avarice is that of sense.

With mean complaisance ne'er betray your trust,

Nor be so civil as to prove unjust.

Fear not the anger of the wise to raise;
 Those best can bear reproof, who merit praise.

excerpt from "An Essay on Criticism"
 Alexander Pope (1688-1744)
 — Julie Bishop, G

The president's name

To the Editor:

As an employee of the University of Iowa and an admirer and supporter of much that it represents and has accomplished, I wish to express my complete disappointment with Leona Durham for continually referring to the president of this university in her editorials, as "Chief Manager".

Durham makes it more than obvious through her use of the above-designated and distasteful term that she has no respect for President Boyd.

Without going into a discussion about "respect", "rights", "beliefs", and so forth, I urge Durham to manifest some measure of integrity and intellectual maturity, in the future, by referring to Willard L. Boyd by his appropriate, and approved, title — "President".

Ruth Reihle
 7A Jessup Hall



By an Arab, Haia Tawfik, 7
 Credit: Liberation News Service

From the new university

ATTRIBUTES CONTRIBUTING TO CAREER SUCCESS

| Attribute | Rank |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Volume of publication | 1 |
| School at which doctorate was taken | 2 |
| Having the right connections | 3 |
| Ability to get research support | 4 |
| Quality of publication | 5 |
| Textbook authorship | 6 |
| Luck or chance | 7 |
| School of first full-time appointment | 8 |
| Self-promotion ("brass") | 9 |
| Teaching ability | 10 |

This chart appeared in American Political Science, A Profile of a Discipline,

by Albert Somit & Joseph Tanenhaus (1964, The Atherton Press, New York). It was compiled from the responses of members of the American Political Science Association, when they were queried about the factors they considered important in "getting ahead" in their profession.

The above chart and accompanying reference appeared in David Horowitz's article, "Billion Dollar Brains," Ramparts, May, 1969.

Dorothea Dilkes
 For New University Conference

Crack mail — what clean-shaven look?

To the Editor:

Would you or one of your staff like to earn a very fast \$50 fee.

We're looking for useable leads for an on-campus story or photo feature illustrating the new clean-shaven look among college males.

If you know of a newsworthy "shave-off" situation on your campus, just drop us a line about it.

Here are some hypothetical examples as a guideline — you'll probably find much better real material to suggest —

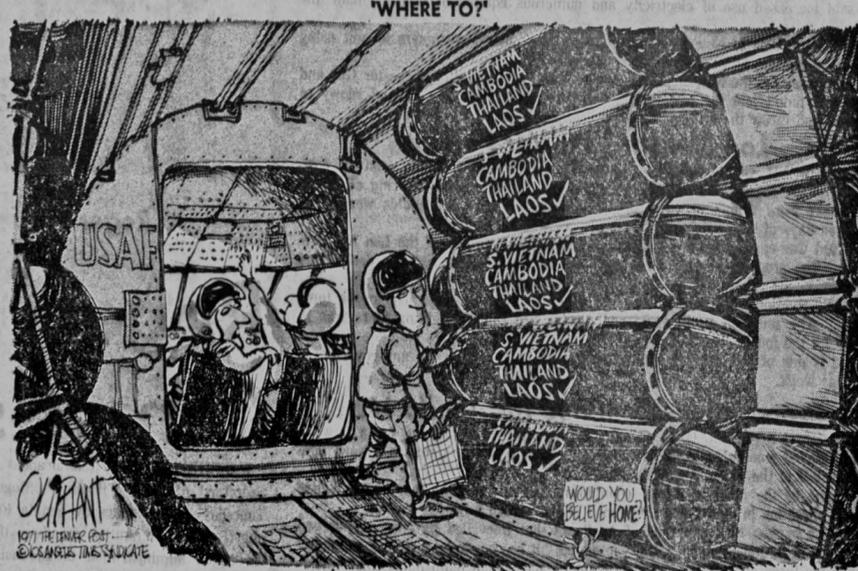
— a business school prof impresses his students with the importance of appearance in a tight job market by keep-

ing a safety razor and shaving supplies available in the classroom. Students beards disappear in direct ratio to the decrease in job opportunities;

— a political group holds a "shave-off" to symbolize its new resolution to use established methods and work "within the system".

Be sure to include your phone number when you write. If the lead sounds good, we'll want to call you for details.

College/University Division
 Joan K. Stelzer
 Daniel J. Edelman, Inc.
 (Public Relations)



Guerrilla warfare in Africa

Editor's Note: Americans have been little informed of political guerrilla activities in Africa, particularly of the anti-colonialist effort (blacks against whites) in Portuguese-controlled countries. European students have organized a protest movement to the Portuguese regime comparable to the American Peace in Vietnam movement.

Though there is little information available, we have attempted to discuss some of the issues in the African conflict. A two-part series, the articles will deal with some background material, a discussion of the guerrilla activities, and American economic and military involvement. Should anyone have further information on the war, we would appreciate having it for future publication.

One of the least known, but one of the more important, wars of the past decade has been the conflict involving black guerrilla movements in the white-controlled lands of southern Africa. In the 1970's, it could prove to be both a very bloody affair for Africa, and a highly dangerous international situation.

Even in comparison to the guerrilla insurgencies in the colonial wars of the late 1940's to the early 1960's in Asia and Africa, the present conflict is anything but a minor police action. There are nearly 26,000 black rebels facing a force of roughly a quarter of a million white troops and units of native soldiers led by white officers in five different states.

The five states are a mixture of "sovereign" nations — the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia — and colonies — (Portuguese) Angola, (Portuguese) Mozambique, and a former German colony, now "administered" by South Africa, South West Africa (Namibia). Namibia is an old mandate which was given to South Africa by the first Last Great Hope for Mankind, the League of Nations. Although the United Nations has passed a resolution calling on South Africa to give Namibia its independence, it has not gotten around to enforcing it.

It is in the Portuguese colonies of Angola, Mozambique, and further up the coast, Portuguese Guinea, where the greatest guerrilla activity — and counter-activity has been seen.

There is a certain amount of irony in the fact that Portugal is the last major colonial power in Africa, it having been the first to establish "colonies" in Africa since the fall of Rome. Portuguese sailors reached Angola and Mozambique by late in the 15th century. Primarily interested in slave-trading with the New World, Portugal made little effort to move inland, and set up only scattered forts, trading centers and posts.

Only in the early part of the 20th century did Portugal concentrate on solidifying its control of areas remote from the coastal areas. The reason for this late-blooming imperialism is basically the same reason why the Lisbon government is unwilling to give an inch

on the question of freedom for the black colonies — Portugal is the poorest state in Western Europe and desperately needs the resources of the African colonies, potentially the richest lands (in minerals and farm land) on the continent.

Because of the late movement to control the interior, Portuguese colonial rule does not have as deep of roots as Lisbon would like. For that reason, and by studying the mistakes of other colonial powers, the Portuguese have worked out a program, which for lack of better work, they would refer to as "enlightened colonialism."

The mother state has attempted to enact a plan of inter-racial harmony between the European whites and the blacks with the integration of jobs and schools. The key word in the preceding sentence is attempted. Although there is no legal color bar in Angola and Mozambique, the power stratification sees basically a white minority over control of a black majority. There is no true black elite on the same level as the wealthy whites — there are some lower class whites which are on a par with some of the richer blacks.

There are many parallels with the type of political control used by the Republic of South Africa. Labor strikes are illegal and a passbook system is employed by the government to keep tabs on the adult blacks. The police can hold persons up to six months without charges and torture is freely used in questioning political prisoners. No

political parties are allowed besides the government's National Union.

The wages of the blacks are very low, 65 per cent earn between \$7.50 to \$21.50 per week and another 25 per cent gets less than \$7.50 per week. The level of government education of the blacks is even worse, with 95 per cent illiteracy in Guinea, 90 per cent in Angola, and 85 per cent in Mozambique.

The fact that Portugal is the poorest country in Western Europe has been apparent in its funding of development of Angola and Mozambique.

At this time Lisbon is halfway into its Third Development Plan 1968-1973. The major goals of the plan is to increase private money investment in the areas of mineral resources, agriculture, and animal husbandry. The aid to the farming end of the plan is mainly limited to the white settlers, with little real help to the traditional black agriculture of the colonies.

The most important project in the southern Africa colonies is the \$493 million 550 foot high hydroelectric dam on the Zambezi River in Tete province of Mozambique. When completed it will have a lake of 125 miles long and will be able to produce four million kilowatts per year, more than 70 per cent higher than the Aswan Dam in Egypt.

The Gabora Bassa project as it is known, is designed to draw up to a million European settlers by 1974. The dam area has needless to say been a center of increased black guerrilla activity.

The United States has more than 30 different companies operating in the Portuguese colonies, and are concentrated in mineral prospecting and oil drilling. The total dollar investment by

the American companies is unclear so far. The level is still fairly small but is growing. Because there is little or no opposition from the State Department, there is a strong likelihood that American economic involvement will increase in the near future.

The first revolt against Lisbon's rule broke out in Angola in 1961, and has already cost 50,000 lives. There are three movements found in the area; GRAE (Revolutionary Government of Angola in Exile), MPLA (Peoples' Movement for the Liberation of Angola), and UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola).

GRAE has established its headquarters in the Congo capital of Kinshasa under the leadership of Holden Roberto. This movement is unlike other black liberation groups in the colony because it is non-marxist. Also GRAE has been the only group in Angola to get Western arms, mainly Belgian and American. The weapons have been channeled to the guerrillas by the Congolese Army.

The 8,000 man force of GRAE is found mainly in the northeastern corner of Angola in an area called the "rotted triangle" by the Portuguese. It has two major base camps in the Republic of the Congo for training and supplies.

UNITA is another group which receives some American money, but no arms, and is found mostly in the southeastern part of the colony.

It has been MPLA, a more radical group, which has over the last few years carried on most of the armed attacks in Angola. They have been able to launch sorties in two-thirds of the provinces and have limited control in some eastern areas.

In Mozambique there is only one guerrilla organization; The Mozambique Liberation Front, (FRELIMO). The conflict

in this east African colony has continued on an armed level since the mid-1960's. The 9,000 black irregulars are in control of the rural areas of Niassa and Cabo Delgado districts, which are found in the northern part of the colony along the Tanzania border.

It remains one of the minor ironies of the anti-Portuguese guerrilla wars in Africa that the best guerrilla liberation group is found in the colony that is worth the least.

It is in Portuguese Guinea that the anti-Portuguese guerrilla wars in Africa that the best guerrilla liberation group is found in the colony that is worth the least.

It is in the colony of Guinea that we can see just how far the Lisbon government is will go to maintain its power in Africa. Unlike Angola or Mozambique, Guinea is not large nor rich in natural resources. In fact at high tide half of the colony is under water.

The Portuguese are fighting to prevent a psychological victory by PAIGC in Guinea, which would encourage the other black liberation fronts.

Although the guerrillas are weak, Portugal has spent about two-thirds of its defense budget in Africa. In 1969, out of an army of 180,000 only 18,000 is assigned by Lisbon to counter a Warsaw invasion of the NATO states; 125,000 to 150,000 are kept in the African colonies more or less permanently. The same level of development is found in regards to the Portuguese Air Force. Out of a force of a hundred combat aircraft only a single squadron (16 to 20 planes) of Neptune naval patrol bombers are assigned to NATO. The remaining units of American made B-26 bombers, F-86f and F-84g jet fighters are located in the African colonies.

— Wm. Flannery

Cabinet Cancels Wartburg Meeting

The Iowa Conference For Social Change scheduled for Feb. 5, 6 and 7 cannot be held at Wartburg College in Waverly as had been planned, college officials have decided.

Acting in the absence of the college's president, John Bachman, the president's cabinet decided Jan. 22 that the conference could not be held.

The conference was to deal with welfare problems, foreign policy and the church's role in social change.

Tentative plans had been discussed with Bachman as far back as September. The cabinet expressed concern over the "type and number of people" that would attend such a conference and that the planning committee had not made adequate preparations in terms of liability, housing, security, contingency fund (bond for possible damages), medical service and food service.

The planning committee, who completed comprehensive arrangements, submitted an 11-page document to the cabinet on Jan. 22. After one and one-half hours of closed session debate, the cabinet issued a one page reply denying the use of Wartburg facilities to the conference and thereby preventing the Wartburg community from participating in the conference.

The planning committee members were guests at an open forum of Wartburg students on Jan. 22. There the planning committee outlined arrangements that had been made for the conference and reported the response of the president's cabinet.

In considering and weighing the evidence presented at the meeting, students indicated dissatisfaction with the decision of the cabinet.

State Stiffens Rules On Water Pollution

DES MOINES — The Iowa Water Pollution Control Commission has decided to stiffen its temperature standards for discharges into the Missouri River, lakes and cold-water streams.

The commission took the action Wednesday in a closed-door meeting called by commission Chairman Robert L. Buckmaster of Waterloo.

Iowa law prohibits secret meetings by public groups except for discussion of real estate or personnel matters of "for some exceptional reason so compelling as to override the general public policy in favor of public meetings."

Buckmaster said he called the closed meeting "to discuss some of our difficulties with the federal government."

He said the state's dispute with the federal government over water quality standards amounts to litigation and discussing the situation amounts to lawyer-client.

The tighter temperature standards would permit only a three degree rise in the natural temperature of lakes and reservoirs and to restrict the raising of temperatures in cold water streams, suitable as trout habitat.

The commission also was told that Iowa City's dumping of snow along the Iowa River earlier this month was not enough to constitute pollution although some lead and oil was dumped into the river with the snow.



Linda Sue Evans of Fort Dodge undergoes a routine search by a security guard at the Cook County jail after pleading guilty Thursday to two indictments stemming from Weatherman protest demonstrations in Chicago in October, 1969. She was sentenced to three months. — AP Wirephoto

Searched Gets 3 Months in Jail— Linda Evans Found Guilty

CHICAGO — Linda Sue Evans, 23, of Fort Dodge, pleaded guilty Thursday to two indictments stemming from SDS protest demonstrations in Chicago in October 1969 and was sentenced to three months in the Cook County Jail.

She was charged with aggravated battery, mob action and resisting arrest in one indictment, and mob action and resisting arrest in the second.

She was placed on probation for three years, but was ordered to spend the first three months in jail.

Evans withdrew previous pleas of innocent in separate arraignments before Circuit Court Judges Richard Fitzgerald and Louis B. Garippo and entered pleas of guilty.

The sentences were virtually identical and will be served concurrently.

The first indictment was based on her arrest at Haymarket Square Oct. 11, 1969, during a "Days of Rage" demonstration by the Weatherman faction of Students for a Democratic Society. She was accused of striking a policeman, the basis for the aggravated battery charge.

The second indictment was based on her participation in an SDS demonstration in Chicago's Grant Park Oct. 9, 1969.

John Rollins, 22, of Riegelwood, N.C., arrested with Evans at Haymarket Square, also pleaded guilty and was placed on probation for three years by Judge Fitzgerald. Rollins, who has been in jail, was considered to have served the required first 120 days.

the Daily Iowan CAMPUS NOTES

- BACTERIOPHAGE**
Mitsuhero Ganagida, from the University of Maryland School of Medicine, will discuss "Physical and Genetic Studies on the Assembly of Bacteriophage T4" at 4 p.m. today in room 201, Zoology Building.
- GRADES NEEDED**
Students registered at the Office of Career Counseling and Placement should bring in fall semester grades and second semester class schedules immediately.
- BOOK EXCHANGE**
Student Book Exchange will be open from 9 to 5 p.m. today in the Union Hawkeye Room.
- UNION BOARD**
Union Board will have an information table at Quadrangle tonight to answer questions about its activities.
- SUNDANCE CONCERT**
The Sundance Group will give a free concert at 8:30 tonight in the Union Wheel Room.
- AUDITIONS**
Old Gold Singers will hold auditions from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. today in the Wesley Foundation Basement. Anyone interested in auditioning who cannot come in today should call 338-9190.
- TICKETS ON SALE**
Tickets on Sale at the University Box Office, Friday:
On sale from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.: American College Theater Festival, Friday and Saturday. Tickets \$1.50. University Studio Theater, "Here-After," Feb. 4-6, 10-13. Tickets: public \$1.50, students free with i.d. and current registration.
On sale after 6:30: Movie, "A Star is Born," 7 and 9:30 tonight in the Illinois Room. Tickets: 80 cents.
- INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS**
International Students will hold a reception for Mr. and Ms. W. W. Maner from 7 to 9 p.m. Sunday at the International Center, 219 N. Clinton. Everyone is welcome.
- MOUNTAINEERS**
Iowa Mountaineers will hold a skating party at 7 Saturday night at the University High skating rink. At 8:30 p.m. hot chocolate will be served at the group's clubhouse. Cost is 25 cents each. Register at Lind's Photo Supply, 9 S. Dubuque today. For further information call 337-5676.
- OCS TEAM**
An Officer Candidate School Selection Team will be in Iowa City on Monday at the U.S. Army Recruiting Station, 221 S. Linn.
- SOS**
Anyone interested in serving with a Student Organization Services (SOS) Advertising Service, or Information Bureau should attend a meeting at 6:30 p.m. Sunday in the Union Indiana Room. The information bureau will collect and disseminate information on all phases of university activities. The advertising bureau will provide advertising for all student organizations. Any interested person who can't attend the meeting should leave his name in the SOS box at the Student Activities Center in the Union, or contact Steven Miller there.
- ZEN CLASSES**
There will be beginner's classes in Zen meditation every Saturday at 10 a.m. in the basement of the Unitarian Church, 310 S. Gilbert. Regular meditation classes meet every day except Sunday at 5, 5:30, and 5:50 at the same place.
- FOLK DANCE CLUB**
The University Folk Dance Club invites you to a potluck supper followed by an evening of folk dancing at 6:30 p.m. Monday at Wesley House, 120 N. Dubuque. If you can bring food or drink, please call 337-5855.
- HOME EC CLUB**
The Home Economics Club will meet at 7 p.m. Monday in the MacBride Hall dining room. There will be a guest speaker and refreshments after the meeting.
- CHORUS OPENINGS**
There are a few openings in the University Oratoria Chorus. Anyone interested in joining should report to South Rehearsal Hall at 7:15 p.m. Tuesday.

DIAPER SERVICE
(5 Doz. per Week)
— \$12 PER MONTH —
Free pickup & delivery twice a week. Everything is furnished: Diapers, containers, deodorants.
NEW PROCESS
Phone 337-9666

The Daily Iowan
Published by Student Publications, Inc., Communications Center, Iowa City, Iowa 52242 daily except Mondays, holidays, legal holidays and the days after legal holidays. Entered as second class matter at the post office at Iowa City under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1879.

Frank F. Hash, Publisher
John Camp, Assistant Publisher
Roy Dunsmore, Advertising Director
James Conlin, Circulation Manager

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

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

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

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

Dial 333-4298 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, G. John Cain, A3; Ron Zobel, A2; Sherry Martinson, A4; Joe Kelly, A4; William Zims, School of Journalism; William Albrecht, Department of Economics, Chairman; George W. Forell, School of Religion; and David Schoenbaum, Department of History.

LIVERY STABLE

RENT-A-CAR

\$4⁰⁰ Per day 5^c Per mile and up

PINTOS — MAVERICKS — DATSUNS — VWs

916 Maiden Lane 351-4404

Prove It To Yourself

Now you can have the cleanest freshest clothes with our Westinghouse washers.

LAUNDROMAT

Free Parking

320 E. Burlington 316 E. Bloomington

Dada

We know what you're thinking

IT'S ABOUT TIME

It sure would be great to have all the time you need for the things you like to do. And if your reading work load is keeping you from some of the finer things, here's an important suggestion. Evelyn Wood Reading Dynamics will show you how to read 3 to 10 times faster with equal or better comprehension. Once you've mastered

Free Mini-Lessons

COME TO A FREE SPEED READING LESSON

These are the last FREE lessons!

| | | |
|----------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| Today | January 29 | 3:00 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. |
| Saturday | January 30 | 10:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. |
| Sunday | January 31 | 4:00 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. |

Catholic Student Center—Center East
104 E. Jefferson

EVELYN WOOD READING DYNAMICS INSTITUTE

From England

ATCO

On Atco Records & Tapes
(Tapes Distributed by Ampex)

An Interview with Richard Hugo

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third and last of a series of in-depth interviews with artists-faculty on this campus under the present (by the time of publication: past) editorship. (If the previous statement is confusing, remember that you can't step into the same river twice).

Richard Hugo's poetry has appeared in virtually every magazine of note; he has won numerous awards and fellowships for his writing. His most recent volume of poems is entitled **GOOD LUCK IN CRACKED ITALIAN**.

Susan Zwinger is a poet in the writers Workshop and a teaching assistant in the Rhetoric Program.

Zwinger: What was your childhood in Washington like?

Hugo: I was raised by my grandparents and was an only child. I played a lot alone in the woods and used to fish in small creeks in the area. I lived in a small city on the southern city limits of Seattle, which did not change for years. There was no progress to speak of during the Twenties and the Depression, and the neighbors were essentially the same during all those years. During WW II lots of changes took place and numbers of houses were built. In essence I grew up in a static world, and one day it began to change very violently and very rapidly. I saw all of my boyhood play areas wiped out. Salmon Creek which ran through a virgin forest all the way through the city was developed for houses. Things were static until I was 17 or 18, and then life was never the same again.

Zwinger: When did you enter the service and why?

Hugo: I got out of High School June, 1941, and Pearl Harbor was bombed in December 1941. Two weeks later I turned 18. In 1942 I started at the University of Washington. I volunteered for the Army Air Corps because Congress was preparing legislation to draft 18 year olds which meant going into the infantry. I was accepted, and was called in February 1943 at the age of 19. Then 35 combat missions, and I returned to the United States and was discharged prior to the surrender of Japan in 1945.

Zwinger: You were a bombardier?

Hugo: Yes.

Zwinger: Did you ever write about those experiences?

Hugo: There are poems in my third book about them, as well as a long poem, "Mission to Lintz" which was anthologized and I tried a novel about it. I suppose everybody that was in the service tried to write a novel about it... but I just wasn't good enough. Notice that Joseph Heller who was my age, his big book about the war did not come out until some 16 years after the war was over. I think he was working on the novel for some ten years. So probably he was about my age, discharged about age 21. Twenty-one is awfully young for a novelist. Most novelists don't even get good until they're in their forties.

Zwinger: Of course F. Scott Fitzgerald had his first book out twenty-two or twenty-three... I'm over the hill already.

Hugo: What's that remark of Tom Leher's: "It's a sobering thought to think that by the time Mozart was my age he'd been dead for two years."

Zwinger: And then you went back to the University of Washington and studied under Roethke?

Hugo: Yes, but not immediately. At first I studied under a man named Redford. I was in prose. He was my first creative writing teacher. I never had the patience for prose... I couldn't sense the form. You don't have it all in front of you at once. I'm very immediate

mindful, and in order to work I almost have to have it on one page. It was too hard for me to learn how to pace prose.

However I was a humor writer at one time and did write for the campus magazine. It came rather easily for me. I didn't spend much time on it... just tore it off and gave it to the editor.

Roethke did not come until the fall of 1947, and I managed to get in his first poetry writing course. I got my B.A. in March of 1948 and was out of school for 15 months. I started graduate school in summer 1949, and Roethke was my thesis advisor. Then in December of 1950, I left school and in 1951 hired into the Boeing company and worked there for thirteen years.

Zwinger: What tangible influence do you think Roethke had on your writing?

Hugo: I think not so much through his writing as through himself. Because I was an unstable person and very unsure of myself, I would hit outrageous stances. That is to say, hold hammy, melodramatic romantic poses and so forth, not necessarily that other people would see but they were there. Roethke did this too. His was the poetry of overstatement. I learned that you could be literally outrageous, take an outrageous stance, and create something beautiful out of it. That gave me confidence. A lot of my early poems are just roaring at times, poems like "Digging is an Art" and "The Way a Ghost Dissolves." They're booming poems, and hopefully I get away with it.

Zwinger: The ones more recent, they are not so much those of overstatement? Like "Indian Graves at Jocko."

Hugo: That's somewhat true. I'm letting in more air between the words, between the lines. They're more tender now. I don't think tenderness is a weakness the way I used to, and I'm not afraid of having emotions that I used to think were sloppy to admit.

I was too much Humphrey Bogart in my early days. My look was hard. I realize now I was literally trying to create a person who was acceptable, who deserved to have friends and a home. At one time I thought this would be a person who was hard enough and brave enough to look the dangerous world right in the face, to see things the way they were, to be totally unselfish, to be hard and courageous. And so I wrote hard and courageous poems. In real life of course I was not hard and courageous. I was a sissy. But now I'm in my Leslie Howard period.

Zwinger: Then it is an actual psychological tool to make yourself more acceptable?

Hugo: Yes, I think so. It's just something I'm obsessed with: this idea of being accepted. Of self acceptance. Of being worthy of being loved. These are problems that are always with us, with humanity. Problems that doesn't change.

This is why I don't write much about things in the public arena, because things there change. The Vietnam war. It will become a part of history. But boredom and despair. These are universal things, and they will always be with us.

Zwinger: In workshop you mention the distinction between public poetry and private poetry. You made the distinction between the language and the imagery of each.

Hugo: It's not a matter of subject material, although it is true that public poets may write more on public subjects. The crucial distinction is this: a public poet is one whose words have the same emotional and intellectual values for him as they do for the reader. A private poet, and nearly all good poets in this century have been private poets, is one for whom the values, intellectual and emotional,

are not the same for the writer as for the reader. The reader knows that when he's reading the poem if he's sensitive. This is because a private poet emotionally possesses his vocabulary. This is seen in examples like Yeats using the word "gyre" or Gerald Manley Hopkins using "pied" and "dappled" and "vermillion." These are their words.

Zwinger: Back to Yeats, you use the idea of the poetic Mask.

Hugo: Yes, the Mask idea is advanced by Yeats. It is a self that the poet is using for the duration of the poem and it would be at odds with the real self. Auden says that everyone is trying to become somebody else, and the poet makes it for the duration of poems. Each person, except for subnormal people, are trying to be somebody else every waking moment.

Zwinger: So it is an actual process of trying to become somebody better, rather than trying to be yourself and not making it?

Hugo: That's right. It is nothing that is willed. It is a psychological manifestation that everybody goes through. It is indeed something that you never have to worry about while writing a poem. If you're doing it right, this is what you're doing.

The persona is a different matter. The persona is a willed thing. Much like a playwright would will the characters. It's not the same as a Mask. For instance, in the Crazy Jane poems Yeats is not using the Mask but the persona. The Mask is serious and a normal psychological manifestation of all humanity. I don't think that fiction writers are excluded from this. There is no doubt that Hemingway created a Mask, another human being in his work. Fiction writers have taken over poetic techniques in the Twentieth Century. The best fiction writers use the poets' techniques: they write tightly, waste no words, and quite often they're involved in creating another person seriously.

Zwinger: Such as creating a person who can be accepted?

Hugo: Yes.

Zwinger: Perhaps that's why I feel your poems are vital. Once I began to read, I can't avoid it. The necessity of them to yourself and the driving rhythm. It is in your rhythm more than voice that I hear similarities to Roethke. I know you are about to disagree with me.

Hugo: I'm not aware of this similarity to Roethke, and this is not the first time I've heard this. I would call Roethke a soft poet, and I don't mean that derogatorily. The unaccented syllables in Roethke are clearly unaccented. I'm a poet of density. That is to say at least in my first two books, my syllables are all strongly accented. I achieve this through elisions, a very thick line, a heavy line. I do this through syntactical shifts. I'd like to think that I've never written a poem with an uninteresting opening line. In other words, I would

"Z" (1969) Directed by Costa-Gavras, Starring Yves Montand, Irene Papas, Jean-Louis Trintignant by Raoul Cantard. Music by Mikis Theodorakis.

Last year a little before the 'Spring Demonstration' the film Z arrived at the Iowa City Theaters. I had seen the film at its opening in New York and because I had lived in Salonika, Greece, I was personally involved in what the film was about: the Lambrakis Assassination. When Z opened in Iowa City a few friends and myself decided to leaflet the theater. We wanted to be sure people knew this film was more than a "shocker," "thriller" or "one of the year's best." We wanted to let people know that the film was based upon a true occurrence and that our government was supporting a corrupt fascist government in Greece. While we were passing out the leaflets I got the feeling that we became part of the film. The manager of the theater got a little nervous and sent one of the leaflets off to the distributors in New York saying that the film had caused a demonstration. Had the film not grossed so much the manager would probably have pulled the film out of town. In a recent conversation with Cinema V, the distributors of Z, I was told that they had received the above information from the local theater. They thought the leaflet was honest and well-researched. As a result of all this the University of Iowa will be the first University to have a screening of Z. Cinema V does not normally deal with campus distribution. During the week that it's being shown we will have a special 3:30 screening as well as 7 and 9. It will run from February 1-7.

To understand the full impact of Z perhaps we should look at Greece's modern history. Greece has always been known for its passionate politics. According to Dan Georgakas in "Film Review" Greece developed an intense polarization between the Right and the Left with no viable Center. While I was in Greece I had friends from the Left and the Right, most of them always carried guns or knives. After World War Two, Leftists led revolutions in the middle and late forties were put down by the royalist government only through massive support by the British and American governments. According to Georgakas; economic recovery from the wars during the fifties under the harsh right-wing government of Costas Karamanlis, but by the be-

ing of the sixties a new generation began to demand an end to government repressions. A prominent spokesman for this new democratic ferment was a leading Socialist politician, Gregory Lambrakis.

Zwinger: And then you went to Montana?

Hugo: No, Italy first. Then I got this teaching job at the University of Montana through a man I knew only slightly. I got into teaching at 40, and I've never looked back since. It is the only thing that I've ever done for a living that I've liked, I've been very fortunate.

Zwinger: You worked at Boeing in Seattle for thirteen years?

Hugo: Yes. There is ultimately that in me which stays where I am. Generally what you're doing, no matter how unpleasant it is, is preferable to the unknown.

Zwinger: What effect did working a straight job have on you?

Hugo: I don't think it had any effect on me at all, and I think that what the poet does for a living is not important. As a person it can have this effect: when you punch out in the afternoon, it can be a signal that your obligation to the world is over for the day, and so you're quite apt to goof off. This is one of the dangers. It had no effect on my writing. Frost said that a poet can do one of two things for a living: he can either farm or cheat on his employer.

A while back in Colorado I was asked how should a poet make a living. This is a game alot of people play, and I was feeling less perverse than usual so I made up a job that would be ideal for a poet. He would work in a warehouse on swing shift and would be the only one there. He would work from four in the afternoon until midnight. The job would consist simply of hauling boxes on dollies and putting them on shelves. He would receive all his instructions by written note when he went to work. When he went home at night, he would lock up the warehouse. And that would be an ideal job for a poet.

Zwinger: And then you went to Montana?

Hugo: No, Italy first. Then I got this teaching job at the University of Montana through a man I knew only slightly. I got into teaching at 40, and I've never looked back since. It is the only thing that I've ever done for a living that I've liked, I've been very fortunate.

Zwinger: What makes ignored objects more celebrated than others?

Hugo: I don't know. It may be my perversity. In my poems a lot of values are reversed: that is to say, failures are successes and successes are failures. Failures retain their identity, and successes lose theirs. Maybe losing your identity is the way to become successful: in other words, I reverse the values that society gave me... or rather tried to give me.

Zwinger: Would you say you are a romantic poet, or is that a useless term?

Hugo: Yes, I would say that I am a romantic poet. I don't think that the Twentieth Century has escaped the influence of the Romantics. Eliot called himself a Classicist, but that was all nonsense. He was a very romantic poet. He could not have written Prufrock had it not been for Wordsworth who really developed psychological poems. The Romantics started writing about themselves, and this has not changed. The Tradition came down modified through the symbolists into the present day. I'm a romantic poet because I'm a psychological poet.

Zwinger: Often, your poems deal with people who have stayed in one place all their lives, or with dead people.

Hugo: That's right, and often if I deal with a person living in a small town, it is a person who has been there all his life and cannot get out. At one time (I was told this by other people and believe it to be true) I had the ability to walk into a town I'd never been in before and within a few minutes know exactly what that town would mean to

The film Z is banned in many countries including some in South American and Eastern Europe. Obviously the film made a lot of people nervous. Believing, as I do, in the potential power of film, I must admit that I was surprised that following the Kent and Jackson State murders there wasn't a giant Z painted at an Iowa City intersection. For although we still have one of "the most open governments" in the world we also have our Z's. Jorge Semprun, who wrote the screen play for Z, said "Let's try not to reassure ourselves, this type of thing doesn't always only happen elsewhere, it happens everywhere."

RAY KRIL



— Photo by Diane Hypes

I've had good students, students who are so good that they make the teacher look good. If you're a teacher of course, you've got to be corrupt and take credit for a good student even if you don't deserve it.

Zwinger: The poems you wrote in Montana are very powerful for me. It is a vacuum out there, of people and psychologically. Very lonely.

Hugo: It is lonely, and this is a good place for me as a poet. I write from this standpoint. That is to say, I write about unpeopled worlds. Very seldom does a person in my poems have a relationship with anybody else, and if he does it is usually a dead person. Decaying shacks, abandoned ranches, desolation, endless spaces, plains, mountains, ghost towns: it's ready made for my sensibilities.

Zwinger: You write about ignored things...

Hugo: Yes. I often write about things that are ignored, or that I think are ignored. I like that feeling of assurance that I'm able to emotionally possess something. I think, in fact, that urban poets quite often don't emotionally possess their materials. One reason is that they grow up knowing that what they see is shared by multitudes. I think it is a distinct disadvantage. Of course there are wonderful urban poets: Weldon Kees, for example. I know that urban people have well developed lives of fantasies and these are things to be tapped, but that emotional possession of one's materials seems to belong more to country people.

Zwinger: What makes ignored objects more celebrated than others?

Hugo: I don't know. It may be my perversity. In my poems a lot of values are reversed: that is to say, failures are successes and successes are failures. Failures retain their identity, and successes lose theirs. Maybe losing your identity is the way to become successful: in other words, I reverse the values that society gave me... or rather tried to give me.

Zwinger: Would you say you are a romantic poet, or is that a useless term?

Hugo: Yes, I would say that I am a romantic poet. I don't think that the Twentieth Century has escaped the influence of the Romantics. Eliot called himself a Classicist, but that was all nonsense. He was a very romantic poet. He could not have written Prufrock had it not been for Wordsworth who really developed psychological poems. The Romantics started writing about themselves, and this has not changed. The Tradition came down modified through the symbolists into the present day. I'm a romantic poet because I'm a psychological poet.

Zwinger: Often, your poems deal with people who have stayed in one place all their lives, or with dead people.

Hugo: That's right, and often if I deal with a person living in a small town, it is a person who has been there all his life and cannot get out. At one time (I was told this by other people and believe it to be true) I had the ability to walk into a town I'd never been in before and within a few minutes know exactly what that town would mean to

someone who had lived there all his life.

Literally what I would do when I walked into a town was let my imagination allow me to become a person who's lived there all his life. Which I think is important. I would possess my own material in this way. A poet should write from his own world; Jim Welch, a Blackfoot Indian, writes from his world. That is a gift. He also has a private world to draw on which nobody else could have: the Indian reservation, the myths, the names of Indians. It's really essential to have this. One of the reasons that young people don't write better is that they have their own worlds but they don't yet know what they are. It takes quite a few years before you can take emotional possession of those things that are actually yours.

Zwinger: Amen.

Hugo: It is finding out what you love, and "what thou lovest well remains." Indeed, I teach poetry writing from this point of view: that people don't know what they love or hate, or even what they think. And writing a poem is a way of finding out. It's not the only way it can be taught, but I like the approach. I think it's essentially true, Freud's belief, that man's unhappiness stems from the fact that he literally doesn't know what he wants and constantly pursues things that he doesn't.

Zwinger: When do you feel you really grasped your voice, that possession?

Hugo: Around my middle thirties. Finding out what you love and what is emotionally your own is really finding out your style. Finding out what you love is literally finding out a way to say it. For a poet, all loving is stating it. For example, if you fall in love with a crocodile, it is simply a matter of finding out that you have, and then admitting it. That's very difficult.

Culture and Counter-culture

- January 29 — February 5
- Jan. 29 — Loeliet: Sonata in E Flat; Reed: Suite for Clarinet and Strings; Sancan: Sonatine; Mozart: Non piu di fiori; Stamitz: Concerto in B Flat for Bassett Horn; T. Ayers, clarinet, N. Cross, piano and 15 piece ensemble; MacBride Auditorium; 8 p.m.
- Jan. 29 — A Star Is Born (Cukor); Illinois Room, Union; 7 and 9:30 p.m.; 80 cents
- Jan. 29 (continuing) — William King Exhibit: Fourteen Sculptures; Museum of Art
- Jan. 29 (continuing) — Student Art Exhibit; Foyer, Art Building
- Jan. 30 — Zelenka: Sonata VI; Saint-Saens: Sonate for Oboe and Piano; Rosetti: Concerto in C for Oboe; G. Forristall, oboe and N. Cross, piano and harpsichord; North Hall; 2 p.m.
- Jan. 31 and 31 — Civilisation (Clark); Maytag Auditorium, Museum of Art; 3 p.m.
- Jan. 30 and 31 — If (Anderson); Illinois Room, Union; 7 and 9 p.m.; 80 cents
- Jan. 31 — Vivaldi: Sonata in Re; Mozart: Concerto V in A minor; Rosini-Paganini: Moses-Fantasia; G. Weddle, violin; North Hall; 4 p.m.
- Jan. 31 — Center for New Music: Varese: Ionization for Percussion; Ives: Psalm XXIV for mixed voices; Schuman: Prelude for Voices; Schuman: Prelude for Voices; Cowell: Three Pieces; Nancarrow: Selected Studies for Player Piano; Brant: Angels and Devils; W. Hibbard, conductor; Union Ballroom; 8 p.m.
- Feb. 1-7 — Z (Costa-Gavras); Illinois Room, Union; 3:30, 7, and 9 p.m.; \$1.00
- Feb. 3 — Williams: String Quartet in A minor; Schoenberg: Fourth String Quartet in D Major; Iowa String Quartet; MacBride Auditorium; 8 p.m.
- Feb. 4 — Here-After (Blanning); J. Klein, director; Studio Theater; 8 p.m.; \$5.00 (general) students free.

Indian Graves At Jocko

(for Victor Charlo)

These dirt mounds make the dead seem fat.
Crude walls of rock that hold the dirt
when rain rides wild, were placed with skill
or luck. No crucifix can make
the drab boards of this chapel Catholic.
A mass across these stones becomes
whatever wail the wind decides is right.

They asked for, got the Black Robe
and the promised masses, well meant
promises, shabby third hand crosses.
This graveyard can expand, can crawl
in all directions to the mountains,
climb the mountains to the salmon
and a sun that toned the arrows
when animals were serious as meat.

The dead are really fat, the houses lean
from lack of loans. The river runs
a thin bed down the useless flat
where Flathead homes are spaced like friends.
The dead are strange
jammed this familial. A cheap fence
separates the chapel from the graves.

A forlorn lot like this, where snow
must crawl to find the tribal stones,
is more than just a grim result of cheat,
Garfield's forgery, some aimless trek
of horses from the stolen Bitter Root.
Dead are buried here because the dead
will always be obscure, wind
the one thing whites will always give a chance.

RICHARD HUGO

— Copyright from The Lady in Kicking Horse Reservoir



Below See Level New Turf for Iowa Stadium?

There is a chance that the University of Iowa will have an artificial turf for the Iowa Stadium next year, but nothing on the matter has been decided as yet.

Both Athletic Director Bump Elliott and new football coach Frank Lautbur are in favor of installing the turf, but there is one factor holding everything back. MONEY.

"I'm not too far along with my investigation into the matter, because I've been busy with other things lately," Elliott said Thursday. "I'm afraid there could be a financial problem although the Board in Control of Athletics has had some discussion on the matter."

Elliott said he had talked with almost every major company that handles the turf, but said that it was a standard procedure for them to contact every university that doesn't have the turf. He said he wouldn't negotiate with any of the companies until the Board made some sort of decision on the matter — if they do make a decision.

"I can't see how getting the artificial turf could possibly hurt the Iowa Stadium considering the way it looked at the end of last season. A good part of the middle of the field was barren. I can remember seeing a number of players slip on the hard surface."

Elliott disagreed that the field was in really poor shape at the end of the season and said that he had received no serious complaints from anyone about the playing field. He did agree that the weather conditions for Iowa's home games last year helped to keep it from getting worse.

Elliott listed two main reasons why he favored the artificial turf and discarded the idea that the turf had been blamed for a number of injuries to professional football players.

"The first reason I would like to have it is that it would give us maximum use of the field," Elliott said. "A number of university people could make use of it besides the football team being able to practice and play games on it. Intramurals and other activities could use it, also."

"Secondly, I am in favor of it, be-

cause I think it improves playing conditions. A football team plays on the same field everyday with the artificial turf instead of practicing on one field and playing on another."

"Also, it would make the game more enjoyable for the fans," he added. "It's not rain or snow that ruin a game, but the mud and slick footing. People don't like to watch a bunch of players falling all over themselves and the artificial turf would eliminate this."

A number of Big 10 schools have the artificial turf now and most of the others have indicated they are looking into the matter. Michigan has both a practice field and a playing field as does Alabama of the Southeastern Conference.

"I don't see how the Iowa Athletic Department can be too poor to follow progress."

Elliott also said the Iowa Athletic Department appears to be out of danger in the investigation being made by the Big 10 into "spending irregularities" by some Hawkeye coaches.

"As far as I know the investigation has been completed and the haven't found anything substantial," Elliott said. "Anyway, I doubt they would do anything about it if they did, because none of the people concerned in the matter are any longer with the university."

Chances are the Iowa football team will have a new look next year on the gridiron and it won't be only in their play.

Coach Frank Lautbur is planning to have the Iowa uniforms changed quite a bit next year. This is not an uncommon practice for a coach when he takes over a new job.

Rumors are that the biggest change will come in the helmets, which may be black next year with a white and gold stripe. It's been a long time since the Iowa Hawkeyes have worn anything but gold helmets.

Also, they are considering having white pants with gold and black stripes for both the home and away uniforms.

—John Richards

No Surprise — Plunkett Top Pick

NEW YORK (AP) — Stanford quarterback Jim Plunkett, described by his new coach as "the Joe Namath of the future," was selected Thursday by the Boston Patriots as the No. 1 pick in the pro football draft-a draft punctuated by a series of stunning major trades.

While the Patriots ended almost two months of suspense revolving around Plunkett, Los Angeles and Washington completed a mammoth transaction involving seven players and eight draft choices. Quarterbacks Norm Snead, Don Horn, Greg Barton and 38-year-old Zeke Bratkowski were involved in separate deals.

The draft began with Boston spurning the last of 17 trade offers for the No. 1 pick by tapping Plunkett, the big signal-caller who is the all-time college passing leader, and bypassing the opportunity to acquire veteran players.

Then in quick order, two other quarterbacks were selected — Archie Manning of Mississippi by New Orleans and Dan Pastorini of Santa Clara by Houston. Buffalo selected Arizona State wide receiver J. D. Hill and Philadelphia tapped Grambling defensive lineman Richard Harris.

After the first three quarterback choices no more came until the third round when Houston tapped Lynn Dickey of Kansas State, the 56th player chosen.

Atlanta then picked Leo Hart, quarterback from Duke, when their third round turn came up. Hart was the No. 59 player chosen.

With the New York Jets scheduled to pick, the draft site was rocked by the an-

ouncement of the multi-faceted Washington-Los Angeles trade in which new Redskins' Coach George Allen reached out for six of the players he had coached last year with the Rams.

A proponent of building with established veterans rather than through the draft, Allen acquired defensive tackle Diron Talbert, guard John Wilbur, running back Jeff Jordan and the linebacking trio of Jack Pardee, 34, Maxie Baughan, 32, the Myron Pottios, 32, plus the Rams' No. 5 draft selection this year.

Before the round ended, trades involving three quarterbacks were announced, Philadelphia acquiring Barton in a trade with Detroit and sending Snead to Minnesota, Horn was traded by Green Bay to Denver. Later, the Packers reac-

quired Bratkowski from the Vikings.

The Jets, interrupted by the announcement of the Rams-Redskins trade, tapped John Riggins of Kansas as the first running back picked. Atlanta then took Joe Profit of North-east Louisiana and, following Pittsburgh's selection of wide receiver Frank Lewis of Grambling, Green Bay picked John Brockington of Ohio State.

Other running backs selected were Joe Moore of Missouri by Chicago, Leon Burns of Long Beach State by San Diego, Ralph "Rocky" Thompson of West Texas

State by the New York Giants, Don McCauley of North Carolina by Baltimore and Leo Hayden of Ohio State by Minnesota.

The defensive backs selected were Clarence Scott of Kansas State by Cleveland, Norm Thompson of Utah by St. Louis, Jack Tatum of Ohio State by Oakland, Tim Anderson of Ohio State by San Francisco and Leonard Dunlap of North Texas State by Baltimore, which had two first round picks.

Also selected on the first round were tackle Marv Montgomery of Southern California

by Denver, tackle Vern Holland of Tennessee State by Cincinnati, wide receiver Elmo Wright of Houston by Kansas City, defensive tackle Bob Bell of Cincinnati by Detroit and defensive end Tody Smith of Southern California by Dallas.

DONOHUE SETS MARK

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. (AP) — Mark Donohue shattered the lap speed record for Daytona International Speedway's track-road course by nearly seven miles an hour Thursday as qualifying opened for the Daytona 24-hour auto race.

WANTED ADS

PETS
FREE KITTENS — 4 calico, twin blackies. 6 weeks. 351-9137 evenings. 1-29
FREE PUPPIES — 338-4588 or 337-9176. 1-29
POODLE Grooming Salon — Puppies, breeding service, boarding. Carrie Ann Kennels. 351-5341. 2-19
PROFESSIONAL DOG GROOMING Tropical fish, Pets, pet supplies. Breneman's Seed Store, 401 South Gilbert. 338-8501. 1-29Call

TYPING SERVICES
JERRY NYALL Electric IBM typing service. Phone 338-1330. 3-5AR

ELECTRIC typewriter — Theses and short papers. Experienced. Mrs. Christine. 338-8138. 3-9AR

IBM SELECTRIC typewriters for rent, weekly or monthly. Warren Rental, 351-7700. 3-9AR

ROOMS FOR RENT
MALES — 615 South Governor. Furnished, utilities included. 1-30
MALE OR female — Two rooms, North Liberty — \$55 per month. 626-2891. 1-30
GRADUATE WOMEN — Two single rooms, light cooking. 351-8940. 2-5

APPROVED ROOMS
SINGLE ROOM for man student. Close to University Hospitals. 353-5286, 338-8839. 2-4
DOUBLE room for girls. T.V. recreation room, cooking privileges. Available immediately. 337-2938. 2-2Call

APARTMENTS FOR RENT
AMANA — Large lower, reasonable. Share rides, 20 miles. Christen. 622-7856. 1-29
AVAILABLE February 1st. 308 South Dubuque. Furnished apartment. \$160 monthly plus electricity. \$100 advance deposit. Five months lease required. No pets. Two people only. 2-23Call
APARTMENT for two; also 2 extra large studio rooms for 4; and single rooms. All with cooking. Black's Gaslight Village. 2-16Call

ROOMMATE WANTED
TWO GIRLS wanted to share furnished duplex. \$160. Call 351-6878 after 5 p.m. 2-6
MALE — Share large, exceptionally nice room. Close in. Private parking. 331-5673. 2-2
FEMALE Roommate — Close to hospital. Call 338-8921 after 5:30 p.m. 2-3
MALE TO share duplex apartment. 338-7492. 1-30
FEMALE TO share furnished one bedroom Seville. 338-3167 or 333-2648. 2-4
FEMALE TO share Lantern Park apartment. \$50 plus utilities. 351-5952. 1-29
FEMALE — Two bedroom, \$50 per month. Close in. 351-2288. 2-4
FEMALE OVER 21. Share double, cooking privileges. Close in. \$37.50. Ginny. 351-9967. 2-6
FEMALE OVER 21 to share apartment with two of same. Close in. \$45. 338-8125. 1-29
MALE GRAD to share 6 room furnished townhouse. 338-8900. 2-9
MALE ROOMMATE — Two bedroom apartment, west of campus. Westgate Villa. 338-8287. 2-4
FEMALE roommate to share Coralville apartment. \$62.50 plus utilities. 338-0175. 1-30

APARTMENT FOR SALE
\$1,000 DOWN will buy four room apartment in Summit Apartments. Lawe Realty. 337-2841. 2-24AR

LOTS FOR SALE
ROSE HILL — Country living. Building lots with city advantages, overlooking beautiful Hickory Hill Park. Drive east on Bloomington, Davenport or Cedar Streets. All utilities underground. Walden Construction Company. 338-1977. 2-4

CAMPERS FOR SALE
USED diesel city bus for sale. Ideal for motor home. Call 338-3130. TFN

WANTED
WILL COOK at fraternity or sorority. Experienced. Live in. 338-2493. 2-3
HOUSE TO rent, close in for 2 or 3 with pets. Mara. 351-7776, evenings. 1-30

WANT TO BUY
Soft maple logs delivered Keokuk, Iowa
Carlton Smith Industries, Inc. Route 2, Box 33 Keokuk, Iowa Telephone 319-524-4813

Want Ad Rates
One Day 15c a Word
Two Days 18c a Word
Three Days 20c a Word
Five Days 23c a Word
Ten Days 29c a Word
One Month 55c a Word
Minimum Ad 10 Words
PHONE 353-6201

MOBILE HOMES
1960 GREAT LAKES, 10x50, 3 bedrooms, two baths, April 1 possession. Phone 338-7776. 1-30
1955 10x35 MANORETTE with large annex; furnished, carpeted, air conditioned. Really nice. 351-9176. 1-30
1970 12 x 60 — TWO bedroom Baron. Setup Holiday Trailer Court. 628-2187. 2-25
10 x 55 AMERICAN Homes. 4-3 bedrooms, partially furnished. Phone 337-2129. 2-19

HELP WANTED
STUDENT employment in Yellowstone and all U.S. National Parks. Booklet tells where and how to apply. Send \$2 non-refundable Agency, 206 East Main, Rexbury, Idaho 83440. Moneyback guarantee.
NEEDED — Subjects to test experimental bronchodilator drug — must have asthma and be mildly symptomatic. Study will involve 4 hours on 4 Saturday mornings. Each subject will be paid \$50. Call Dr. George Bedell, 356-2515. 2-5
BOARD JOBBER — Wash dishes for fraternity for meals. Call Stan. 351-3846. 2-13

NURSING INSTRUCTORS
Associate Degree Nursing program seeking nurses as instructors with major interest in Psychiatric Nursing. Masters Degree preferred but not required. Liberal salary based on experience and ability. Excellent fringe benefits. For confidential interview, contact:
Chairman, Health Occupations Coordinator, ADM Program IOWA WESTERN COMMUNITY COLLEGE 225 Harmony Street Phone (712) 328-4837 Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501 An Equal Opportunity Employer

MISC. FOR SALE
DOWN PARKA — Green, medium, 880 new, unworn — now \$50. 365-7337. 2-6
SINGER SLANT Needle — Zip Zag and buttonhole. 8 payments of \$5. Service for all makes and models at Wyle's Sewing Center, 107 2nd Avenue, Coralville. Phone 351-0915. 2-3
TREADLE SEWING machine; ladies golf clubs. 337-9925, evenings and weekends. 2-10
USED TV's, one portable and several consoles. \$15-\$50. Will deliver. 351-8726 after 6 p.m. 1-29
USED VACUUM cleaners — \$10 up. Guaranteed. Phone 337-9660. 3-6AR

MKII headphones; two Maximus I speakers. \$55 apiece. New cassettes. 353-1348. 1-30
GAS STOVE, apartment size. Phone 338-5517.
COLD weather doesn't freeze the fast results Want Ads bring. Place an ad today. 337-4191.
RCA STEREO fold-down turntable. Conn Cornet. 338-9683 TFN
RON'S GUN and Antique Shop. Custom woodworking, gun repair. Buy, sell and trade. West Branch. 1-30

MOVING SALE
219 N. Clinton
Saturday, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Bike, bowling ball, ice chest, sleeping bag, dishes and glassware, books, interesting knick-knacks, cheap, antique mandolin, old cabinet radio.

MARANTZ MODEL 27
Receiver with Walnut Cabinet
Reg. \$344.50 Now **\$299.00**
STOP IN AND LISTEN!
music company
217 South Clinton Iowa City, Iowa 337-2111

Gymnasts Edge Oklahoma

By MIKE GILL
DI Sports Writer

The Iowa gymnastics squad won their second straight dual meet of the season as they nipped the University of Oklahoma 158.30-157.30 Thursday at the Fieldhouse.

The score was close throughout the meet with Iowa trailing most of the way. The Hawkeyes overcame Oklahoma's lead only in the last event — the horizontal bar.

Iowa's Dean Showalter, who had a first in the horizontal bars and two seconds, in the still rings and parallel bars, paced the Hawkeyes.

Iowa captured three out of

six events and tied for a first in another.

Individual winners for the Hawkeyes were Carl Walin in the all around competition (Bruce Waldman, another Hawk finished second), Dean Showalter in the horizontal bars, Barry Slotten in vaulting, Dan Repp in the still rings, Chuck Citron in the side horse and Carl Walin had a tie for first with Oklahoma's Wayne Crockett in the parallel bars.

Oklahoma, whose dual record dropped to 3-2, was led by

Wayne Crockett who had a victory in the parallel bars and a second in the side horse competition. Mike Cahill also had a good night for the Sooners as he took a second in the horizontal bars and a third in the side horse.

Turning in good performances for Iowa were Kerry Ruhl, Bob Sastone, and Rudy Ginez.

Iowa will be going for their third win of the season Saturday when they travel to Ann Arbor, Mich. to compete in a triangular with the University of Michigan and Indiana State.

DRAKE WINS —

DES MOINES (AP) — Ball thieving Drake broke open a tight game in the final six minutes of the first half Thursday night and went on to coast to a 90-66 Missouri Valley Conference basketball victory over North Texas State.

Drake outscored the Eagles 16-5 in the final 5:49 of the first half to take a 36-26 lead and then burst to a 62-31 edge in the first eight minutes of the second half.

IOWA'S LARGEST - MOST COMPLETE

SKI SHOP

Know Us By The Company We Keep:

HEAD — BLIZZARD — YAMAHA — DYNAMIC
VOLKL — LANGE — NORDICA — SCOTT
BARRECRATER — ASPEN — DEMETRE
SPORTCASTER — MARKER — NEVADA
EDELWEISS AND MANY OTHERS

SEE THE EXPERTS FOR YOUR SKIING NEEDS

ROD FITCH'S SPORTS CENTER
100 - 6th AVE. N. CLINTON, IA.
AC 319 242-6652

I'm a 50 mile. I'm a \$5 day.



That's all Iowa
Students over 21 need to

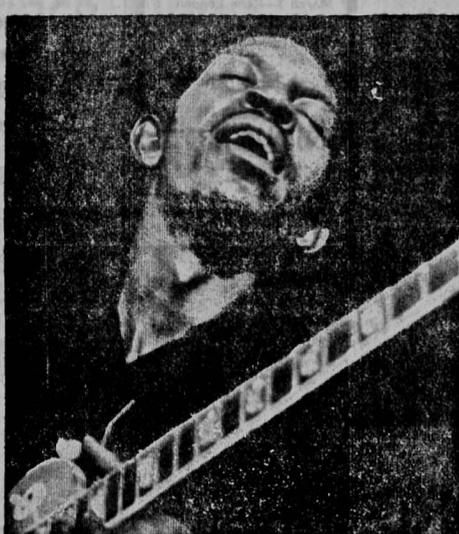


RENT-A-CAR
WINEBRENNER
DREUSICKE
INC.

Sand Road and Hiway 6 Bypass
Iowa City 338-7811

LUTHER ALLISON

\$2.00
ONLY
600
TICKETS
AVAILABLE



TONIGHT TONIGHT TONIGHT
9 P.M.
at
RIVER CITY

Rolling Stone . . .
"At the Ann Arbor Blues Festival, Luther Allison had the crowd absolutely in the palm of his hand with a stunt filled act. Luther is like Jimi Hendrix except his blues isn't mixed with jazz."
New York Times . . .
"Allison has a subtlety rare in world of Electric blues"

Quartet in North String Iowa String torium; 8
ing); J. theater; 8
nts free.

NOW PLAYING

IOWA

THE ULTIMATE EXPERIENCE

WALT DISNEY'S FANTASIA

TECHNICOLOR

FEATURE AT 1:30 - 3:30 - 5:30 - 7:30 - 9:35

NOW ENDS WED. MAT.

Englert

THE 2 BIGGEST BONDS OF ALL

SEAN CONNERY is JAMES BOND

in Ian Fleming's **"THUNDERBALL"**

SEAN CONNERY is JAMES BOND

in Ian Fleming's **"YOU ONLY LIVE TWICE"**

At 3:28 7:42

At 1:30 5:39 - 9:53

ASTRO NOW PLAYING

• FEATURE STARTING TIMES •

1:50 - 3:50 - 5:50 - 7:50 - 9:50

THREE'S A CROWD IN ANY CELLAR - BUT MAN!

WHAT AN UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT THEY CAN MAKE!

3 IN THE CELLAR

FORMERLY "UP IN THE CELLAR"

WES STERN JOAN COLLINS LARRY HAGMAN

JUDY PACE DAVID ARKIN NIRA BARAB

Color by DeLuxe

NOW ENDS WED. WEEKDAYS 7:10 & 9:10

CINEMA-1 ON THE MALL

SATURDAY & SUNDAY TIME SCHEDULE

1:40 - 3:35 - 5:30 - 7:25 - 9:20

WALT DISNEY PRODUCTIONS

THE ARISTOCATS

PLUS - NIOK, THE ORPHAN ELEPHANT

ADM. - CHILD 75¢ • ADULT - REG. PRICES

NOW ENDS WED. EVENINGS 8:00 ONLY

CINEMA-11 ON THE MALL

GEORGE C. SCOTT, BEST ACTOR 1970.

-NEW YORK FILM CRITICS

POPULAR PRICES!

"A war movie for people who hate war movies!"

-Rex Reed, Holiday Magazine

PATTON

A FRANK MCARTHY-FRANKLIN J. SCHAFFNER PRODUCTION

ADMISSION: ADULTS \$1.75 - CHILDREN 75¢

Respiratory diseases are aggravated by smoking and air pollution. Christmas Seals fight all three.

if

... a behind the scene, seething indictment of private education in England.

Saturday & Sunday

Illinois Room

7 & 9 p.m.

Tonight:

"A Star Is Born"

Judy Garland

7 & 9 p.m.

Illinois Room

It all began right here.

250,000 copies in print. \$1.95

DOUBLE DAY

The Making of a Counter Culture

Theodore Roszak

Reflections on the technocratic society and its youthful opposition

Good Times, Good Words

YES

Time and a Word

THE EXOTIC CHRISTINA

"The Bronze Goddess"

direct from New York

Beginning February 1st

The Fantastic

44 - 24 - 34

Suzanne Prichard

one week only

direct from Las Vegas

COMING ATTRACTIONS

- Feb. 8—Lisa Rivera
- Feb. 15—Charisma
- Feb. 22—Serpentina
- March 1—Rene London
- March 8—Donna Christie
- March 15—Chici Sands
- March 22—Yvette
- March 29—Kitty Knight

Located in the **UNIQUE MOTEL**

852 A Avenue N.E. CEDAR RAPIDS 365-9061

YES/TIME AND A WORD

On Atlantic Records & Tapes (Tapes Distributed by Ampex)

Administration to Widen Basic Intercity Rail Service

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Nixon administration expanded significantly Thursday the basic intercity rail passenger service a new quasi-government corporation must serve beginning May 1.

The major additions to the system announced in preliminary form 60 days ago were new routes linking principal West Coast cities; service from New Orleans through the Southwest to Los Angeles on the famous Sunshine Route; and new links between the Atlantic Seaboard and the Middle West.

The decision to enlarge the basic network came after criticism of the original proposal from groups ranging from the Interstate Commerce Commission to a lobbying group for railway passengers.

A new organization known as the National Rail Passenger Corporation, or Railpax, must operate daily passenger trains between designated cities in the system until 1974, when it can drop any unprofitable runs.

Railroads that buy into Railpax with cash, rolling stock or services are free to drop on 30-day notice any passenger runs not included in the mandatory system. Railroads not joining Railpax must continue all present rail passenger service until 1975.

The routes announced by Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe include only end-point cities and the various ways the two cities may be served. Railpax itself will designate the lines to serve the end-point cities and chose intermediate stops.



Volpe

Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe Thursday at a news conference discusses intercity rail passenger service slated to begin May 1.

— AP Wirephoto

British Strikers Face Welfare Benefits Cut

LONDON (AP) — Plagued by labor troubles, the British government warned Thursday it will slash welfare benefits and tax concessions that it sees as subsidizing strikes.

Officials said the administration, spurred by a nationwide postal strike and a tieup of a state-owned airline, will announce the move shortly, probably next week. It is sure to promote protest from trade union leaders and opposition legislators.

The postal strike is entering its 10th day, with mounting evidence of disruption to business and widespread hardship. If prolonged, it could lead to bankruptcy for smaller firms operating on small margins and unable to collect their bills.

All operations of British European Airways were halted at London Airport as a strike of mechanics and maintenance men went into its third day.

Z

Illinois Room

3:30, 7, 9 p.m.

February 1 - 7

THE DEADWOOD

FUN - FOOD - BEER

BUD ON TAP

115 S. Clinton

Bloom Hits Exploitation—'Commercial Flicks Insult'

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the last of three articles discussing film in America today, featuring three film experts who teach at the University of Iowa.

By **WAYNE RINDELS**
University News Service

"Almost all commercial movies are an insult to the viewer's intelligence and imagination, because they take him by the hand and lead him someplace. He has been conditioned not only to accept this, but expect it."

Norman Bloom, film technician and instructor, who made that statement, thinks the lack of alternatives is destructive.

"Film in America has developed largely as a commercial endeavor, and the money involved has always dictated what the public will see. Virtually all movies at theaters are entertainment — or profit-oriented.

"There's a real need for balance — viewers aren't given a chance to view the wide spectrum of film ideas that exist. Every major city ought to show underground movies."

Bloom said "underground" or experimental films get a mixed reception among the public, ranging from "weird," "intellectual" and "smutty" to "self-indulgent" and "boring." He said a typical evening in an underground theater might include film titles like "Relatively" by Ed Emshwiller, "Fireworks" by Kenneth Anger, "Looking for Mushrooms" by Bruce Conner and "Filmpiece for Sunshine" by John Schofill.

"Whatever you choose to call this body of work," Bloom said, "whether underground films or personal cinema or the New American Cinema, what's important is the special relationship between the film and its maker. These people want the same ties to their finished film that a poet has to his poems or a painter to his canvas. Which is exactly the opposite from Hollywood, where great gangs of technicians combine forces with warehouses full of equipment to make movies that don't express any one of them."

Because these films are not made for profit, they are seldom seen, Bloom said. New York, Chicago and San Francisco are the only urban outlets, plus a few universities, he said. He and another graduate film student last fall opened a non-profit underground theater in Iowa City.

"The real experience that these films offer happens while the viewer watches. They cover a wide variety of subjects, using a wide variety of techniques," Bloom said, "with almost no rules, no limits — anything goes."

"The best approach for the viewer is to think of what's happening as visual music. Just let the images wash over you, without trying to sort them or analyze them or even understand them — just experience them first."

Bloom said the film may or may not have any meaning for a particular viewer because it isn't geared to the lowest common denominator of taste, as profit movies are.

"The whole key to appreciating these films, and the best defense for their existence, is spontaneity and openness. If a viewer comes with preconceptions about a plot, a story, characters — any of that traditional baggage — he won't enjoy experimental films. Some of them are esoteric, some very personal — therefore some viewers may not react at all."

Bloom Hits Exploitation—'Commercial Flicks Insult'

Bloom said most underground film-makers believe film has more possibilities than any other medium for offering people a significant experience, which can provide insights into themselves — offering a catalyst for personal growth.

"Part of the spiritual impoverishment modern cultures suffer is due to a complete lack of spontaneity. Too many people have been conditioned; they're programmed to respond in a set way. So when they do encounter a new experience, they bring a lot of traditional, formal analysis with them. That means the new experience must fit someplace — it has to make sense according to their training, or they reject it. Underground films are made for the moment of sharing."

Bloom said the notion of "now" also applies to the filmmaker when he's putting his work together.

"In fact, many experimental film-makers will say that the making of the film is often times more meaningful for them than the finished product."

Good, Stowe Are First Guests in Pro Series

Visits by a Pulitzer Prize winner and a Burlington Hawk-Eye reporter will open the spring semester's Professional Journalist Series in the School of Journalism.

The first guest in the series is Karen Good of the Hawk-Eye, who will speak at 3:30 p.m. Friday in Phillips Hall on the problems associated with breaking in on the first newspaper job. Good is a 1970 graduate of the university and a former staff member of the Daily Iowan.

Pulitzer Prize winner Leland Stowe will arrive in Iowa City Sunday as a guest of the School of Journalism. His visit will extend through Tuesday.

The recipient of U.S. journalism's three highest awards and four honorary degrees, Stowe also has 40 years of experience as a foreign correspondent, network radio commentator, book author and staffwriter for the Readers Digest.

Working for the New York Herald Tribune as Paris correspondent before World War II, he wrote a small volume entitled "Nazi Germany Means War." He worked during the war as a correspondent for the Chicago Daily News and its syndicate.

Since 1955 Stowe has led what he calls the "ideal life," alternating between teaching journalism at the University of Michigan and semi-annual Reader's Digest assignments which have sent him through some 50 countries across four continents.

Iowa City's Most Trusted Name in Fine Jewelry

Fuiks JEWELERS

220 E. Washington 337-9510

WATER

Friday and Saturday