

Food stamps may mean better student diets

Program requires monthly income of \$200 or less and assets totaling less than \$1500

By BOB KEITH
Survival Services Director

In the interest of improving the diets of persons in need of food assistance and to increase the market for domestically produced foods, the U.S. Department of Agriculture sponsors various systems of food distribution. Of principal interest to many individuals in this city is the Food Stamp Program which is administered by the Iowa Department of Social Services.

Anyone who is a resident of Johnson County may apply for food stamps. Whether or not you are eligible for assistance will depend on your current income and personal assets. If you have a monthly income in the neighborhood of \$200 or less and have assets totaling less than \$1500 (excluding one car), you may be eligible for at least partial assistance.

Income and assets must be figured cumulatively for all persons living in a household. A "household" means a group

of persons who are living as one economic unit sharing common cooking facilities and for whom food is customarily purchased in common. "Household" may also

tly to be considered as an individual household.

Gross earnings

Income is figured by taking gross earnings for the household plus all other alimony, gifts, scholarships, Social Security or veteran's benefits and the like. Loans are not income, except those on which repayment is deferred until completion of the applicant's education. From gross income you are permitted to deduct certain medical expenses, child care expense, tuition and mandatory fees for education (including books), and disaster and casualty losses. From the balance it is presumed that you should be able to expend 30 per cent of this net for rent, utilities, and other shelter expenses such as taxes and insurance. If you spend more than 30 per cent of your net income for housing, you are eligible for an additional deduction. This final computation gives

you the figure which will determine whether or not your household is entitled to buy food stamps, and if so at what rate.

Even if your income is very low, you will not be certified for food stamps if your household assets exceed \$1500 (\$3000 if any member of the household is 60 years old or older). Resources considered in determining this figure are primarily your liquid assets. All cash, bank accounts, time certificates, bonds, etc. must be declared. In addition, any real estate (other than your home and lot), and other valuable personal property must be noted.

Exempt resources

Household goods, life insurance, tools of your trade, personal effects, and one licensed car are exempt resources. So long as your non-exempt resources do not exceed \$1500, your eligibility to receive food stamps will be determined solely on the basis of your monthly net income.

If you think you may be eligible to receive assistance, you should pick up an application from the Johnson County Social Services office at 538 S. Gilbert. You should complete this form before returning for an interview. You should be prepared to verify any income, assets, and deductible expenses you claim. Bring your bank book, wage stubs, university bill, rent receipt and phone bill when you come to apply for food stamps. Interviews are on a first-come basis every weekday morning and each afternoon Monday through Thursday. The process is really quite painless. Once you are admitted to speak with a social worker, it will probably take only 10 or 15 minutes to ascertain whether or not you are eligible to purchase stamps.

\$83 in stamps

If your net income is very low, you can receive up to \$83 worth of stamps without charge. If your net monthly income does

not exceed \$183 (one person in the household) you may still receive a \$10 bonus of stamps.

Public record

The basic qualifications which must be met to be certified for food stamps are quite objective. All rules and regulations which govern the social workers' decisions are a matter of public record and are available on request. If you have any questions, don't hesitate to ask. If you prefer to do your investigation on your own, you can refer to a volume found in the third floor Government Documents section of the Main Library. Look for "Employee's Manual VII-3, Financial and Service Programs"; it's a blue loose-leaf binder on your left, near the floor, as you walk into the documents room. If you have a specific problem you might try calling Survival Line, or Gary Keese, who is affiliated with the National Welfare Organization.

Survival Line special feature

mean a single individual living alone who purchases and prepares food for home consumption. You may share cooking facilities with another, but you must purchase and prepare your food independen-

THE DAILY IOWAN

Monday
July 23, 1973
Iowa City, Iowa
52240
Vol. 106, No. 34

10c

Income still low

Black college enrollment doubles

WASHINGTON (AP) — Black enrollment in the nation's colleges doubled in the last five years, but despite gains, blacks still trail whites in income and employment levels, a new Census Bureau report showed Sunday.

There was about the same disparity between median family income for blacks and whites in 1972 as in 1967. About \$6,900 for blacks and \$11,500 for whites.

The report indicated that during the 1970's, the rate of improvement in blacks' position in the United States had slowed down from the "substantial social and economic gains" of the 1960's. "In recent years," it said, "progress continued in some areas—notably education. However, in some other areas no improvements were noted. And in 1973, blacks still remain behind whites in most social and economic areas."

The report said there is evidence that the number of black poor has increased in the last year while the number of

white poor has decreased.

The census report deals with the social and economic status of the black population in 1972.

It said there were about 727,000 blacks enrolled in college in 1972, which was double the number in 1967. About 18 per cent of all blacks ages 18 to 24 were in college, compared with 13 per cent five years ago.

The number of whites enrolled in college totaled 7.4 million in 1972, including 26 per cent of youths ages 18 to 24.

The high school drop-out rate for blacks ages 14 to 24 also declined, from 23.9 per cent in 1967 to 17.8 per cent in 1972. The white drop-out rate in 1972 was 10.7 per cent.

The proportion of blacks ages 20 to 29 who were high school graduates increased from 54 per cent in 1967 to 65 per cent in 1972. The proportion of blacks ages 24 to 34 with at least four years of college increased from 5.4 per

cent to 8 per cent.

The report said there were 7.7 million blacks below the low income level in 1972, about 33 per cent of the black population, while there were 16.2 million whites in the low income category, about 9 per cent of the total.

One-fourth of black families receive public assistance income in 1971 compared with 5 per cent of white families. The proportion of black families and families of other nonwhite races with incomes above \$10,000 increased from 22 per cent in 1966 to 30 per cent in 1971.

The proportion of white families above the \$10,000 level was 54 per cent but blacks made special gains in incomes in the northern and western United States and in some categories, their income even exceeded that of whites. For example, young black families where the husband was under age 35 and both husband and wife worked had median income of \$11,800, compared with \$11,206 for white

families in the same situation.

At all education levels, the earnings of black male workers ages 35 to 54 were substantially below those of whites, although improvements were noted for younger blacks with college background.

The black population totaled 23.4 million in April 1972 an increase of 1.8 million in five years.

The migration of blacks out of the South continued, with about one-quarter million emigrating to the North and West during the period.

The majority of blacks lived in cities and metropolitan areas.

The jobless rate for blacks and persons of other nonwhite races in 1972 remained at the 1971 level of about 10 per cent, while the jobless rate for whites decreased from 5.4 to 5 per cent.

The report said notable gains have been made in the number of blacks elected to public office, with the 1972 total of 2,600 being double the 1968 total.



Safe landing

An Iowa Highway Patrol car towed a light airplane on Interstate Highway 35 in Urbandale after the craft made an emergency landing on the highway. The plane's pilot and his family escaped injury and the plane was not damaged when it set down after the engine failed. AP Wirephoto

Blast kills woman as hijackers seize plane

DUBAI (AP) — Purser Yoshihisa Miyashita was helping a young Latin American woman adjust a reclining seat in the skies over Europe Friday when she exploded, splattering him with blood and flesh.

Thus began the hijack of the Japan Airlines jumbo jet that brought 145 passengers and crew to this sweltering desert airstrip on the Persian Gulf.

The Japan Air Lines jumbo jet hijacked over Europe on Friday was still on the ground after nightfall Sunday, with no word from the air pirates on their next move.

The hijackers ordered the plane refueled earlier and a released crew member said they claimed to have rigged the plane with explosives.

The 122 passengers and 21 crew members, meanwhile, sweltered as the plane sat on a runway of this Arab sheldom on the Persian Gulf. Temperatures rose to 110 degrees during the day.

The plane was refueled after the hijackers rejected an appeal for release of the men and women issued by President Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan al Nahyan of the

United Arab Emirates.

The hijackers did not indicate where they might head if they took to the air again, an airport security officer said.

The hijackers have demanded freedom for the only survivor of a Japanese Red Army suicide squad that massacred 26 people at Tel Aviv Airport in May 1972. The prisoner, Kojo Okamoto, is serving a life sentence at a maximum security prison 10 miles from Tel Aviv.

Israel gave no immediate response to the demand, but the Israeli government has frequently rejected blackmail demands in the past.

A Beirut newspaper said in an unconfirmed report that the hijackers also were demanding \$5 million.

Miyashita, 37, described his ordeal at a local hospital where he was being treated for multiple shrapnel wounds on the right side of his face and chest.

"The no-smoking sign was already off when a young couple from Ecuador — they looked like newlyweds — asked to go to the upper lounge for a snack. I took them up and I was showing the girl how to use the

reclining buttons on her swivel seat when I heard a sound like thunder.

"I have never heard explosions before. At first I thought something had happened to the plane mechanically. I fell down ... I shook very much ... I raised my head, saw the lady sitting there dead. Smoke was in the lounge. I was wet with blood and bits of flesh.

"Then I saw a non-Japanese come up to the lounge. He was shouting in Spanish. I heard an announcement on the intercom saying the plane was under control. At first I thought there had been an accident and the pilot was reassuring the passengers.

"Then another man came close to me with a pistol in his hand. He told me if I moved he would kill me and I began to realize what was going on."

Miyashita said he saw three hijackers in addition to the Ecuadorian couple. He said one was Japanese, dressed in an orange shirt and black beret "like Che Guevara wears." Another was tall, bearded and impeccably dressed in a suit. The pursuer said he looked like an Arab or a Pakistani. The third man was "some kind of Eu-

ropean," he added.

The hijackers ordered two stewardesses to carry Miyashita downstairs to the main aircraft cabin, but he was too heavy for them so they dragged him.

"The bearded man was very hysterical, angry and nervous," Miyashita said. "He kept shouting at me, 'I will kill you,' when I talked in Japanese to the stewardesses. He spoke very broken English.

"The hijackers had pistols and hand grenades. The stewardesses told me there was a fourth man in the cockpit."

Lying on the floor in the tourist section of the Boeing 747, Miyashita heard the hijackers order all the passengers to hold their hands behind their heads.

"They did this for a long time, one or two hours," he recalled.

Then the hijackers ordered the passengers to throw all their possessions and passports into the aisles. These were collected by stewardesses and taken forward, presumably to the cockpit.

Finally, each passenger was searched by the hijackers.

Miyashita asked one of the stewardesses

to ask the hijackers for permission to call a doctor from among the passengers.

"At first the hijackers refused," he said. "But after a half-hour the Japanese hijacker made the call and one of the passengers came up."

"First he examined the dead lady, then me. The doctor told me he would ask the hijackers to send me to a hospital as soon as we landed."

Miyashita was carried out of the jet on a stretcher two hours after the plane landed. The body of the woman hijacker was brought with him. Hospital authorities said she had been disemboweled by the blast from the grenade apparently hidden under her clothes.

A police spokesman said the hijackers had asked for the return of the body and Miyashita.

Asked if he would go back to the jet, Miyashita replied: "Yes, of course. I have so many passengers and my crew friends over here. I have to, I have no choice."

The Boeing 747 was commandeered by a team of as many as five hijackers after it left Amsterdam on Friday for a flight to

Tokyo. The hijackers identified themselves as "sons of occupied territory of Jerusalem," a previously unknown guerrilla group.

Yoshihisa Miyashita, a purser on the plane, was released for hospitalization after being wounded in a grenade explosion that killed one of the hijackers shortly after the plane left Amsterdam. He said Sunday the pirates told the passengers after landing here:

"We have placed bombs at all the doors, so don't touch them or we'll all be blown up."

A security police major for the desert airport said the hijackers Sunday demanded the return of the body of the dead woman "before we go," indicating they might have plans to head elsewhere.

The hijackers permitted the woman's body and the wounded crew member to be taken off the plane two hours after it landed here early Saturday morning.

All traffic at the Dubai airport was halted. Some 100 policemen surrounded the jumbo jet, but they kept about 300 yards from the craft.

in the news briefly

Nixon poll

PRINCETON, N.J. (AP) — President Nixon's popularity with the American public has plummeted to the lowest point in his presidency, according to the latest Gallup Poll.

In a nationwide study published Sunday, 49 per cent of those polled expressed disapproval with Nixon's handling of the job, while only 40 per cent said they approved.

This represents a 28-point drop from his high ranking of 68 per cent approval in January, the sharpest decline ever recorded for a six-month period in Gallup polls on presidential popularity since the mid-1930s.

The rating represents a fivepoint drop from the previous survey taken two weeks earlier.

Local death

New York City police said an Iowa City woman died Sunday morning in a 17-floor fall, but Iowa City authorities could not discover any local relatives.

The woman was identified as Jean Shaw, about 35.

She apparently jumped from her 20th floor room in the Penn Garden Hotel near Madison Square Garden about 9 a.m., and landed on a third-story parapet, New York police said.

Officers added that she checked into the hotel July 13 with only a pocketbook and no luggage.

Space shot

MOSCOW (AP) — A Soviet space probe hurtled toward Mars Sunday on a six-month journey expected to increase the Kremlin's lead in research on the red planet.

The Mars 4 probe was launched late Saturday night from the Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan. The mission was announced by the

news agency Tass Sunday morning after the craft blasted out of earth orbit for the 76-million-mile trip.

Later, the agency reported the vehicle had been sighted 21,748 miles from the earth by the Soviet observatory in Kazakhstan.

A British expert who talked with Soviet scientists in Moscow earlier this year said Mars 4 may be followed by one or two more Mars probes before Aug. 9.

Truce

SAIGON (AP) — The leader of a Canadian truce team said Sunday that interrogation of six North Vietnamese prisoners revealed infiltration into Cambodia and South Vietnam as late as June.

The peacekeeper, Manfred Von Nostitz, is the chief of the Canadian delegation to the International Commission of Control and Supervision at Can Tho in the Mekong delta.

The Canadian said the interrogations revealed that as the troops headed south from Laos some were siphoned off into northern South Vietnam and others went to Cambodia.

Stable prices

WASHINGTON (AP) — Herbert Stein, chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisors, Sunday predicted Phase 4 would bring about stable prices, high employment and an expanded economy.

Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz said that although food prices would rise somewhat, the largest increase already had occurred.

Stein said Phase 4 "will serve its function ... to get us over certain transitional periods to a situation in which we will have reasonable price stability, high employment and a high level of economic activity."

"We knew when we started it that no one was going to like it," he said. "Once you undertake the business of running everybody's life for him you're going to find that nobody likes it. But we are in this business and we are going to try to get out of it as soon as we can."

Butz spoke on the NBC television program "Meet the Press" and Stein on CBS' "Face the Nation."

Belfast

BELFAST (AP) — Two persons were killed, two others blew themselves up and a wounded British soldier died in a weekend peppered with bombings in Northern Ireland, authorities reported.

The deaths raised the province's death toll to 856 in more than four years of sectarian fighting. Police in Belfast discovered the body of a young man at the entrance to the Protestant Shankill Road district Sunday, and a soldier wounded by a bombing last week died in a Belfast hospital.

Into the 80s

Dink, the DI Dilly-Dinger Offered this ominous obfuscation and portentous primeval prediction. Relative to the recent revival Of Watery, windy weather: Threat of thundershowers 'till Tuesday. So stateth the sage southsayer Sunday.

Council elections to follow present system

By PAUL DAVIES
Contributing Editor

This fall's city council elections will be held under the existing system rather than with the form of council contained in the proposed home rule charter. That decision came from Friday's special city council meeting.

Events at the meeting included:

—Mayor C. L. (Tim) Brandt learned he sets election dates, and announced that when he sets the charter referendum, "it won't be Sept. 6."

—Brandt said he doesn't know if he will resign from the council, which he said last week he probably would do if the charter referendum were held after

Sept. 6.

—Despite a majority feeling in favor of it, the council rejected 3-2 an amendment to the charter proposed by Councilman Loren Hickerson.

—The charter was accepted without change as the council's own document, thus requiring a referendum on it by mid-November.

—Brandt said the referendum would be held with the regular city election Nov. 6 if that is legal, and later in November if not.

For weeks, the council members and many other people had assumed that the council would set the referendum date.

That created a battle because some council members wanted

the new charter to be voted on Sept. 6, which would allow it to control this fall's council elections if adopted by the city's voters.

The charter replaces the present council of five at-large members with one of seven members, four at-large and three nominated from districts and voted on at-large.

Some council members, including Brandt, have opposed charter enactment this fall, saying that such an important change in governmental structure should be carefully considered rather than rushed.

There also have been questions on the charter provisions for initiative and referendum and on the cut-

ting-short of incumbent councilmen's terms when the charter goes into effect.

The council was obviously ready to vote 3-2 against a Sept. 6 referendum when City Atty. Jay H. Honohan announced that the council doesn't have power to set the referendum date. That is up to the mayor, he said.

Brandt responded that if he picks the date, "it won't be Sept. 6" because of what he feels is the city's long-range interests.

"I just can't rationalize why it's so important to change the form of government for 1974," Brandt added.

The mayor added that his "full intention" is to set the referendum for November, and

said he would prefer to hold it with the regular city election Nov. 6, when there would probably be more voters than in a special election.

Honohan indicated, however, that by law the charter referendum must be held as a separate election.

The council unanimously adopted the charter as its own official document, beginning a 120-day period in which the referendum must be held.

The charter was adopted as written by a council committee appointed last October, but only after an attempt to amend it had failed.

Some council members said last fall when planning the charter committee that they

wouldn't alter its draft charter, although they were careful to appoint a committee rather than a "commission" whose decisions couldn't legally be overruled.

Hickerson noted he said last fall he didn't want to "second-guess" the committee, but added that "I cannot in good conscience" refrain from offering an amendment which would have held over incumbent councilmen with unexpired terms when the charter went into effect.

The charter provides that all seven council posts in the new charter council will be filled by election, so that incumbent council members won't be automatically retained until their terms expire.

"I resist that concept," Hickerson said, because "it eliminates any experience of any kind" in city policymaking.

Although incumbent council members could run for seats on the new council, he added, "it is a disservice to the city to leave no opportunity for assuring continuity."

Councilman Robert J. (Doc) Connell later seconded Hickerson's amendment and voted for it.

Brandt agonized over his vote, finally voting against the amendment with Councilmen Edgar R. Czarnacki and J. Patrick White.

After the meeting, Brandt explained his choice was between taking a "puritan attitude" of accepting the charter as written by the committee, which he had said he would do, or following his "conscience" and seeking the continuity he

wants. Brandt stuck to his previous pledge to accept the charter committee's draft unchanged, but noted he had also said he might work publicly to defeat it in the referendum.

"There are various things in the charter that are against the interests of Iowa City," he told reporters.

"Unfortunately I have no alternative" to asking voters to reject the charter and thus avoid provisions he dislikes, Brandt said. He said he can't support the initiative and referendum powers over some city actions, and still feels there should be provisions for council continuity if the charter goes into effect.

Last Tuesday, Brandt indicated he might resign this fall if the charter referendum is delayed past Sept. 6—the delay he is causing.

He said much of the pressure to adopt the charter for this fall's council elections came from "a certain segment" of the city which wants to "get the rascals out."

Brandt felt that his resignation would satisfy that feeling by allowing voters to choose a council majority this fall, and also felt the persons elected this fall would run again to provide continuity under the charter system.

Questioned after Friday's meeting about whether he will resign, Brandt said "I'm still considering that and I'm considering it very strongly."

But he noted that since his comments Tuesday he has received many telephone calls (apparently from persons

urging him to remain in office) "and all it's done is further my dilemma."

He will decide "in ample time to affect the upcoming election," Brandt said.

The various decisions by the council and Brandt during Friday's meeting mean that local citizens might adopt a new form of government this fall which cannot become fully effective until Jan. 1, 1976, after the city council elections which first follow the charter referendum.

That time will be used partially to work out the necessary changes in such things as voting precincts—but more important for the city is that legal problems can be worked out in that time.

Burlington and Des Moines already have lawsuits over the state home rule law, which allows the proposed charter, and those suits are crucial to the future of Iowa City's charter.

Also, Honohan said Friday he will recommend that the city seek a "declaratory judgement" in district court here to approve the Iowa City charter's provisions.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

RALEIGH, N.C. (AP) — Stevie Wonder has been elected to the board of trustees of Shaw University here. He's the first person in the entertainment industry to be elected to the board. Isaac Hayes and Sammy Davis have been named honorary members.

Wonder has visited the university numerous times, being active in fund raising and in the fight to keep Shaw from being taken over by the state.

Too much paperwork

Some doctors wary of Title 19 patients

By JERRY ATCHISON
Staff Writer

Many Johnson County welfare recipients who qualify for medical assistance are finding it increasingly difficult to locate doctors who will treat and examine them.

The Medical Assistance (MA) program is designed so that welfare recipients may go to family or private physicians and receive treatment for which the doctor is reimbursed by the Iowa State Department of Social Services using federal and state funds.

Fewer doctors, though, are willing to participate in this program, said Mike Hoy, Director of the Money and Eligibility branch of the Johnson County Department of Social Services. To

many doctors, "Title 19s" (referring to that section of the Social Security Act providing for medical aid to welfare patients) bring with them not only their ills, but reams of related paperwork which must be completed if the doctor is to be paid for his services.

Holding up a bundle of papers Hoy said, "These are the forms a doctor must complete just so he can be reimbursed for a general physical examination."

The forms included spaces for a complete patient history, current patient physical health, diagnosis, and the doctor's intended course of treatment, in addition to a number of pages of instructions advising the doctor how to complete the forms, where to send

copies, what he can and cannot be reimbursed for and what programs are participating in the state's course of medical treatment.

The doctor is not guaranteed payment for his services after the completion of treatment. Reasons Hoy cites are that patient may lose his eligibility for medical care, he may have supplemental insurance that requires the patient to bear the first portion of the expense before the remainder is paid or the Department of Social Services may deny the doctor's claim for reimbursement if it decides that services rendered were excessive or unnecessary.

"We have a problem here in Iowa City," Hoy said, "but it's not nearly as bad as in Cedar Rapids, for example,

where patients may have to refer to five or six doctors before they find one who will treat them under Title 19."

The problem is less in Iowa City than elsewhere because the University Hospitals, as a state hospital, is required to accept Title 19 patients under state law, Hoy explained.

But to many, the crowded waiting rooms, long wait to see a doctor and impersonal nature of a large state hospital cause them to continue to seek out private physicians for treatment.

Also many doctors must wait as long as one year between the time they see a patient and the time they finally receive payment for their services, and this is prompting more of them daily to tell Title 19s that "their schedule is full," Hoy said.

In Vietnam

Pilot says he bombed hospital

MIAMI (AP) — Disclosures by a former Air Force pilot that he was ordered to bomb a Viet Cong hospital may open a new chapter in the Senate Armed Forces Committee investigation of secret war tactics in Indochina.

Gerald J. Greven of Miami said he directed a bombing strike onto what an intelligence report called a Viet Cong hospital while serving in South Vietnam in 1969.

Greven said in a weekend interview that his superior officer later reprimanded him for identifying the target as a hospital over his radio and in a later briefing on the mission.

"I don't know whether my commanding officer knew of the strike before it took place, but I was admonished by him for using the term hospital on the radio and in a briefing," said Greven. He declined to name the commanding officer.

Greven said Sunday that "hospitals were never left out of air strikes, only that the word hospital was not used."

He said hospitals were described as bunker complexes or supply areas.

Greven said he regretted directing the hospital bombing strike and intends to tell all he knows to the committee.

"I think all Americans are responsible for the tragedy that occurred in Indochina. I think my

motivation for bringing this knowledge is to learn perhaps from our past experiences and build a better future on our past tragedies."

The former Air Force lieutenant said he "was fairly new" in Vietnam at the time.

Greven told his story to Sen. Harold Hughes, D-Iowa, a member of the Senate Armed Service Committee.

An aide to Hughes said in Washington on Sunday that Hughes will request that Greven testify before the committee. The aide said that Hughes relayed his request to Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., acting committee chairman.

Symington has the final decision on the timing of a witness, but the Hughes aide said he "would assume it would be fairly soon."

The Pentagon refused to comment Sunday on Greven's statements.

Greven, 30, said he called Hughes' office last Monday after reading a newspaper article about a committee hearing on B52 bombings which the Pentagon said were kept secret from members of Congress.

The Pentagon's disclosure of the secret bombing came last week after a former Air Force officer told the committee he had helped destroy and falsify records to conceal the raids on targets in Cambodia.

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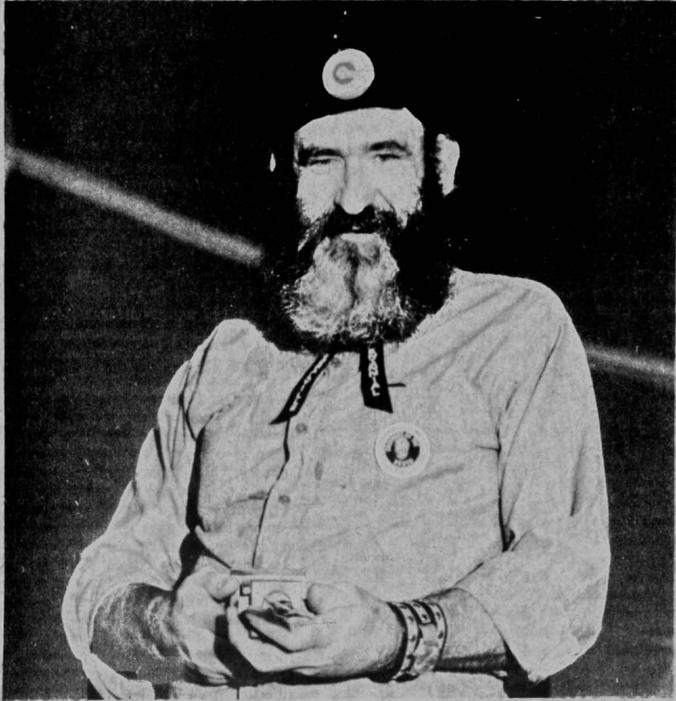
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Coralville Centennial

Peculiarly American, spirited party



Hundred year beard

One of the winners of the Coralville Centennial Beard Contest, James Tucker, 210½ N. Linn, holds the trophy he received Saturday morning.

By **MARTHA ROSEN**
Feature Writer

The Coralville Centennial celebration was a lot of things: a rainy-day garden party, a family get-together, a carnival, a crowded beer garden, and something peculiarly and wonderfully American.

The centennial, held in commemoration of the incorporation of the city rather than its founding (which took place in the 1830s), was centered at S.T. Morrison Park. Despite on-and-off rain showers and occasionally sparse crowds,

most of the activities went on, including a beard-judging contest, a horseshoe pitching exhibition, a parade, and "The Coralville Time Machine and Medicine Show," a pageant written especially for the occasion.

People have been working on the celebration for 17 months. It is estimated that 500 to 600 persons worked on it, quite a lot for a town of 6,130 (1970 census). It was paid for by donations, through fund-raising efforts such as the sale of "Cosmetic

Permit" buttons for women, and by taking a percentage of the earnings of the commercial booths at the park.

One person who put in a lot of time on the centennial recently is Mrs. Vera Russell, 508 7th Ave. Mrs. Russell, head of the information committee, is 72 years old and has lived in Coralville all her life. Both her grandfather, Alex Koser, and her father, Ed Koser, were mayors of Coralville; her father was in office 33 years! Mrs. Russell remembers that

when she was a child Coralville had only dirt roads and no houses beyond the little creek by the old schoolhouse. East of the park were two farms, and the area that is now the park had a barn that people lived in and a tree nursery owned by an Englishman. The population then was "maybe 300, maybe not that many."

A group that played an important part in the centennial was the "Brothers of the Brush." These include all the men in Coralville who stopped shaving in order to enter the beard-judging contest, held Saturday morning before about 300 persons.

The three judges for the contest never explained the criteria they were using, but they did show great care and deliberation in deciding who would be awarded the handsome trophies donated by a local business firm.

There were five categories: Mustache only; Abe Lincoln-type beards (no mustache); muttonchops only; full beard (trimmed and untrimmed); and trimmed-and-styled beards (there were a couple of handsome waxed mustaches in this category).

There was also a special award for "best beard." This went to Bill Gilpin, 47, 404 12th St., on the strength not only of his full beard but also his costume, which included a black frock coat, two-toned shoes and a stovepipe hat.

Gilpin said it was the first beard he'd ever grown. He'd been growing it since the first of January and "It isn't too bad, really," he said. However, like many of the contestants, he intended to shave it off after the centennial. "My wife says she doesn't like to kiss me with the beard on," said Gilpin.

Another competition later in the day was more serious. This was the horseshoe pitching competition, attended by about 50 persons. The contestants were Glen Hinton of Maquoketa and Art Hampton of Iowa City.

Both of them have been state champions. They went about tossing ringer after ringer with stone-faced dedication.

Elsewhere on the park grounds, many people were attempting to demonstrate their skills at throwing at the "Ye Olde PTA Dunking Boothe." Paul Davis, principal of Kirkwood Elementary School, was the hapless fellow who got a quick, cold bath when a ball hit the target.

Davis got pretty wet but remained cheerful, since it was all for a good cause. "We're after an electric duplicator," he explained. At three throws for a quarter, the students were lined up to take a crack at Davis; the PTA will probably get its duplicator.

A style show in the main tent was highlighted by several genuine 19th century dresses, handed down from great-grandmothers and great-aunts. Even the modern dresses were often decorated with antique jewelry.

One of the models was Pamela Miner, 15, 2036 9th St. She is a student at West High School and was named the Coralville Centennial Queen the previous evening. She said she was "surprised and happy" to be chosen.

Another model was Irene Bowers, named the Coral Belle. Miner was chosen from among 20 women under 20 and Bowers from a group of 20 women over 50, the Coral Belles.

The parade Saturday night was probably the best attended event. People lined the parade route for 10 blocks to watch more than 100 units go by. These included old cars, floats sponsored by stores and by associations, horseback riders and clowns. Many units came from area Shriners' temples; a number also came from the Keota, Iowa, Centennial.

On-lookers applauded the floats and dived for the candy being tossed from some. The paraders on one import store's float threw flowers instead. Saturday and Sunday nights

ended with a performance of "The Coralville Time Machine and Medicine Show," a pageant written by Brendan Noel Ward, a member of the University of Iowa's Playwriting Workshop. The director, Myron Seth Yorra, received an M.A. in theatre arts from the University of Iowa.

Yorra said the cast was "composed of some university people, some Coralville people, and loads of community theatre people. Without them we would not have gotten this on."

The purpose of the play was "to make people aware of the fact that Coralville is 100 years old," said Yorra. "It's a town that's rich in history."

The pageant was about one man's discovery of the history of Coralville and of the fact that progress is possible only when people work together. The hero is sent back through history as a result of a wager with the devil. He witnesses and participates in events from the Depression, the Mormon Handcart Trek, the Civil War, and the earliest days of settlement in the area.

The pageant was by turns funny and moving, despite some problems with sound and stage fright. The cast carried it off convincingly, not an easy feat in a small town pageant whose cast includes the devil, Father Time, Death, Famine, Pestilence and War.

Like the centennial as a whole, the pageant was peculiarly American. What other country thinks its ordinary citizens are competent enough to deal with the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse, not to mention Faustian wagers? Similarly, what other country would make such a fuss over a mere century?

The pageant went off a bit awkwardly and slowly, but with a great deal of spirit. It was the crowning touch to the birthday party Coralville gave itself, and the party was a bash. Or, as it says on one of the buildings along Highway 6: 100 YRS OLD WOW.

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Iowa City

City to release 'Minority Status Report'

Black families here have a higher mean income than Iowa City's general population, but Spanish-American families have a much greater income gap below most local residents, a city study shows.

Yet, both blacks and Spanish-Americans are more likely than the general population to be earning less individually than the poverty level income standards.

The relationships are shown in a preliminary "Minority Status Report" by city staff personnel to the city Human Relations Commission. Only minor changes are expected in the final version, which will be released this week.

The study also examines minority groups' employment, education and housing characteristics.

The report cautions that its purpose is to provide "the facts related to the status of minorities in Iowa City... and not to 'draw specific conclusions as to discriminatory acts...'"

Information for the report came mainly from the 1970 U.S. Census, but more recent data was obtained from the University of Iowa and local industries.

Although the report names 12 existing minorities, only two were extensively covered in it. The report "deals primarily with the status of Negroes," it says, because information "is not as readily available" for other races.

Iowa City's 1970 population included 45,810 whites, 327 "Spanish surnamed Americans" and 463 blacks, the report says.

The mean income for black families is \$12,943, while the entire population's mean income is \$11,080, the report finds. For white families, the figure is \$11,071, while Spanish-Americans earn \$6,452.

When a woman was the head of a family the mean income dropped about \$3,500 for whites and blacks, but about \$2,000 for Spanish-Americans, who already were paid much less.

The study included a chart which showed that blacks' salaries reached to above \$25,000 while Spanish-Americans' earnings were all below \$12,000.

The report said "the number of Negro or Spanish-American families below the poverty level has been suppressed" to avoid "any possible invasion of privacy."

But the poverty level information for individual minority group members was available, and showed that 9.7 per cent of the total population over age 14 were below poverty income standards.

Among the blacks, 12.6 per cent, and among the Spanish-Americans, 20.1 per cent, are "earning less than poverty level."

A major factor affecting minorities here, the report notes, is "the presence of such a large university and its dominance in the community."

UI enrollment of minorities has increased from 1970 to 1972, a table shows, with blacks up from 245 to 472 and Spanish-Americans from 43 to 89.

The UI also employs many minorities, including 56 blacks, 28 Spanish-Americans and 64 American-Orientals.

Blacks are higher in the university structure than the other minorities, with eight administrators and seven each among professionals and faculty. Spanish-Americans include only one administrator, three professionals and 10 faculty.

The large number of minority persons connected with the university, the report says, creates "a rather select group" of minority persons when considering income and education levels.

While the report deals primarily with racial minorities, one section gave clear figures concerning women of all races.

"The average income for all females 16 and older in the civilian labor force is \$3,440 while the average income for all males...is \$6,941," the report says.

A further breakdown shows the average income for Negro females...to be \$3,619 and males \$6,442. Spanish-American females...average \$2,893 annually and males \$4,005," the report adds.

A footnote points out that the "civilian labor force" includes students.

The study finds that "most jobs for Negroes and Spanish-Americans occurred in such industries as manufacturing places, hospitals, public elementary and secondary schools and colleges, eating and drinking places and private households."

A table showed the biggest concentration in education, with 104 minority persons employed: 46 black males, 20 black females, 20 Spanish-American males and 18 Spanish-American females.

The four divisions by race and sex were nearly equal for the second-highest occupation, hospitals, which employ 85 minority persons.

Third was private households, with 22 Spanish-American women and four black women. Other major divisions were printing and publishing, 17; eating and drinking places, 14; and unspecified manufacturing, 13.

Statistics on education showed lower percentages of blacks in schools or college than whites.

The highest percentage group still in school was, however, Spanish-Americans.

By percentages, blacks were most likely to have finished high school, followed by whites, with Spanish-Americans least likely.

Apparently, however, Spanish-Americans who had finished high school also completed at least four years of college in higher percentages than whites.

The minority groups tended to live in multi-family housing rather than single-family dwellings. But most blacks living in single-family units owned their own homes. A comparable break-down for Spanish-Americans was not possible, the report said.

It noted that "most of the areas of the city with high concentration of Negroes are University housing units."

The minorities tended to live in less-crowded conditions. Although their homes were sometimes slightly below standards of the total population, they didn't reach as far below standards as the lowest slight portion of the city's people.

Some of the status differences between the two minorities may result from two basic differences in the groups themselves, on age and sex.

Black males outnumber females, 266 to 197, while among Spanish-Americans there are 190 females and 137 males. When the age factor is included by counting persons age 16 to 64, the gap between male and females narrows for blacks but widens for Spanish-Americans.

By percentages of the total groups, blacks have an older population than Spanish-Americans, who have both higher percentages in the younger ages and fewer in the older ages than blacks.

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New CIA head gets off easy

Editor's Note: Today's editorial is a contribution of The New Republic Magazine.

Although the Central Intelligence Agency has been "exposed" time and again in books, newspapers, magazines and on television, its budget has never been officially disclosed; its organizational structure and projects are classified; and the names of its estimated 16,000 employees are secret. The extent and nature of its activities in such places as Laos, Iran and Chile are unknown. Equally obscure is the degree to which, by its association with the accumulation of scandals labeled Watergate, it has violated the law barring it from domestic operations. So there was a rare opportunity for enlightenment the other day when, in an unprecedented move, William Egan Colby openly appeared before the Senate Armed Services Committee to testify on his nomination as the new CIA director. Originally advertised as an "in depth" examination, it barely scratched the surface. Despite all the talk in Congress over the years for stricter surveillance of the CIA, only one of the committee's 15 members, Senator Stuart Symington (D, Mo.), ignored the summer recess and attended the hearing. And Symington's 90-minute interrogation was so mild it might have been prearranged by the agency's public relations bureau.

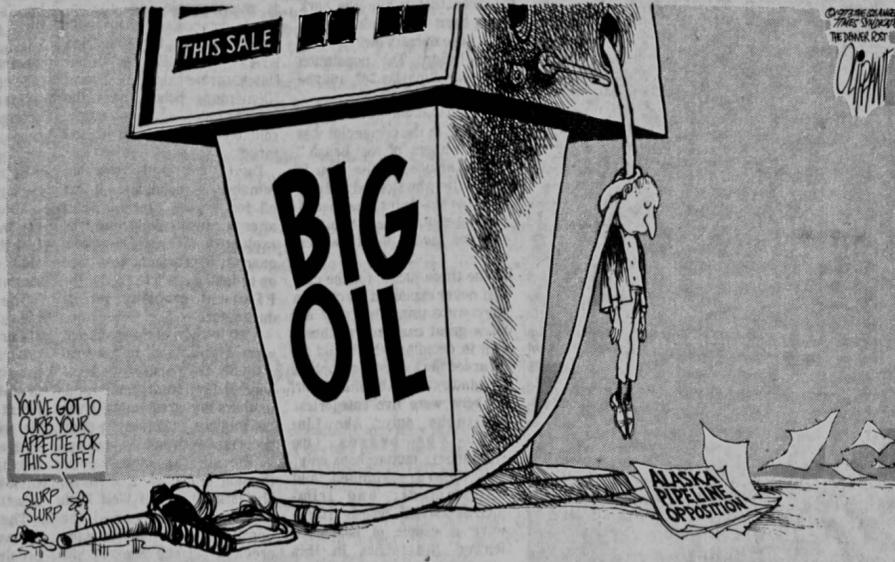
Symington prompted a denial by Colby of charges that the CIA had "engineered" the 1967 coup in Greece. But the senator did not press for details when Colby ducked answering whether Greek President-designate George Papadopoulos was ever on the agency payroll. Nor did he pose any questions about John Maury, the CIA station chief in Athens at the time of the coup, who sat next to Colby during the session in his present capacity as the agency's congressional liaison man. Similarly Symington elicited Colby's denial that the CIA had been connected with the ouster of Prince Norodom Sihanouk as Cambodian chief of state in 1970. But he did not ask Colby to explain the involvement of an agency operative by the name of Victor Matsui, now serving in the Ivory Coast, in an abortive attempt to overthrow Sihanouk in 1959. As for the CIA's considerable role in running the covert war in Laos, Symington rather blandly accepted Colby's explanation that the United States could not have become engaged in that country except in a clandestine manner. While stating that the agency is "unlikely" to become involved in another Laotian-type operation, Colby nevertheless pointed out that the National Security Act of 1947 authorizes the CIA to go beyond its intelligence capability "to perform such other functions and duties affecting national security as the National Security Council may direct."

Citing another passage of the 1947 act that bars the CIA from exercising "police, subpoena, law enforcement powers or internal security functions," Colby affirmed that the agency would not engage in domestic espionage; if necessary he would even quit his job rather than carry out instructions that he deemed to be illegal. But under Symington's flaccid questioning Colby carved out loopholes large enough to justify a number of dubious operations. He conceded that it had been a "mistake" for the CIA to provide Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt, Jr., with the equipment to burglarize the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. And except to examine applicants for agency jobs, he would not prepare the kind of "psychological profile" that had been done on Ellsberg. Yet he declined to pledge that "we will never give any other agency of the United States government help which it might use in its responsibilities."

It may be that Colby will be more circumspect than his predecessors. But judging from his testimony there is nothing except the agency director's sense of propriety to restrain a President from turning the CIA into an American version of the Soviet KGB. It is more urgent than ever that the Congress find ways to control the agency that are more effective than the present oversight arrangement, which is virtually moribund. The Colby hearing suggests, however, that congressional concern about the CIA and the rest of the intelligence community is more rhetorical than real, and that the agency will continue to be accountable only to itself and the White House.

daily
Iowan

perspective



mail

The Daily Iowan welcomes your signed letters and opinions. However, you must type and double-space your contribution, and, in interests of space, we request that letters be no longer than 250 words.



Exploited people

To the Editor:
After reading The Daily Iowan's article on the leafleting of the two local Gulf stations on July 14, it was made very clear to me why so many people are becoming increasingly disenchanted with the "new" Daily Iowan. As a person who took part in the leafleting I can honestly say that many of the things supposedly said to the leafleters were not said and the reasons stated in the article on why the leafleting took place were not the only reasons for the event. I believe the fact that Tom Tauke didn't even talk with the people leafleting at the stations was only part of the reason why the article came out completely on Gulf Oil's side. Even by his second hand information Tauke should have been able to get a more accurate view of why and what took place. I don't think Tauke could have been that confused about what the reasons behind the leafleting were if he sincerely wanted to report the event "objectively."

The issue behind the Gulf picket was simply the exploited peoples of one country demonstrating their support for the struggle of the exploited people of another country and pointing out the common enemy of both peoples (the Gulf Oil capitalists). The reasons for boycotting Gulf oil is not simply because it is "morally" right or because it is "humanitarian" but rather because it is in working peoples direct self-interest to fight Gulf's imperialistic intervention in Angola. Probably in the next few years the U.S. government together with U.S. corporations

Sacred freedom

will make a decision on whether more direct military intervention is feasible in Angola and elsewhere in Africa.
If Gulf Oil can get away with financing Portugal to fight its war for it when the time comes when Portugal is no longer able to continue that fight Gulf will turn to the U.S. military. Gulf will be able to say "go ahead and spend American lives to protect our (Gulf's) interests, the American people don't know what is going on." If Americans are made aware now of the situation in Africa we can stop the capitalists from dragging us into another long costly imperialistic war. If we tell Gulf (and some other corporations) now that we won't pay for anymore of their wars (with our lives and our taxes) by boycotting their products we will be able to avoid another Indochina.
The fact that there are three wars going on right now in Africa that the U.S. capitalists are directly or indirectly paying for (with our taxes) shouldn't be overlooked. The fact that the establishment (capitalist) media gives these wars almost no coverage also shouldn't be overlooked. Right now it is mostly Portuguese lives that are being expended, but back in 1962 in Vietnam it was mostly Vietnamese blood. The capitalist media says it is above the struggle between classes, that it simply reports the news "objectively." Did it tell us the truth about Vietnam in 1962; is it telling us the truth about Africa in 1973?
Tim Holschlag
Sgt. U.S. Army (quit)

To the Editor:
The freedom of access to and

equal time

expression of ideas, no matter how offensive they may be to some, has historically been one of the most sacred Constitutional rights of American citizens. The Supreme Court's recent decision on pornography has unfortunately restricted this precious freedom.
It is my understanding, based on the research with which I am familiar, that pornographic books and films have not been shown to be harmful in any way to people who are exposed to them. If this conclusion is true, I believe that government stands on very shaky ground when it prevents the distribution of these materials in the interests of "protecting" the residents of the community.
Those who favor forcing the closing of pornographic book stores and movie houses tend to lose sight of the forces which allow these establishments to exist. Such people act as if the owners of these businesses are villains when, actually, they are merely businessmen, catering to an expressed demand for pornographic entertainment.
"Adult" book stores and "triple-X" movies will die a natural death when society's prevailing sexual codes and attitudes produce people who don't need such entertainment. Certainly the further mystification of sex, which censorship invariably achieves, is not a step in the right direction.
I believe the Supreme Court has erred in its recent decision. I hope that, before long, the Court will reverse itself on this matter and thereby return to every man the right to read and view whatever he chooses.
Ken Bader
9th St., Coralville

Inflation fighting discussed

Editor's Note: Today's Equal Time column is a contribution of Walter Conlon, a Law Student at UI.

A former Democratic presidential candidate interviewed recently by U.S. News and World Report had good reason to keep his name anonymous. While charging (and correctly so) that President Nixon's wage-price controls have been a failure, he candidly admitted that he was just as stumped as the president evidently is for an effective anti-inflation policy. Viewed in the light of the current epidemic of demagoguery, where various interest groups attempt to prove to an increasingly skeptical public that not they, but the "other guys," are truly to blame for the late demise of the dollar, this admission is no doubt refreshing; for a frank concession that one does not know the answer may very well be the necessary first step in pursuit of its discovery.

If we define inflation to be a general rise in prices, (as opposed to selective price increases in some commodities balanced out by price cuts in others), one need only have a working knowledge of the law of supply and demand to see that the root cause of inflation is a relative increase in the supply of money as compared to the average supply of all other commodities. In other words, the reason the dollar is losing its value is that we are running dollars off the printing press faster than we can expand our national output of goods and services.

A brief review of the monetary policy of the Nixon and Johnson administrations confirms this thesis. During the last decade, administrations wishing to maintain a large defense establishment while they mushroom domestic social programs, and not wishing to lose votes by proposing a tax increase, pumped tens of billions of printing press money into the economy to make up the difference between income and outgo.



It would seem that the cure for America's inflationary ills would be to have the Federal Reserve cut back sharply on the nation's money supply. But, as the governor of California is fond to say, while there exist many simple solutions to our nation's problems, there exist exceedingly few easy ones. A drastic cutback in the money supply would stop inflation dead in its tracks within a year; but, it would entail side effects which no incumbent politician would care have on his track record.

The effect of inflation on the economy is very much like the effect of heroin on the body. At first it is a great stimulant; but, as the economy gets used to it, more and more inflation is needed to achieve the desired effect. And, also like heroin, a sudden attempt to kick the habit, by monetary retrenchment, would necessarily entail an economic "cold turkey," which economists call recession.

When inflation has the country on an economic "high," people plan their finances around it. People get themselves into debt more freely; businessmen set their prices, and unions their wage demands, in anticipation of a continued depreciation of the dollar; and investors throw their money into otherwise marginal enterprises which are profitable only because of inflation. But, when the Federal Reserve turns off its monetary sprinkler, the mirage oases of "easy" money, high money wages and prices, and marginal investment suddenly dry up.

In an economy of freer enterprise than we have in this country, this recession would cause no permanent harm. Money wages and prices would drop to meet the newly deflated situation and recovery would quickly commence. But, in an economy like ours, where too many price and wage minimums are set by a combination of law, union demands, and de facto business cartelization, this could not happen. No worker or manager will ever meekly accept a downward "cost of living allowance." The economic equilibrium could not again establish itself, and the result might very well be a repeat performance of the last time a recession was prevented from liquidating itself as a result of non-economic and political pressures. That was in 1929. If you were a politician of the party in power, would you want that on your record?

At least in the economic sphere, American politicians, while long on profile, are alarmingly short on courage. They will not tell the people what will stop inflation, for they quite realistically fear that America, like the heroin addict, would probably prefer the disease to the cure.



spectrum

tom tauke

Urges caution on campaign reform

In the midst of the Watergate hearings, it is perhaps difficult to perceive what will be the ultimate impact of the scandal on the nation's political system.
Already it seems clear, however, that the Congress will at least consider new reforms of campaign practices. But obtaining a consensus on the type of changes needed may be more difficult than is now imagined.
Virtually every proposal for campaign reform involves a limitation of some type on campaign activities. For that reason, the enactment of these proposals would compound a problem which is now receiving expanded attention—i.e., that it is becoming increasingly difficult to unseat an incumbent.
In the past two elections, for example, less than five per cent of the challenged incumbent congressmen were defeated. New faces in Congress

were almost exclusively the result of retirement or reappointment.
Political observers note that members of Congress campaign continually at government expense. If they want to use the system, they can send a barrage of mail into their home districts, announce government grants almost daily and appear regularly at district functions.
This gives the incumbent high name recognition, convinces his constituents that he's a diligent worker and impresses the home folks with his sincere interest in their personal welfare.
Thus, the challenger has a lot to overcome.
The campaign reform proposals which would limit the length of campaigns, or total campaign expenditures work to the advantage of the man who's in office.
If time restrictions are placed on campaigns, it will be impossible for the challenger to capitalize on one of the

few advantages he has—the opportunity to get a head start in the campaign while his opponent is fulfilling the duties of the office.
Moreover, since the incumbent is starting way ahead, at least in terms of name identification, it restricts the ability of the challenger to catch up.
Limitations on total campaign expenditures would have much the same effect. They would restrict the challenging candidate to the same campaign weapons as his opponent, who possesses the advantages of incumbency. (Of course, it should also be noted that this may actually be an improvement on the situation most challengers now face.)
Another campaign reform suggestion would permit or require taxpayers to designate a specified amount of money for political activities. The difficulty arises when it comes to allocation of the funds.

Should the money be given to the candidate or to the parties? Should it be allocated equally or should taxpayers be able to designate where their money goes?
While one alternative discriminates against the unknown candidate, the other establishes party leaders as the real powers of the system. While one perpetuates unpopular political organizations, the other makes it almost impossible for a minority party to succeed.
Caution should be the watchword when these political reforms are considered. Perhaps the media expenditure limitations and reporting procedures adopted by Congress before the last election should be given a chance to work. Perhaps limitations on the use of cash in campaigns could make those reforms more effective.
Whatever is done, great care must be exercised not to introduce new, more significant problems into the system.

THE DAILY IOWAN

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Published by Student Publications, Inc., 111 Communications Center, Iowa City, Iowa 52240 daily except Saturday, Sundays, legal holidays, days after legal holidays and days of university vacation. Second class postage paid at the post office at Iowa City under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1879.
The Daily Iowan is written and edited by students of The University of Iowa. Opinions expressed in the editorial columns are those of the writers.
The Associated Press is entitled to the exclusive use for republication of all local as well as all AP news and dispatches.
Subscription rates: Iowa City and Coralville 3 months \$6.00, 6 months \$10.00, 1 printing year \$18.00. Mail subscriptions 3 months \$8.50, 6 months \$14.00, 1 printing year \$22.00.
Telephone numbers:
Editorial, news.....353-6210
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Quilts: art of 19th century women

By MARTHA ROSEN
Feature Writer

There was a time when you couldn't go to the store to buy a bedspread. In fact, if you were part of a pioneering family, there might not even have been a store to go to. That was a time, 100 years ago, of "waste not-want not" and "make do or do without." So somebody in your family—your or your mother or your wife—was a quilt-maker.

Every scrap of the printed, flowered and solid-colored material left over from making clothes or curtains was saved. They were put together into quilt tops, filled with cotton or lambs wool and put on the bed. Quilting was a social function for 19th century women, often followed by dances. Unmarried girls made quilt tops in anticipation of someday setting up their own households. The women who made America's bedcovers throughout the 19th century and into the 20th were mostly practical about it: warm covers were needed and couldn't be bought. However, many or even all of them must have seen it as self-expression, an outlet for their love of color and form, and a rare bright spot in their homes.

Still, how surprised these women would be to know that today two New Yorkers, Gail van der Hoof and Jonathan Holstein, have fallen in love with their abstract designs and collected nearly 700 quilts. Some of these have been exhibited in New York, Paris and Amsterdam, and 45 of them are currently on display at the University of Iowa Art Museum.

The show is visually and historically exhilarating. It is a

world of pure form and color. The small material scraps were stitched into squares, which were then stitched into the large, double-bed-sized quilts. The constantly repeating patterns were all named, sometimes in a way barely connected with the pattern ("Courthouse Steps") and sometimes quite literally descriptive ("Modernistic Tulips" and "Baby Blocks," as starting a piece of Op Art as I've ever seen).

The names are themselves wonderful. Some of them reflect the pioneer life that produced them: "Barn Raising" and "Rocky Road to Kansas." Some of them are religious, such as "Star of Bethlehem," one of the gems of the collection. And some have an odd romanticism, making you wonder who invented and named the pattern and why: "Grandma's Dream" and "Wild Goose Chase."

The show attests to the ingenuity and the craftsmanship of the women who made the quilts. Several patterns appear more than once, but each quilt looks different because of the differences in material, color and lay-out. Compare the three "Wild Goose Chase" patterns to see what I mean.

It's possible to be impressed with many things in this show: the beauty and practicality combined, the patience that must have gone into making the quilts, the remarkable way that many of the patterns and trends of modern art are foreshadowed by the designs. But one must remember that these quilts were made not for the sake of art but for the sake of husbands and children, and to pass the long, lonely evenings of a society without cars, modern communications or concen-

trated populations.

Looking at these quilts, I wonder about the women who made them: what were they like, what did they want, what did they think about as they worked? The products of their

hands are not quite art, but certainly more than craft: these are relics, the artifacts of unknown lives.

The American pieced quilts will continue on display at the

UI Art Museum through August 5. The Museum is open to the public from 10:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday; from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday; and from 1 to 5 p.m. on Sunday. There is no admission charge.

Draft resisters: felons or POWs?

By the Associated Press

"Hell no! We won't go!" And thousands of them didn't. Young men who resisted the draft or deserted the military, acting often out of high principle and sometimes plain self-interest. Young men who fled the country, went underground or accepted terms in prison.

War resisters: To some, criminals who must pay for shirking their responsibilities while patriots served. To others, true prisoners of war who now need amnesty to regain their freedom.

At a news conference March 2, President Nixon said: "I would say I can think of no greater insult to the memories of those who fought and died, to the memories of those who have served, and also to our POWs, to say to them that we are now going to provide amnesty for those who deserted the country or refused to serve. We are not going to do so, and I do not intend to change my position."

On the other side, Edward Sower, a deserter who turned himself over to military authorities May 24 after two years underground:

"We are criminals to be hunted and imprisoned. Only by winning universal, unconditional amnesty for all categories of war resisters can we begin the long process of changing our country and learning from the decade of blood and bitterness in Indochina." The figures are approximate but impressive: More than 29,000 GIs now at large classified as deserters—it's not known how many deserted in opposition to the war; 13,600 men convicted or under indictment on draft charges and some 10,000 others under investigation; 240 in

prison for resisting the draft. Some are able to come back from Canada or elsewhere after finding out they face little risk of prosecution. Others have been forced to return because of toughened regulations abroad or personal hardship. Thousands of others are trying to live underground.

What happens to these men depends largely on what direction the issue of amnesty takes. In view of Nixon's opposition, the prospect of a general amnesty now appears dim. Nevertheless, peace and church groups have begun reorganizing the antiwar movement into an amnesty campaign. More parents of war resisters are speaking out about the impact of exile and imprisonment on their families.

Pro-amnesty organizers are concentrating initially on local and regional efforts to distribute information and sound out community sentiment.

Many are careful to avoid the kind of optimistic declarations that frequently marked the early stages of the antiwar movement. And most politicians, even those who vehemently criticized the Vietnam war, are reluctant to touch the issue.

A variety of groups are behind a newly emerged National Council for Universal Unconditional Amnesty. Formed last May, the council includes representatives from the American Civil Liberties Union, the Vietnam Veterans Against the War and the National Council of Churches. The council is urging unconditional amnesty for all draft resisters, Vietnam-era deserters and GIs with less than honorable discharges, as well

as persons arrested in demonstrations, draft board raids and other antiwar activities.

This kind of blanket amnesty would be extended under a bill introduced by Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y. A universal amnesty would also affect GIs classified as deserters for being AWOL for more than 30 days, returned deserters now in brigades and stockades, plus some 400,000 Vietnam-era veterans who received general, undesirable, bad conduct or dishonorable discharges.

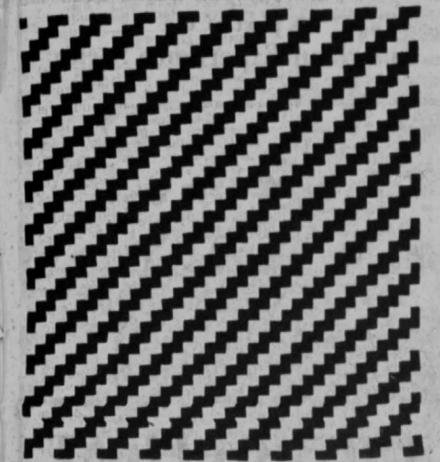
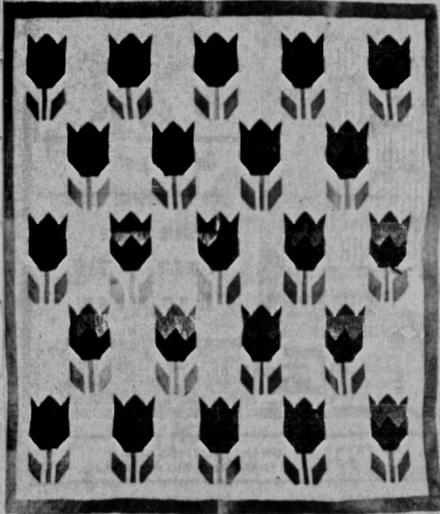
Most of the 29,000 deserters at large are believed to be underground in the United States. The Pentagon says about 2,500 are known to be in foreign countries, including some 600 in Sweden.

The President's anti-amnesty stance has the backing of many returned POWs and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

One returned prisoner, Navy Lt. Cmdr. Joseph Plumb Jr. of Overland Park, Kan., asserted: "I feel that every American by birth has a tacit social contract with his government. Those fellows denied that contract. I don't believe it is in the best interest of the United States to welcome them with open arms after that breach."

Jack Colhoun, an Army deserter and coeditor of a journal for exiles in Canada, expresses the attitude of many exiles in arguing that "amnesty really is what the war was about."

"If the war was wrong, then how can war resisters be wrong for leading the American people to understand that the war, in fact, was wrong. If we were right, why should we be punished with two or three years of alternate service or jail?"



Top, a modernistic tulip design is featured in this cotton quilt made in Pennsylvania about 1910. Bottom, "Streak O' Lightning" is the title of the

pattern of this quilt. Both are in the exhibition "American Pieced Quilts" showing at the UI Museum of Art through August 5.

Grant sparks film workshop

By JEANNE ALLEN
Feature Writer

In its second year at the University of Iowa, the Warner Brothers Film Workshop started for three weeks Sunday. Largely through the efforts of Ray Kril, who is organizing and operating this year's workshop, Warner Brothers and the National Entertainment Conference selected Iowa as the recipient of the over \$10,000 necessary to sponsor the 14 students participating in this year's workshop.

The workshop is larger than last year's. Five students who originally intended to visit Warner Brothers Studios in Los Angeles but who were unable to do so because the writers' strike has virtually closed down production at the film studios have joined the workshop.

The final product of the workshop will be a half-hour sound movie in color. Last year's "venture in cooperative film making" was a documentary film about Moss' dairy farm near Iowa City. Franklin Miller, who is responsible for instructing the students in the technical aspects of production, remarked that documentary is probably the easiest kind of film to make. He has been instrumental in designing this workshop's project which is the creation of a narrative film based on improvisational acting primarily by two current members of the Summer Repertory Company, Kathleen Patrick and Bill Hopkins.

Instructing these actors as well as members of the workshop themselves, John Heckel is currently getting his MFA in directing. Heckel will be employed this fall to teach film and theater in California. In the workshop he will have the task of discussing improvisational acting with the participants and directing their experiments with this kind of film-making.

Miller suggests that this improvisational basis is intended to launch experimentation on the level of structuring a film. He describes the majority of filmmaking going on currently as existing on a middle ground of adequate technical ability, neither aspiring to profound originality nor failing

completely. The conventions of Hollywood filmmaking, according to Miller, are familiar enough that the notions of writing, performance and film technique need to be re-thought and re-formulated. Hopefully the design of the workshop's project will open the door for this possibility.

In preparation for the arrival of the students selected from schools which are members of the National Entertainment Conference, the two actors selected last spring have been involved in making a "catalogue" of videotapes which will introduce workshop participants to the range of their capabilities: voice, mannerisms, appearance, behavior in a variety of settings and situations.

When actual filming begins, the camera equipment will enable simultaneous filming and videotaping so that a kind of workprint will be available for viewing and discussion following each day of filming.

Classes scheduled early in the three-week workshop will instruct each person in the basic techniques of cinematic production using two Nargas and two Arri BL's. Two complete synch sound cameras will enable the crews either to shoot a scene

with multiple cameras or scenes in separate filming of scenes. Although each process of production will be taught, Miller anticipates crews developing naturally out of complementary interests, obviating the need to assign people to various duties. Since Heckel will be instructing the workshop in acting, members may participate in the project either behind or in front of the camera.

The primary object of the narrative film project based on improvisation is not only to open up fresh possibilities of filmmaking but to involve students in more aspects of the creation of a film. Rather than establishing a predetermined set-up with a script that requires only decisions of how to shoot, the workshop as designed by Kril, Miller and Heckel will present the raw materials of filming, a catalogue of possibilities, and expect the participants to design what they want to have happen. The project calls for a balance of the accidental and the programmed, "letting things happen" but under control.

The grant from Warner Brothers and the NEC pays for the film stock, the salaries of the staff and actors, and the expenses of the students

involved. The workshop further offers students semester hours of credit and the circulation of a final print to show to their respective schools.

Although there is some possibility of the exhibition of the final product, Miller suggests that the validation of the project is in the experience itself, what is ventured and what is learned.

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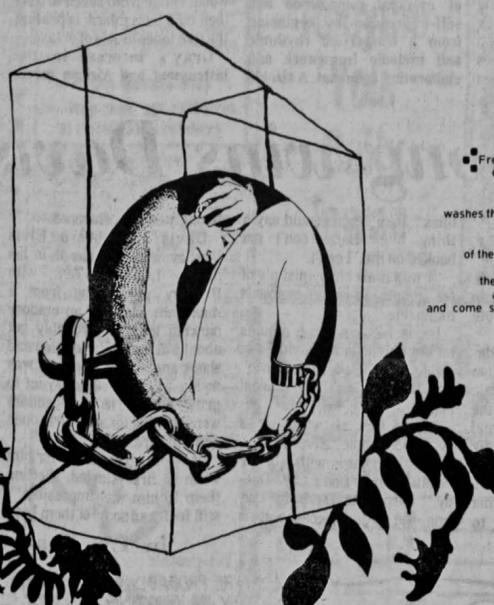
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Wisconsin Death Trip

Author exposes myth of 'country life'

By JAMES FLEMING
Feature Writer

"Wisconsin Death Trip" by Michael Lesy, unpaginated. New York: Pantheon. Hardbound, \$15. Paperbound, \$5.95.

America manipulates her myths as much as her money. When times are tough and getting tougher, she likes to soothe her citizens' souls with pasty dreams about "the good old days," or "the simple, country

life." "Wisconsin Death Trip" chips away at these old myths, and recreates a side of American life (and death) that somehow vanished from the history books and movies, from the mail-order catalogues and beer commercials.

Michael Lesy's book is an experiment in psychohistory. Its subject is the little town of Black River Falls, Wisconsin, between the years of 1890 and

1910. Lesy has not written still another huge volume of historical prose; in fact, he has hardly written at all. What he has done instead, rather, is re-create that old-time, small-town society in its own words and with its own images.

The newspaper in Black River Falls at the turn of the century was the "Badger State Banner." The town was also lucky enough to have its own professional photographer, Charly Van Schiack. The newspaper was just another hometown fixture, as chatty and as factual as any small-town Iowa paper today.

Charly Van Schiack was not an artist, but a home-studio businessman who took pictures of whatever people thought enough of to pay for. Neither the Cooper brothers who ran the "Banner" or hard-working Charly ever became rich or famous or made it to the city or anything else; Lesy found their papers and plates aging away in long-forgotten archives of the Wisconsin State Historical Society. "Wisconsin Death Trip" is simply a collection of two hundred of those old photos, interspersed with scores of clippings from the "Banner." Here and there a patch of prose by Hamlin Garland or Glenway Wescott has been thrown in, and their art "is balanced by the clinical sterility and disavowal of a medical records keeper at the state madhouse."

Lesy ignores the nostalgic picture of a romantic, rural America with knickered short-stops and ice cream socials on the church lawn. His interest is with the pathological: "The old men who went mad with jealousy. The old women who jumped down wells. All those mothers: the ones who carried their children into rivers, and the ones who fed them arsenic and strychnine so that, if they had to die, at least it wouldn't be of epidemic disease. All those women who purified and punished themselves with kerosene and matches. All the men who cleansed the putrescence of their lives with carbolic acid. All the others who killed themselves with the same insecticide they'd use on potato bugs."

New Yorkers in the 1890s probably imagined a place like Black River Falls to be a natural paradise: crystal lakes full of pike and pine forests full of game; doe-eyed milkmaids who never swore, drank or aged; wise old grandpas playing rummy around the crackerbarrel.

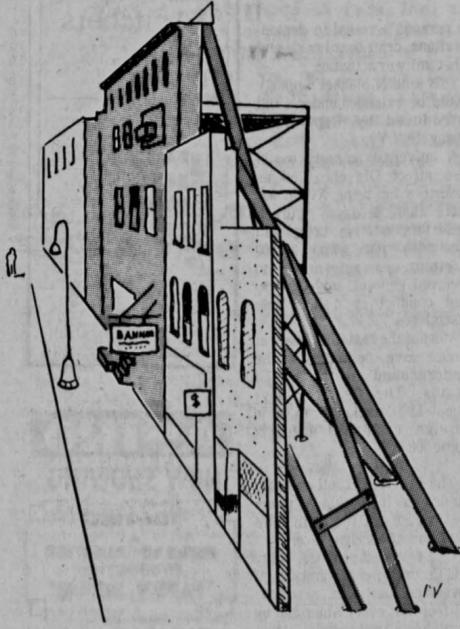
Black River Falls knew better. Those same woods teemed with wildmen, howling and naked in the winter nights. Pyromaniacs ("incendiaries") abounded. Angry tramps flowed through the town like water. Suicides were more contagious than the omnipresent plagues, (which took babies and children and left their parents more guilt-ridden than grief-stricken.) The state asylum at Mendota committed legions of too-religious recluses who babbled of hugging the devil or chatting with the angels.

Charly Van Schiack was asked to take the usual pictures of families by the fire in their finery, the town band in their new uniforms, the grand opening of the new tonorial parlor. But people also paid to record coffin shots of tiny, smiling corpses. Midgets, coloreds, and legless men were prizes for the family album. And wild, unmatched eyes stare out from the stiffly-posed photos of newlyweds.

Nobody back then was particularly shocked when the purposeless repetition and some nonsensical filler. What is more, Lesy's concluding essay superficially catalogues opinions of Freud, Marx, Erikson, Laing, Reich and a host of other thinkers, in what can only be called a pretentious and apologetic appeal to authority. The book needs no such justification. It is best understood, as the author of the book's preface, Warren Sus-

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"Banner" reported that "Lena Watson of Black River Falls gave birth to an illegitimate child and choked it to death;" and when they read that "Henry Johnson, an old bachelor of Grand Dyke, cut off the heads of all his hens recently, made a bonfire of his best clothes, and killed himself with arsenic," they were more consoled than outraged. As Lesy says, "These accounts turned grief inside out: they turned murderous sorrow outward toward the eyes of a crowd that could not only comfort it, but, by participating in it, could be immunized against it."

"Wisconsin Death Trip" is not always a well-assembled book. It is too long, and there is much

man, indicates, as a surrealist montage after the example of Walter Benjamin, or as inventive sociological construction reminiscent of Hippolyte Taine.

Yet, though the book may have deserved a better compiler, it is hard to distort the actual documents themselves. We may order and arrange the book in our own right, (as is always done with history), the photos and news reports still exist as they were created "Wisconsin Death Trip" is a disturbing, unsettling album. And now, in the 1970s, when it looks like people would rather sleep than sing, march, chant or dream, it's almost a comfort to know of the nightmares.

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Fujilawa improvises on African melodies

By JEANNE ALLEN
Feature Writer

The Afro-American art exhibit which opened at the Afro-American Cultural Center Friday was capped that evening by a program of music, dance and dramatic reading, Chester Bolden, 31, 449 Slater Hall, who received his MA in art at the University of Iowa in 1966 and who has since taught at a number of colleges in North Carolina, directed both the exhibit and evening performance. Bolden's thesis utilized teaching materials in Afro-American art and he has taught a wide range of courses including Afro-American art. He has also coordinated a program in that area for six different colleges by working directly with the chairman of each department.

The main feature of the evening was Fujilawa, two musicians who improvise on

traditional African rhythms and melodies. Lynne Dillon, 25, P.O. Box 6323, uses both Western and African versions of the flute including the atentaba, a flute from Ghana while Gary Gray, 34, 110 1/2 First Avenue, plays a variety of five kinds of the mbira which he makes himself.

A third member of the group who plays a set of talking drums and other percussive instruments was not present Friday night.

Dillon and Gray briefly introduced their instruments, explaining the background of their music and their interest in it before performing both in solo and then duet. Both have a considerable music background. Gary played the saxophone in school organizations and Lynne finished her work for an MA degree at Iowa besides playing with a number of city organizations including two seasons with the Des Moines Symphony, the Des Moines

Municipal Band and the Mason City Municipal Band. Her musical training began early with piano lessons at the age of four before turning to the flute. She entered a wide range of state-wide contests through her public school years and recalls starting in Junior High to "jam with a radio," a practice she continued for six or seven years and which she considers her principal "background" for the kind of music she now plays.

Dillon's emphasis in music is on creativity and self-expression both in her teaching and performance. Before assigning any books for students to purchase and study, she teaches them to write their own music.

The music that Fujilawa plays allows for a wide margin of original composition and self-expression by beginning from a transcribed rhythmic and melodic framework and elaborating upon that. A sizable

part of the creativity centers around a responsive ability between the performers and further between performers and audience, picking up cues and impulses for direction.

Regarding the instruments she plays in the Fujilawa group, Dillon explains that the bamboo or non-Western flutes she plays are made from thicker materials creating a greater air resistance but are otherwise quite similar. The African music is based upon a pentatonic or five note scale.

The mbira which Gray both makes and plays is similarly based on a five note scale. The number of "keys" of the mbira, made from steel and attached with ebony to a square hollow block of imported vermilion wood, range from seven to thirteen on a bass mbira, repeating the five tones in sets of octaves.

Gray's interest in the instrument and African music

originated with a gift from his brother who has taught and lived in Ghana for eight years. His brother was given a set of talking drums, which were several generations old, from a village chieftain. With these he sent Gray an mbira made from a sardine can which inspired him to try to make his own. After much hunting for materials, he started making a number of them which he now sells distributed by other stores or directly from his studio in Coralville.

A hole on the side of the mbira which changes the quality of the tone being played is an innovation Gray added to his own instruments and which he believes is unique to them. While he does not give formal lessons, he does suggest a number of books for research and explains how to "do things" with the mbira.

For the second year in a row

Fujilawa has received a grant from the State of Iowa's Arts Council which is intended to enable them to play in small towns across the state which may need supplemental funds to sponsor a concert. With a few exceptions they have performed only in Iowa but hope to expand their range of appearances.

Gray, who will graduate this month with a BA in international business and economics, has already put part of his education to work in the business of importing materials for handcrafting the mbira. As they operate now, the Fujilawa group have mastered the art of integrating business, avocation and life style. Gray's studio at 110 1/2 First Avenue is simultaneously workshop, practice hall and apartment. Like the set-up of the people who work with clay and wood at the Wood'nweh on Highway 218, it looks like a good way to live.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

- ACROSS**
- 1 Scent
 - 5 Rocket stage
 - 10 Sharp blow
 - 14 Type of review
 - 15 Antigone's uncle
 - 16 Greek letter
 - 17 Family group
 - 18 Proofreader's mark
 - 19 Pack
 - 20 Common element
 - 22 Suez Canal
 - 24 Baltic land: Abbr.
 - 26 Go (get out of hand)
 - 27 Number for a certain deck
 - 31 English artist
 - 35 English county
 - 36 Frequently
 - 38 Japanese park
 - 39 This, in Spain
 - 40 U. S. artist
 - 41 Travel permit
 - 42 Twosome
 - 43 Olympic athlete's quest
 - 44 Collects
 - 45 Brown paints
 - 47 Ignorant
 - 49 Stinging cold
 - 50 Sign: Lat.
 - 51 TV selection
 - 55 Jersey Lily of stage
 - 60 Extraordinary
 - 61 Man-made man
 - 63 Locale
 - 64 Causes pain
 - 65 Practice
 - 66 Faucet woe
 - 67 French artist
 - 68 Leader of 1786 rebellion
 - 69 Moon vehicles
 - 12 Over
 - 13 Handles roughly
 - 21 Halycone's husband
 - 23 — glass
 - 25 German painter
 - 27 Ministers to
 - 28 Magazine printing
 - 29 Camera setting
 - 30 Curling target
 - 32 Credulous
 - 33 German city
 - 34 Type of picnic
 - 37 Philosophical doctrine
 - 40 Longfellow's wrecked ship
 - 41 Liberian native
 - 43 Water pipe
 - 44 Scrutinize
 - 46 U. S. artist
 - 48 Conditions
 - 51 Steep rock
 - 52 Not turn a —
 - 53 Guthrie
 - 54 Elk hide
 - 56 Effrontery
 - 57 Actor Beerbohm
 - 58 Paper unit
 - 59 Jabbers
 - 62 Barnyard sound
- DOWN**
- 1 Sea monsters
 - 2 Surrealist
 - 3 Running track
 - 4 Italian artist
 - 5 Confront
 - 6 U. S. artist
 - 7 Poetic word
 - 8 December song
 - 9 Pangolin
 - 10 Guy's mouth
 - 11 Take heed

Pretentious song wins Davis gold record

By the Associated Press

"Baby, Don't Get Hooked on Me" is the only gold record by singer-song writer Mac Davis, who says, "Isn't that the most pretentious song title you've ever heard."

"It started out as a joke. We were recording in Muscle Shoals, Ala., and my producer had been asking me to write a hook song. That's a song with a hook phrase that will reach out and grab you the first time you hear it. It's commercial-like "I Believe in Music"—you remember it and you can sing

it. "So I said to him, 'Baby, baby, don't get hooked on me.' He said, 'I think that's a smash. Let's cut it.' I said, 'You got to be kidding. I ain't even wrote it.'"

"We cut it two or three different ways. I made up skeleton chords and words. We cut basic tracks and I went back to the motel and sat up all night and wrote words down to it. I put my voice on to it before I left town."

"I said, 'Man, you're embarrassing me, putting that out. What are people going to

think? John Wayne could say a thing like, 'Baby, don't get hooked on me.' I can't."

"I was male chauvinist pig of the month in some women's magazine."

Davis has cut three albums for Columbia, "Mac David, Song Painter," "I Believe in Music" and "Baby, Don't Get Hooked on Me."

Before that, he wrote songs for other people. Elvis Presley had gold records with "In the Ghetto" and "Don't Cry, Daddy," surprising Davis by cutting the latter, because it is

strongly country flavored.

Davis first heard Elvis Presley when he was 15 in his native Lubbock, Tex., with Presley performing from a makeshift stage in an outdoor parking lot. "He probably got about \$75 for it. He wiggled and shook and every kid in town was trying to do that and trying to grow sideburns and collars were turning up and shirts open down to here."

"I wrote all my songs for him when I first started. Getting them to him was impossible. I still feel, had some of them been

recorded by him, they would have been hits. They wouldn't be today; they were strictly '50s."

At 20, Davis went to work as district manager in Atlanta for Vee-Jay Records, later for Liberty. He was writing songs but his publisher didn't want anybody but one of his own artists to record any of them.

In 1966, Davis moved to Hollywood to head Liberty's publishing company. "My first break was when a fellow who was scoring a movie for Elvis asked if I'd like to write songs for the movie. He said Elvis hadn't had a hit single in ages and they were going to try to update his style. I wrote 'A Little Less Conversation' and 'Live a Little, Love a Little.' I wrote for several of his movies. His TV special came along and they asked if I'd write for that. I wrote 'Memories' and it turned out to be a big hit—my first big hit."

"I wrote 'Something's Burning' and 'Watching Scotty

Grow' for myself but the producer on my first album wouldn't let me cut them. He didn't think they were me. We're still good friends but he's not my record producer any more. He didn't have that magic."

"Scotty is 9 and my son by a marriage before Sarah. He lives in Los Angeles. Most people think he is Bobby Goldsboro's son. Bobby asked if he could change it to 'Watching Danny Grow,' for his boy, and I said, 'Not on your life.'"

Davis doesn't like the identifying tag sometimes used to introduce him. "The song painter." He says, "I wrote a song for Glen Campbell movie called, 'I'll Paint You a Song.' They asked people for quotes for my first album and Glen said, 'He doesn't write songs; he paints them.' Columbia made it the title of the album and it just stuck. But I tell them not to call me that on talk shows. I wish it would just go away and leave me alone."

Tumbleweeds



by T.K. Ryan

Pogo



by Walt Kelly

today on tv

- 3:30 Western. "Stagecoach to Dancer's Rock" chronicles a hazardous journey through Arizona in 1873. 9.
- 7:00 Laugh-in. Rowan and Martin spoof the Christmas season. Steve Lawrence guests as a singing Santa. 6, 7.
- 8:00 Crime Drama. "Mantrap" is based on crime specialist John D. MacDonald's "Taint of the Tiger." The prime ingredients are adultery, robbery and some sharp dialogue. 9.
- Mystery. "I Love a Mystery," a 1966 unsold pilot, is based on the former radio series. 6.
- 10:30 Thriller. "The Psychopath," a bizarre tale of toy dolls and murder, was written by Robert Bloch ("Psycho.") 24.

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ARTIST'S portrait—Children, adults. Charcoal \$5, pastels \$20, oil from \$85. 338-0260. 7-26

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BABY sitting wanted—Full time and temporary. Prefer three years or older. Hawkeye Apartments. 351-7968. 7-27

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ELECTRIC typewriter—Theses, manuscripts, letters, term papers. Phone 337-7988. 7-26

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TWO people with or without sales experience, \$200 week guaranteed. Can't miss \$200 to \$300 per week if ambitious, willing to work forty hours weekly, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sports-minded. International company offering real security and future. For interview write, Mr. Wayne M. Schindel, 818 Fifth Ave., Des Moines, Iowa 50309. Please include phone number. An equal opportunity employer. 7-27

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The Fullwell Motor Products Company, a 41 year old AAA-1 D & B rated company in the Automotive Tractor and Automobile field, desires a Sales Representative to service established accounts and open new ones in the DAVENPORT AND OTTUMWA AREAS. Automotive parts and/or industrial products. If qualified, minimum income of \$700 per month assured during training. For PERSONAL CONFIDENTIAL INTERVIEW CONTACT:
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(319) 391-1230
Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday
9 a.m.-9 p.m.

ROOM—Board in exchange for part time child care. Flexible hours, begin September. 351-1691. 7-27

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We are interviewing for those interested in professional sales as a career upon graduation. Training starts this summer and continues during school year. Three year formal training program with salary and fringe benefits.
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TEN-speed Motobecane, four months old, \$120. 338-5878. 7-25

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Autos-Domestic

1962 Falcon 4-door. Good mileage. Red title. \$100-offer. 338-7254. 7-27

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1972 Chevrolet 4-door—Excellent condition, disc brakes, all power except windows and seats. Factory air. Near new radial tires. \$2,595. 338-5723. 7-26

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VOLKSWAGEN repair service; engine tune-up, brake work. Leonard Krotz, 644-3666. 11-8

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1972 Honda CL350. Low mileage. Recently tuned. Dial 338-5120. 7-27

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1972 250 Enduro Yamaha—\$715, perfect condition. 351-8787. Firm offer. 8-28

1971 360 Enduro Yamaha—Perfect condition, \$575. 414 "A" Avenue, Kalona. 656-2315. 7-27

1965 BMW R69S—\$650, good condition. Call 351-0131 after 6 p.m. 7-24

HONDAS—New 1973—Immediate delivery. CB500 now \$1,329. 350 Hondas \$769. CT70 now \$319. All other models on sale. No extra charges. Stark's Sport Shop, Prairie du Chien, Wisc. Phone 626-2331. 9-12

Auto-Foreign-Sports

1971 Toyota Corona Mark II two door. Real good condition. Best offer. Call 338-0152. 7-24

1970 VW Bug. Good condition. Inspected. \$1,300. 337-4620 or 351-7927. 7-24

1973 Silver Datsun 240Z, 700 miles, everything, 1967 blue Buick GS400, inspected, \$650. Dial 626-2978. 8-27

1965 VW Model 1500—Very good condition. 43,000 actual miles. \$550. 351-4007. 7-27

TR-4 1969—Low mileage, excellent condition. \$2,000 or best offer. Before 5 p.m., 353-5058; after 5 p.m., 338-3066. 9-12

Sporting Goods

CANOE RENTALS
\$5 per day, \$25 per week
SVEA STOVES, \$13.50
Adventure Cutlitters, West Branch, 643-5347; 643-2660. 9-27

Musical Instruments

NEW and used musical instruments and equipment, PA, and hi-fi gear at discount prices: Acoustic, Peavey, Phase Linear, Fender, Gibson, Guild, Ampeg, Sunn, Vega, Sound City, Orange, Mar-shall, etc. We guarantee the lowest prices on all strings and accessories. Advanced Audio, 12-3, daily, 712 S. Riverside Dr. Call 337-4919 after 12. 7-27

Misc. for Sale

FOUR-piece blonde bedroom set, heavy, well made, \$150. Davenport, \$5. 351-2299. 7-25

MISCELLANEOUS household furniture—Dehumidifier, recliner, china closet, bedroom furniture, air conditioner. 351-4352. 7-27

STEREO sale—Stereo set: Garrard changer, amplifier, two speakers, \$50. Stereo components: Scott FM tuner with Scott Stereomaster, Dynakit stereo preamplifier and two AR Linear amplifiers, both with separate power supply. Best offer. 338-9983 after 5 p.m. 7-24

AIR conditioner, Philco 16,000 BTU, \$110. Call 351-1930. 7-26

MOVING—Must sell. Men's English 10 speed, \$60, excellent condition. Chest of drawers, \$5. Call 337-2614. 7-23

HIGH quality stereo systems and components at low warehouse prices. Call Dave Hartwell, 337-4821. 7-27

BRAND new stereo components: 20 to 50 percent off list. All major manufacturers available. Fully guaranteed. Governor Street Audio, 354-2598. 7-23

FOR sale—New, vinyl padded mahogany topped liquor bar. 338-3323. 7-23

MODERN daylilies for September planting. McDowell, 1118 E. Court, 338-2338, evenings. 7-27

FOR sale—Hermes portable typewriter. Almost new. 351-0629 after 5:30 p.m. 7-25

USED vacuums, \$10 and up. Guaranteed. Dial 337-9060. 9-12

KALONA Country Creations—Unique items of all types. Kalona, Iowa. 7-26

Housing Wanted

STUDENTS need house, two-four bedrooms, good basement, close. \$200-\$250. 338-1536. 7-27

FAMILY group to rent four+ bedroom house beginning August. 351-9015; 351-6951. 7-23

STUDENTS need three-four bedroom, air conditioned house or duplex, 1973-74 school year. 337-4912, mornings. 7-24

YOUNG professional male seeks clean, comfortably furnished, one-bedroom apartment end of August, \$100 or less. Call 351-8624 after 6 p.m. 9-12

YOUNG businessman and associate desire house, duplex, late August or September. Prefer three bedrooms, space for cars; reasonable rent. 337-3096. 9-12

Wanted: 1 bedroom efficiency, with air if possible, for fall semester and close to Clinton street dorms, after 10 p.m. 353-2219

Rooms for Rent

DOUBLE room, male students, \$40 each. Cooking privileges, telephone, utilities paid. 337-2687 after 5 p.m. 7-24

ROOM August 1—Quiet, newer home, private entrance, male graduate. Refrigerator. 351-1322 after 5 p.m. 9-27

ROOM—Share refrigerator, \$49. Market St. Dial 351-9474. 9-19

ROOM for girl—Cooking privileges, no smoking. Dial 338-4303. 7-27

CLOSE in furnished room available now, \$50. Inquire 320 S. Johnson. 7-27

MEN—Furnished rooms, cooking privileges, walking distance to campus. 337-9385. 9-19

ROOMS for rent—\$46.50 per month. Dial 338-2102. 7-23

ATTRACTIVE singles for junior coeds. Kitchen, walking distance, bus. 337-3466. 7-24

FALL: Exceptional accommodations. Tailored for graduates; \$78, utilities included; near Music. Call 337-9759. 8-30

MEN—Air conditioned, furnished rooms with cooking facilities across the street from campus. Unusual rental opportunities. Jackson's China & Gift, 11 Washington. 337-9041. 8-30

ROOMS with cooking. Black's Gaslight Village, 422 Brown Street. 7-26

Roommate Wanted

COEDS—Roommates for ten-bedroom house, close in, cheap. 338-2073. 8-31

OWN bedroom in house. \$80 monthly, utilities. 338-7614 after 5 p.m. 7-26

FEMALE share apartment, own bedroom. No deposit or lease. Air conditioning, swimming pool, \$82.50 per month. Call 353-6210, ask for Denise on weekdays, 338-4595, weekends. 9-19

FEMALE—Own room, furnished, close, parking, \$82 utilities included. 353-0926; 353-0927. 7-26

FEMALE share large, modern, two-bedroom, close, air conditioned, \$65. 351-0548. 7-27

SHARE with one—House in West Branch. \$50. Call 643-2300. 7-27

STUDENT (\$5) to share two-bedroom apartment. Close in. Air. Call Ken, 337-3163. 7-26

TWO girls share two-bedroom, furnished house. \$52.50 each, utilities paid. Very close. 337-9716. 7-26

MALE or female roommate, own room, \$57.25 plus utilities. 351-0849. 7-24

FEMALE—Close, no deposit or lease, air, color TV. 338-4300. 7-23

Our Classifieds Bring Results Fast!

House for Rent

THREE-bedroom, unfurnished, large yard (garden). Available August 1 or 15. 338-5878. 7-27

Mobile Homes

12x65 American in Bon-Aire—Carpeted, central air, furnished, two bedroom, 1 1/4 baths, washer and dryer. 353-5658 or 628-4377 after 6 p.m. 7-25

GUARANTEED best home for the money—\$2,700. 156 Bon-Aire. 337-9761. 7-27

12x52 1965 Star—Good shape—with everything. Call 351-5450, days. 9-27

MOVING—Must sell immediately 10x56 National. Excellent condition. \$2,400 or any reasonable offer. 351-6960; 351-5450. 7-27

Western Hills Mobile Estate
HIGHWAY 6 WEST
CORALVILLE
645-2662

1964 Detroitier—New gas furnace, plumbing, air conditioning, two bedrooms. \$3,000. September possession. Call 351-2899 after 5 p.m. 8-27

BEATS renting! Two bedrooms, workroom, shed, washer, dryer, air, bus line. 337-4865 or write 50 Forest View for specs sheet. 9-19

1969 one bedroom, 12x45—Air, furnished, carpeted, skirting, washer, shed. 353-5115 or 1-643-2890. 7-27

8x40 Homelite—Partially furnished, air conditioner, carpeted. Dial 351-6599. 7-24

1964 Park Estate—Two-three bedrooms, 8 1/2 x 15 1/2, paneled annex, central air, appliances, fenced and shaded back yard, two-street access, on bus line, \$3,900. 10 Forest View. 351-3402. 7-24

BUILD equity not rent receipts—My payments on this 12x60 luxury mobile home were only \$89.55. 337-2351. 7-23

1971 Homelite 12x44—Two bedrooms, furnished, air. Two miles from campus on bus route. 337-9860. 7-26

Southgate Mobile Home Sales
HIGHWAY 6 WEST
CORALVILLE
645-2662

10x50 in Bon Aire—Carpeted, air. Must sell, take any reasonable offer. 338-6526. 7-27

NICELY furnished 10x50—Bon Aire, carpeted, air, TV, reasonable. 351-2424. 9-12

KROPP 10x50—One bedroom, furnished, carpeted, hand crafted. Good location. Best offer. Call 351-2764. 9-12

1968 Kit 12x57—Two bedrooms. Parkview, \$4,800. 338-3502. 8-30

PARK Estate 10x54—Carpeted, air, one owner, retired couple. 338-3404. 8-20

Apts. for Rent

SUBLEASE—Two bedroom, carpeted, air, pets allowed. \$155, special deal on deposit. 351-4624. 7-27

COLONIAL Manor—Luxury, one bedroom, carpeted, with drapes. Air conditioned, off street parking, on bus route. From \$120. 337-5202; 338-5363. 9-27

AVAILABLE August 1—One-bedroom apartment near University Hospitals. Unfurnished, \$135; furnished, \$145. 807 Oakcrest. 351-2008. 7-27

FEMALE will share two-bedroom, furnished apartment across from Burge with one or two other girls. 337-2492. 9-27

WESTWOOD WESTSIDE

945-1015 Oakcrest
Ultra luxury efficiency;
one, two and three
bedroom suites and
townhouses.

FROM \$125

Come to 945 Oakcrest,
Apt. 8-A
Call 338-7058 or 351-4111

ONE-bedroom apartment, close to hospital and campus, on bus route, air, unfurnished. Available in August for school year. 338-6948. 605 Woodside Drive. 8-29

DOWNTOWN, furnished, one-bedroom apartment, \$125. Call 337-4242. 8-27

Furnished and unfurnished Apts. \$112.50 and up. Lantern Park, 338-5590. 9-27

SMALL apartment above day care center, \$75, utilities paid. 353-6714. 7-27

ONE bedroom — Refrigerator, stove, air conditioned, carpeted, Coralville bus line. 337-4492; 338-1937. 7-24

FALL: Three bedrooms; 32x16 living room with white shag, oak woodwork; beautifully furnished; \$62.50 each for six, utilities included; 337-9759. 8-30

TWO bedroom, unfurnished apartment, nine months, lease. Dial 354-2355. 8



Substitute

Bill Russell of the Los Angeles Dodgers was named Sunday to play in the All-Star game Tuesday. Russell replaces the injured Dave Concepcion. AP Wirephoto

Announce starters today

All-Star rosters set

KANSAS CITY (AP) — The major mystery remaining about Tuesday night's major league All-Star baseball game is who will be the starting pitchers in this 44th classic between the American and National Leagues.

The best guess is Jim "Catfish" Hunter of the World Champion Oakland A's for the AL and Don Sutton of the Los Angeles Dodgers for the NL.

The annual dream contest will be played in the new Royals Stadium starting at 8:30 p.m., EDT., before an overflow crowd of more than 40,000. It will be televised nationally by the National Broadcasting Co. The NL leads the long series 25-17 with one game ending in a tie.

AL manager Dick Williams, the A's skipper, said from his hospital bed in Oakland that he has "sent my starting lineup to Joe Cronin (AL president) but I can't give it out until Monday in Kansas City."

Williams, recovering from an emergency appendectomy last Thursday night, said AL managers have been asked not to use All-Star pitchers in Sunday's games, but the A's planned to use Ken Holtzman against Cleveland, and two others were scheduled to pitch, Jim Colborn of Milwaukee and Bill Lee of Boston.

NL manager Sparky Anderson, the Cincinnati pilot, said before the Reds' game with

Montreal Saturday night that "Sutton's the guy I like to open with, but he's been pitching a lot. So I'll have to talk with Walt Alton (Dodgers manager) and Sutton to see if he'll be ready."

Sutton, 12-6, was beaten 8-1 Saturday night by the St. Louis Cardinals and bowed out during a six-run uprising in the seventh inning. Hunter, 15-3, beat Cleveland Friday night.

Anderson has Claude Osteen and reliever Jim Brewer, both also of the Dodgers; Rick Wise, of St. Louis, Wayne Twitchell of Philadelphia, his own Jack Billingham, Tom Seaver of the New York Mets and reliever Dave Giusti of Pittsburgh. Both Billingham and Seaver were slated to pitch Sunday.

If Sutton doesn't start, that narrows the choice down pretty much to Osteen or Wise, or perhaps Twitchell.

The other AL pitchers are Bert Blyleven of Minnesota and Bill Singer and Nolan Ryan, both of California, and relief specialists Sparky Lyle of New York and Rollie Fingers of the A's. Ryan, who has tossed two, no-hitters this season, was a late addition to the squad, being tapped when authorization was granted to increase the squads from 28 to 29 players.

There is some mystery about the starting third baseman and shortstop for the NL. Spectators throughout the country, who select all starters except the pit-

chers, voted Ron Santo of the Chicago Cubs for third base and Chris Speier of San Francisco for shortstop. However, both are plagued by injuries.

"Santo has a muscle injury," Anderson said, "and Speier has been bothered by arm trouble. If they can't play, I'll pick Bob Bailey of Montreal and Bill Russell of Los Angeles."

Otherwise, the NL is set with Hank Aaron of Atlanta, who is getting awfully close to breaking Babe Ruth's career home run record, at first base; Joe Morgan of Cincinnati, whose run-scoring single in the 10th inning last year gave the NL its ninth victory in the last 10 games, at second; Johnny Bench of Cincinnati catching and Pete Rose of Cincinnati, Billy Williams of Chicago and Cesar Cedeno of Houston roaming the outfield.

The AL lineup is much more definite. The only change from the way the voting went is that John Mayberry of Kansas City will be at first base. Dick Allen of the Chicago White Sox, who gathered more than a million votes in the balloting, had to be scratched because he is still recuperating from a hairline fracture of his left leg suffered in a collision with California's Mike Epstein.

With Mayberry will be Rod Carew of Minnesota at second, Campaneris of Oakland at shortstop, Brooks Robinson of Baltimore at third, Carlton Fisk of Boston catching and the outfield trio of Reggie Jackson of Oakland, Bobby Murcer of the New York Yankees and Amos Otis of Kansas City.



Out of 'Star' game

Cincinnati shortstop Dave Concepcion who was carried off the field by his teammates and will be in a cast for six weeks. AP Wirephoto

sportscripts

Pitchers

KANSAS CITY (AP) — Manager Sparky Anderson selected Rick Wise of the St. Louis Cardinals late Sunday to be the starting pitcher for the National League in Tuesday night's major league All-Star battle with the aces of the American League.

The selection of Wise by Anderson, the Cincinnati Reds manager, left only one major mystery regarding this 44th baseball classic: who will take the mound for the AL?

The best guess is Jim "Catfish" Hunter of the world champion Oakland A's. AL Manager Dick Williams, the A's skipper, said from his hospital bed in Oakland he has "sent my starting lineup to Joe Cronin (AL president) but I can't give it out until Monday in Kansas City."

Wise, 11-5 this season, hasn't pitched since Wednesday night when he lost to the San Francisco Giants 8-3. He tossed a no-hitter in 1971 and came within one out of another one June 13. He is a right-hander as is Hunter, 15-3, who beat Cleveland Friday night.

Musial

ST. LOUIS (AP) — Stan "The Man" Musial hammered two doubles and scored two runs in leading the National League to a 7-0 victory over the American League in an All-Star Game reunion Sunday.

Musial, who appeared in 24 All-Star games, drove in Dick Bartell and Phil Cavaretta during a four-run explosion in the first inning and doubled home Bartell again in the second of their Old-Timer's Day game.

The American League, which had a lineup including Hall of Fame star Joe DiMaggio, collected only two hits off Hal Schumacher, Curt Simmons and Robin Roberts.

A six-hit National League attack also included doubles by former Cardinals Ken Boyer and Red Schoendienst, the latter the Redbirds' current manager.

Fifteen of the 40 participants in the three-inning game were members of the inaugural AL and NL All-Star teams in a 4-2 game won by the American League at Chicago in 1933.

Anne

HICKSTEAD, England (AP) — Princess Anne, daughter of Queen Elizabeth II of England, won the combined open championship in a close finish at the Hickstead International Horse Show Sunday.

The Princess, who will defend her European title at Kiev later this year, captured the event over Suzanne Lumb on the basis of dressage points.

Anne, on Doublet, had finished with the same overall score as Miss Lumb, who rode Walk On By.

Bike

PARIS (AP) — Luis Ocana of Spain won the 20-day Tour de France bicycle race Sunday, although his victory in the famed race was diminished somewhat by the absence of Belgian Eddy Merckx, who had captured the event four straight years.

Merckx skipped the Tour de France this year to concentrate on the Tour of Italy and Tour of Spain, and he won both.

Ocana won six legs of the Tour de France, a 20-day grind which started in The Hague, and was always in control of the field.

Join the All-Star game crowd...

Daily Iowan Sports Editor
Bob Dyer will bring you all
the action from the 1973
All-Star game in Kansas City.

Watch for a pre-game report in
tomorrow's DI and a complete
wrap-up on Wednesday.

Little victor in St. Louis Classic

ST. LOUIS (AP) — Courageous Gene Littler, once a cancer victim whom many thought would never play golf again, capped his comeback with a thrilling one-stroke victory Sunday in the \$210,000 St. Louis Childrens Hospital Classic.

The wiry Littler acquired the 25th victory of his career—and almost certainly the most welcome one—with a final round of 68, two under par in the heat that clung over the 6,544 hilly yards of the Norwood Country Club course.

He had a 268 total, 12 under par for his first triumph since undergoing cancer surgery 16 months ago.

Littler, still pale and slight but once again possessed of the picture swing that won him the nickname "Gene The Machine," came from one stroke off the pace with a couple of quick birdies, and then calmly sauntered home on a string of 10 consecutive pars.

Australian Bruce Campton, holder of four titles this season and the year's leading money winner, closed with a 67 to gain second place alone at 269.

Aaron: 'He didn't groove it to me'

ATLANTA (AP) — "It's like the sun coming up every morning," said Henry Aaron's Atlanta teammate, Phil Niekro. "You just don't know what time."

Niekro was referring to Aaron's 700th career home run Saturday night off Philadelphia Phillies pitcher Ken Brett.

"Everybody in the dugout was waiting silently as he went to bat," said Niekro. "You knew it was going to happen. It was just a matter of time."

The time came in the third inning at exactly 6:58 p.m. on a 1-1 fastball. "It was low and inside," said Aaron, who is now only 14 home runs behind the immortal Babe Ruth's magic mark of 714.

"You can tell the commissioner that he didn't groove it," said Aaron in jest. The 39-year-old veteran of 20 major league seasons was referring to a recent Associated Press story in which some National League pitchers had said they give Aaron an easy pitch for No. 714.

"I knew it was gone, said Aaron, who now has 27 this year—one behind major league leader Willie Stargell of Pittsburgh.

"When you hit 700, you know when you hit one that'll go."

The ball landed in the left-center field stands, some 400 feet from home plate at Atlanta Stadium, where 18 year-old Robert Winborne of Atlanta retrieved it and later in a brief

clubhouse presentation received 700 silver dollars from Braves management for the ball.

"I'm glad I hit this one here for the home fans," said Aaron. "I'm also happy it went in the stands so some kid, like Robert, could catch it and get the money."

After Aaron's blast, a two-run job that put the Braves ahead 4-2, Brett and reliever Darrell Brandon held the Braves hitless the rest of the way. The Phils won 4-4.

Aaron was reminded that other milestone home runs such as his 600th off Gaylord Perry of San Francisco on April 27, 1971, and No. 649, the one in which he passed Willie Mays, off Wayne Twitchell of the Phillies, also came in losing causes.

"It just seems like it works out that way," said Aaron. "I've been hitting a lot of home runs this year in losing causes."

Immediately after Aaron's milestone 700th hit the seats, scoreboard lights in left-center field flashed a huge 700 and then switched to a message which read:

HANK'S GOT THE BABE'S NUMBER. IT'S NOW 14.

But to Hank it was just another number.

"I know I felt no pressure. When I get to 713 I suppose that's when the pressure will start."

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F78-14 or 7.75x14	21.71	23.96	2.52
G78-14 or 8.25x14	23.96	26.21	2.69
D78-15 or 6.85x15	19.46	21.71	2.17
F78-15 or 7.75x15	22.46	24.71	2.58
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H78-15 or 8.55x15	26.96	29.21	3.01

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F78-14 or 7.75x14	24.94	27.95	\$2.52
G78-14 or 8.25x14	27.19	30.19	\$2.69
H78-14 or 8.55x14	32.59	35.59	\$2.93
5.60x15	21.75	24.75	\$1.59
G78-15 or 8.25x15	31.30	34.30	\$2.78
H78-15 or 8.55x15	30.25	33.25	\$3.01
J78-15 or 8.85x15	35.95	38.95	\$3.12

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baseball standings

American League				National League			
East	West	Pct.	G.B.	East	West	Pct.	G.B.
New York	57	44	.564	St. Louis	51	45	.531
Baltimore	50	41	.549	Chicago	51	46	.526
Boston	52	44	.542	Pittsburgh	46	48	.489
Detroit	49	47	.510	Philadelphia	46	51	.474
Milwaukee	47	49	.490	Montreal	44	51	.463
Cleveland	35	63	.357	New York	42	51	.452
Oakland	56	42	.571	Los Angeles	63	37	.630
Kansas City	55	46	.545	Cincinnati	57	42	.576
Minnesota	49	47	.510	San Francisco	56	43	.566
California	48	47	.505	Houston	52	50	.510
Chicago	49	49	.500	Atlanta	45	57	.441
Texas	33	61	.351	San Diego	33	65	.337

Results
Pittsburgh 3, San Diego 1, 1st
Pittsburgh 13, San Diego 7, 2nd
Philadelphia 6, Atlanta 5, 1st
Philadelphia 5, Atlanta 1, 2nd
San Francisco 4, Chicago 1, 13 innings
St. Louis 5, Los Angeles 4
Cincinnati 6, Montreal 0
New York 3, Houston 2