

# Democrats blame President for filibuster against publicly financed campaigns bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — Democratic supporters of publicly financed presidential campaigns said Sunday President Nixon is responsible for the Senate filibuster against it.

Their charge came after they failed in an extraordinary Sunday session to break the impasse that has left the federal debt \$63 billion above its legal limit.

Supporters of public financing fell seven votes short of invoking the two-thirds needed to muster cloture and force action. They acknowledged they face an uphill battle in subsequent tries scheduled Monday and Tuesday.

The vote was 47 to 33 for cloture, one of three votes at the first scheduled Sunday session in 112 years.

The filibuster was created by the determination of Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., to take advantage of the Senate's unlimited debate rules to balk a vote on the bill that combines an extension and increase of the debt ceiling with the campaign financing rider.

Allen said a provision providing public financing for presidential primaries is "a federal handout to some one score or more presidential hopefuls."

Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D-Minn., charged that "The real opponent to cloture and to cleaning up American politics is not Jim Allen but Richard Nixon."

He said Nixon wants the Senate "to disregard the lesson of Watergate" and kill the public financing measure without his having to veto it.

Sen. Russell B. Long, D-La., floor manager of the bill, called on Nixon to publicly oppose Allen's filibuster, saying the Alabama Democrat couldn't succeed "if the man who sits in the White House did not want that kind of filibuster to succeed."

If Congress passes the bill, Nixon could still veto it, Long said, adding, "in my judgment, we won't have the votes to override the veto and would eventually have to yield."

He pledged that, in that event, Congress would promptly pass a bill limited to an extension and increase of the legal debt limit, which dropped to \$400 billion Friday night though the actual debt is about \$463 billion.

The Treasury Department has already suspended sales of government bonds, and Long said "an extremely serious situation" could result by midweek unless some action on the debt limit is taken.

The measure would require 1976 presidential nominees to finance their campaigns from a fund to be created by a checkoff plan, under which taxpayers can earmark \$1 of their income taxes for the campaign. It sets a \$21 million general election spending limit.

For primaries, it establishes a matching system whereby candidates who raise at least \$100,000 to start with could get up to \$7 million to match what they raise privately.

Supporters of the public financing plan repeatedly cited the need to clear up abuses spotlighted by the Watergate scandals. "If Watergate hasn't shown the need for it," Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield said, "I don't know what the hell will."

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D-N.C., chairman of the Watergate Committee, a foe of the financing proposal, said it "would bring on the scene 100 different candidates who would try to get money out of the federal coffers."

On the cloture vote, only seven Republicans joined 40 Democrats in voting to cut off debate. The opponents were 10 Democrats and 23 Republicans. Absentees would not have significantly changed the outcome.

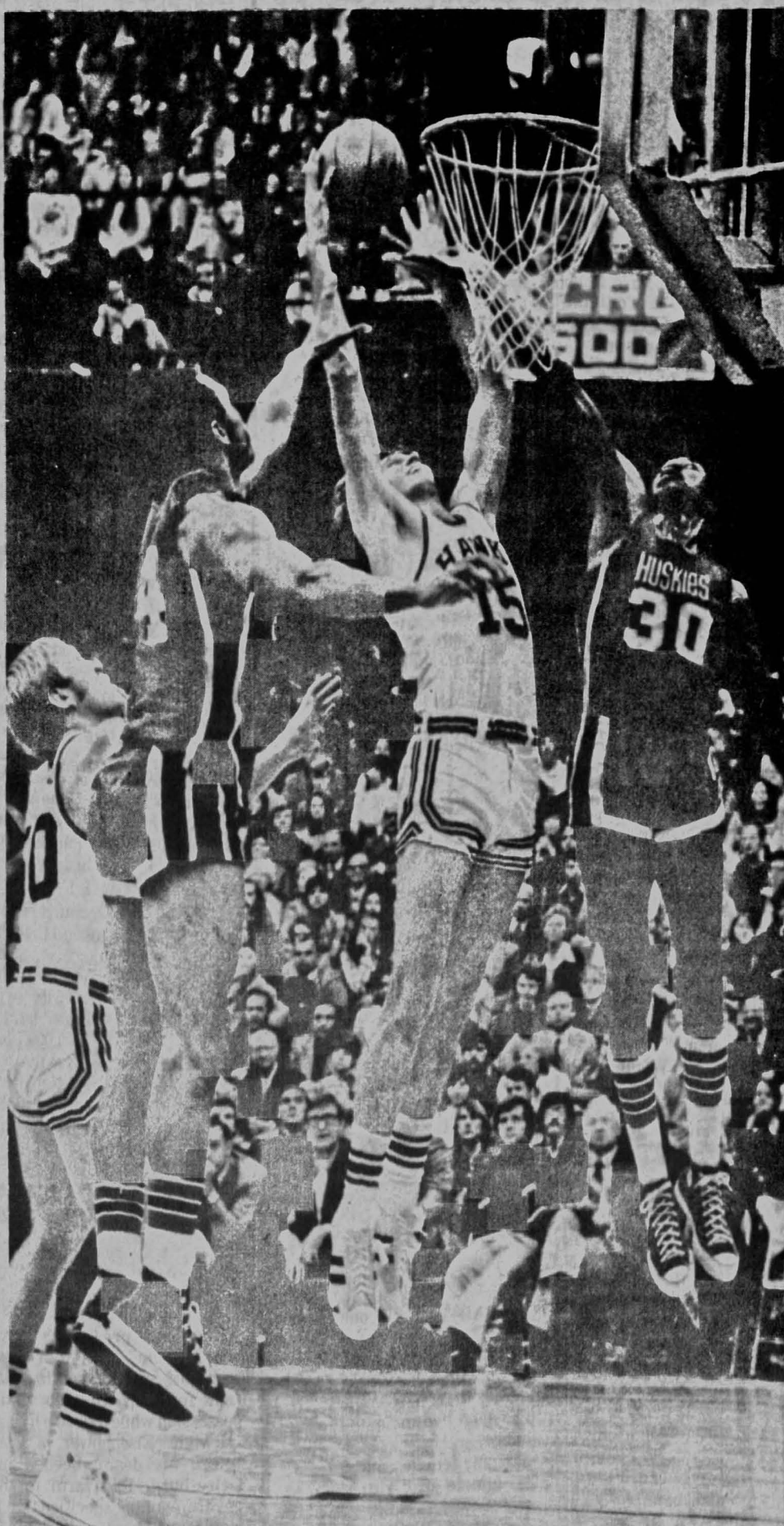


Photo by Jim Trupp

## UI didn't heed energy warning

By LEWIS D'VORKIN Editor

University of Iowa officials were warned eight years ago that reliance on gas and oil for energy production may prove uneconomical and troublesome to the institution.

These conclusions were reached by Physical Plant Director Duane Nollsch in 1965 following recommendations by a consultant firm—Sargent and Lundy—that the UI should install oil-gas boilers to produce energy.

"We in the Physical Plant have reservations concerning the recommendations by Sargent and Lundy that we purchase gas-oil fired boilers rather than coal fired boilers," Nollsch said in a 1965 memorandum to Elwin T. Jolliffe, UI business manager.

The memo states that although Sargent and Lundy believed oil-gas burners were more economical for the university than other boiler systems, "the savings credited to these burners would be something less than predicted because of a more extensive use of oil."

"We feel that coal-gas boilers would be the most economical over the long-run to the university," Nollsch said in the memo.

"We would then be able to use the two lowest cost fuels with the choice remaining ours and the competition of coal vs. gas would be maintained."

Despite Physical Plant's objections, the university and the Board of Regents approved a plan to install two oil-gas burners.

A third burner was approved after similar recommendations were made by a second consultant firm—Stanley Consultants, Inc.—in 1968.

But now, eight years later and in the midst of an oil-gas shortage, the university is recognizing that Physical Plant representatives were correct. UI officials will ask the Iowa Legislature in January for \$3 million to construct a coal-gas boiler.

"When people were telling us there were 18-20 years of gas reserves and 300-500 years of coal reserves, I said 'I don't think what they (the consultants) say is quite right,'" Nollsch told *The Daily Iowan*.

"But I didn't have enough facts, or people to help me gather the facts, to refute the regents," he added. "What I had was a gut feeling."

In the memo itself, Nollsch said, "It's our opinion the picture would be quite different and would favor coal" if Sargent and Lundy's study were carried to a 20-25 year period rather than a 10-year period (which is the normal time span used in making economic studies of power plants).

When first suggesting that the UI produce energy with oil-gas boilers, Sargent and Lundy estimated oil would be needed during three winter months and gas would be available for the remaining nine months.

Stanley Consultants, Inc.'s 1968 report lowered that estimate to four months of oil and eight months of gas.

"Hell," Nollsch said, "I was never getting gas for those periods of time." After Sargent and Lundy issued its suggestions, Nollsch said he requested the National Coal Association to prepare a report for the university. As might be expected, this organization

recommended that the UI continue to burn coal.

But the university, which burned 100 per cent coal through 1962, apparently ignored the association's suggestions.

What particularly disturbed Nollsch—who calls himself a "coal man"—about the use and construction of oil-gas boilers, was that they could in no way be converted to burn coal if necessary.

"If you can't get oil and gas you have to throw the boilers away. I thought this might happen some day (gas-oil shortage), and that's why I didn't want to get tied to oil."

Physical Plant personnel also feared "if gas-oil boilers were installed, all subsequent boilers will be gas-oil..." since the pattern will have been set.

Although Nollsch and Physical Plant representatives disagreed with the move to oil-gas, Nollsch said, "With the economics of the time, they (administrators) might never have had a choice." Construction costs for coal boilers are approximately three times the cost of oil-gas burners.

## Suggestions offered for conserving heat in your home

Use less but use it efficiently, check registers for free flow of hot air and, of course, turn down the thermostat to at least 68.

By BOB KEITH Survival Services Editor

This week's Survival Services feature deals with heat conservation in the home. Whether you live in a house of your own, an apartment or a dormitory, there are things you can do to decrease the amount of heat energy you require for comfort.

The sacrifices one must make may in many cases be minimal, but if everyone makes an effort to conserve heat energy the effect may be substantial.

We've been fortunate so far this winter. The temperature has been unseasonably warm, people have naturally been able to get by using less fuel, and the shortage crunch has not really been felt locally, yet. A few brave souls are even still canoeing daily on the Iowa River.

But it's bound to get cold sooner or later, and when it does there may not be sufficient quantities of fuel to keep everyone warm if conservation is not practiced now.

Whether the energy crisis is artificial or not, and regardless of the wasteful practices of others, all persons should recognize the importance of doing what

they can to limit their own consumption of what are, ultimately, limited resources.

We'll give you a few ideas for simple and economical measures you can take immediately. Hopefully, every reader will consider the energy problem on a higher level as well and encourage their congressional representatives to take appropriate action for conservation and fair allocation of fuel on the national level.

There are two basic solutions to the energy problem: use less, and use it more efficiently.

Until very recently, efficiency was measured as a function of cost. If it were cheaper to use more fuel than to insulate or take other measures to lower consumption, then it was more "efficient" to use the extra fuel.

Today, almost any measure you can take which will result in the need for less heat will soon pay for itself. We've reached a point in time where cost is only one factor to consider; we simply must find ways to use less, or be prepared to one day go without.

Most of our readers do not own the place they call home. Consequently, expensive projects such as improving insulation or replacing furnaces would not be feasible. As the cost of fuel rises owners may be inclined to take such measures, but there are other things which tenants can do which cost very little, if anything at all.



The most obvious, of course, is to turn down the heat. You should do more than simply adjust the thermostat, though.

First of all, you should determine whether your thermostat is accurate. It does little good to turn the thermostat

down to 68 if it consistently reads lower than the actual temperature. Check your thermostat against an indoor thermometer, and adjust it so that the temperature in your home is no higher or lower than you intend it to be.

You'll find that you can really be comfortable at reduced temperatures if you give your own system a chance to adjust to the change. Turn the thermostat back just a couple of degrees to begin with, and after 48 hours or so turn it back two degrees more.

If you stretch the reduction over a week or so, you may hardly notice the change. People in other countries never heat their homes to 70 degrees and suffer no discomfort.

At the same time that you reduce your heat intake you should do what you can to ensure that you use your heat to its best advantage.

Check every hot air register in your home and make sure that heat is permitted to flow freely. Carpets, drapes, and fur-

niture may all block hot air from circulating about the room. Remove impediments to heat flow wherever you find them.

You should consider each room in your home individually and decide whether you are heating it to your best advantage. Some rooms, such as the kitchen or those near the furnace, need little if any heat at all.

You may find that energy emitted from your refrigerator condenser and your range will keep your kitchen warm even when you shut the hot air register completely. Closing vents where they are not needed will help force heat into other areas where it can be used more effectively.

You may also find that in some areas of your home less heat is desirable. Some people prefer to sleep in a cool room using extra blankets to keep warm. You may find it pleasant to keep temperatures lower in recreation or study areas as well.

Whenever you can close a register you succeed in reducing somewhat your intake of heat energy and permit your furnace to

more efficiently warm other areas in your home.

While checking each room to determine whether registers are blocked or should be closed, you should also check doors and windows for obvious air leaks.

Use your hand to detect drafts, and check again when the wind changes. You may find that tacking plastic over an old window, or installing weatherstripping around a door, will do quite a bit to increase your heating efficiency.

While checking each room to determine whether registers are blocked or should be closed, you should also check doors and windows for obvious air leaks.

When humidity is low you feel cooler than you would at the same temperature if humidity were higher. If you add moisture to the air while lowering the temperature you may never feel any discomfort.

### in the news briefly

#### Juan Corona

VACAVILLE, Calif. (AP) — Juan Corona, convicted of murdering 25 migrant workers, was stabbed 32 times in an attack in his prison cell, authorities said Sunday.

Corona was listed in satisfactory condition after three hours of surgery that included removal of his left eye.

"Barring complications, there is no longer any threat to his life," said T. L. Clanon, superintendent at the California Medical Facility at Vacaville. He added that, "barring complications, the sight of one eye is preserved."

Corona was found in his unlocked cell in the medium security wing at 10:50 p.m. Saturday and was rushed to the hospital for surgery.

#### Nixon

Clanon said four suspects were in custody, but refused to identify them or provide other details.

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon paid \$78,651 in federal income taxes for the years 1969 through 1972, White House documents showed Sunday.

The still-confidential documents, being prepared for release this week as part of the President's "Operation Candor," list the biggest payment, \$72,686, as being made for 1969.

Nixon was listed as paying \$4,298 for 1972, \$878 for 1971 and \$789 for 1970—the years he claimed substantial deductions for state property taxes, mortgage interest and donation of his vice presidential papers.

#### Dylan concert

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Concert halls were reserved anonymously. Arrangements were worked out clandestinely. But one of the best-kept secrets in rock music is out: Bob Dylan is making his first nationwide tour in eight years.

In the casual style that has become his trademark, Dylan's comeback was announced in newspaper advertisements in 21 cities which said simply "Dylan-The Band" and gave details about buying concert tickets.

The master plotter of Dylan's comeback is promoter Bill Graham, who managed to reserve nearly two dozen top concert halls across the country without telling their owners the name of the show's star.

#### Proxmire

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. William Proxmire said Sunday night President Nixon's energy proposals are not sufficient to avoid severe fuel shortages and suffering this winter. He said fuel rationing was necessary.

Issuing the Democrats' official response to President Nixon's speech a week ago, Proxmire said on a special CBS broadcast that rationing was "so bad that I would want to get rid of it as soon as we possibly can."

#### 'Lamb' chops

Proxmire, arguing for rationing, said many experts in the administration supported it and "125 top oil executives say we should have it and now."

And, indicating the need for quick action, he said: "Every day that we postpone putting a program into effect that will meet this shortage is costing us hundreds of thousands of barrels of oil and that means a cruel shortage this winter."

"Whatever we do to meet this shortage is going to be painful and costly," Proxmire warned.

#### 50s Cool

WASHINGTON (AP) — The lawyer for President Nixon's personal secretary, Rose Mary Woods, said Sunday night Miss Woods is unhappy with how White House lawyers represented her in November in the White House tapes case.

Charles S. Rhyne said Miss Woods "is unhappy with what the White House lawyers said in court," when they represented her in the case involving the 18-minute gap in a presidential tape recording.

"She disagrees with what they did for her," Rhyne said.

He said White House lawyers represented Miss Woods from Nov. 8 through Thanksgiving day, at which time Miss Woods called him to be her lawyer. He took over the next day.

Newsweek magazine, in this week's edition, said Rhyne told a friend that White House attorneys were throwing Miss Woods "to the wolves" and had sent her to court "like a lamb to the slaughter."

Unseasonably warm weather broke records all across Iowa Sunday afternoon as temperatures soared well into the 60s in much of the state.

Today will be cloudy and colder, with a chance of showers. Highs today should be in the 50s, with lows tonight in the upper 20s.

Highs Tuesday will be in the 40s.

# postscripts

## Garbage law

A new refuse collection ordinance that requires all Iowa City residents to place refuse containers next to the street or alley for pickup goes into effect today.

Persons who are ill or handicapped are exempt from the law.

If you are in doubt about where to put your trash cans or if the law applies to you, watch the cans for red tags. Beginning today, city refuse collectors will place the red tags on all containers that now must be carried to curbsides or alleysides.

Enforcement of the new ordinance will begin Dec. 10. Effective that day, if your refuse isn't carried to the street or alley, it won't be picked up.

## Author's talk

Elechi Amadi, an African author, will give a talk at 7:30 p.m. today in Room 107 of the English-Philosophy Building, on the novel in Nigeria.

Amadi, who is the author of two books, *The Concubine* and *The Great Ponds*, is currently a member of the International Writers Workshop.

## Poetry reading

Howard Moss, editor of poetry for the New Yorker magazine, will give a poetry reading at 8 p.m. Monday, Dec. 3, in Phillips Hall Auditorium. His latest book, "Selected Poems," published by Atheneum, has received wide acclaim.

Moss has been a book reviewer for Time magazine, an instructor at Vassar College, and a playwright (as well as poet and critic).

His newest play, "The Palace at 4:00 a.m.," will be produced this winter in New York City.

## Animals

The following animals are for sale at the Iowa City Animal Shelter:

Dogs: Male and two female terriers; two female mixed beagles; two female mixed beagle-spitzes; two male mixed dalmations; one female shorthair-retriever; two male mixed lab-German shorthairs; male and two female mixed beagle pups; male mixed lab; two male mixed lab pups; female mixed terrier; male poodle-terrier; male poodle; and two male and three female mixed.

Cats: Female mixed persian; female calico; two tiger striped females; female gray kitten; and male and female gray striped.

## Common Cause

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—There has been a trend in America to heap more powers on the President when a crisis arose, so Congress' powers have been depleted, the president of Common Cause, a national citizens' lobby, said Sunday night.

Poor staffing of congressional units is part of the problem, Rep. Neal Smith, D-Iowa, said.

"We just don't have enough staff and the result is that we depend on the executive branch for answers to questions we should be answering ourselves," he explained.

Smith and Rep. John Culver, D-Iowa, were present at a Common Cause meeting at Drake University on the critical issues facing the nation.

"The starting point to correcting the imbalance is congressional reform," stated Culver.

"We have to reorganize to get enough staff, get committees looking at real problems, planning and getting ahead of the problems, and coming up with policy choices, or we can't correct the problem," Culver said.

## Property tax

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—A bill signed by Gov. Robert Ray to repeal the personal property tax in Iowa shows why the state Republican administration "should be turned out of office," said William Gannon, Democratic gubernatorial candidate.

In a speech Saturday at Emmetsburg, Gannon, a former legislator from Mingo, said the measure will give several large corporations a huge tax break.

Gannon said individual taxpayers will be forced to absorb the tax burden of corporations "because the break was given without any accompanying legislation to guarantee the maintenance of the present level of corporate taxation."

## Campus notes

**PEOPLE UNLIMITED**—A new sing-out performance group will present a concert for the public Dec. 6 and 7 in the Union Main Ballroom. Tickets may be purchased from any "People Unlimited" member, or from the Union box office—50 cents for students and \$1 for non-students.

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE**—Barbara Nassif, Christian Science counselor, will be available for conferences at 5 p.m. in the Union. The regular testimony meeting will be held at 6 p.m. in Danforth Chapel.

**MEDIAVALISTS**—The University of Iowa Mediaevalists will hold instruction in combat techniques at 7 p.m. in the Field House.

**WOMEN**—Discussion and support for women for women is held every Monday at 7:30 p.m. in the Women's Center.

**ISPIRG**—The Iowa Student Public Interest Research Group will hold a local board meeting at 7:30 p.m. at Center East, Clinton and Jefferson street.

**SPIRITUALITY**—Ruhani Satsang, the Science of Spirituality, will meet at 7:30 p.m. in the Union Wisconsin Room. All are welcome.

**BAHA'I**—A short talk followed by a discussion on the topic "The Essential Harmony of Science and Religion" will be held at 8 p.m. in the Union Michigan State Room.

## 'To show we care'

# UI appeals to two-year college student

By **CHUCK HICKMAN**  
Contributing Editor

Results of a survey among graduates of the college parallel programs at Iowa community colleges who decided not to attend University of Iowa has prompted the UI Office of Community College Affairs to hire four students to help improve communications with the two-year schools.

Responses to the question "Why didn't you attend the University of Iowa?" were received from over 600 community college students.

They were given 20 negative responses to UI, and asked which ones had a major effect on their decision not to attend.

Predominant responses included:

—The university was too large (50 per cent);

—The university seemed not to care about the student (40 per cent);

—UI was too expensive (40 per cent);

—I did not like the foreign language requirement (38 per cent);

—The university did not contact me at the two-year college, other schools have better teachers (32 per cent);

—UI was too far from home (32 per cent);

—I did not feel UI was interested in the two-year transfer student (26 per cent);

While many of the complaints can not be dealt with by the university, the study shows a greater attempt should

be made to eliminate the perception by students that UI doesn't care about them, according to Frank Gerry, an author of the report.

To improve the UI outreach program to two-year students, Gerry said four students will be hired to better explain the university at the community colleges. He noted that students who do transfer to UI say their best source of information is other students.

Gerry stressed the four students to be hired will not serve as recruiters, but "will talk honestly and frankly about problems they've had" at Iowa.

"It's important to note these people will not be academic advisers, they're just supposed to talk about their ex-

periences, describe broad university policies, and dispense specific names for students to contact to get further information," Gerry said.

"We're not trying to hustle people, the program is to show we care," he explained.

The four part-time jobs have not been filled, and Gerry said applications are available now from the Work-Study Office.

Students eligible for the positions are those who have transferred to UI from an Iowa two-year school and who qualify for work-study support. Students selected for the jobs will receive training in January and will work in two-person teams at state two-year schools during the second semester.

# Nixon will donate San Clemente to public

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Nixon's decision to give his San Clemente estate to the government follows a precedent set by others who served in the White House before him.

But the controversy that has swirled around the oceanfront property—especially the way it was purchased and the work done on it since—is unprecedented in presidential history.

Close Nixon associates reported during the weekend that the White House will disclose within the next few days that the President and his wife will leave their California estate, valued at about \$500,000, for public use after their deaths.

According to the associates, Nixon told lawyers working on his estate plan to make certain that the Spanish-style villa and surrounding 5.9 acres were "free and clear" when eventually transferred to the government.

## Tradition

Previous presidents have deeded their homes to the government, while reserving the right for their wives to retain possession while they are living.

Dwight Eisenhower, a year before his death, deeded his Gettysburg, Pa., farm to the government but specified that it would not be converted into a national shrine as long as Mrs. Eisenhower lives there.

Before he died earlier this

year, Lyndon Johnson and his wife gave the National Park Service portions of the LBJ ranch as well as his birthplace adjacent to the ranch and his boyhood home in Johnson City, Tex.

None of the other presidential homes, however, has been the center of as much controversy as Nixon's.

Using a trust arrangement that kept the first family's name off the public record, the Nixons purchased the California home and surrounding 29 acres in 1969.

The next year, they sold 23 acres of the land to an investment corporation formed by presidential friends Robert Abplanalp and C. G. "Bebe" Rebozo.

## Disclosure

In the complex deal, Abplanalp wrote off \$625,000 in loans he had made to Nixon for the original purchase. Abplanalp has since bought out Rebozo's interest in the property.

It was not until this year—after a California newspaper suggested Nixon had used campaign funds to buy the estate—that the White House disclosed the deal involving Rebozo and Abplanalp.

At about the same time, a furor was developing over work done by the federal government on the private property. Amid a congressional investigation, the White House contended that the

federally financed improvements were dictated by security and administrative requirements.

Associates say the President had talked of his plans to eventually turn over his estate to the public prior to the controversy over the improvements.

Nixon's salary is \$200,000 a year. He also receives a taxfree \$50,000 annual expense allowance, and records indicate he has collected sizeable profits on real estate transactions in recent years.

Some data on his federal income tax payments had emerged earlier, but the listing obtained by The Associated Press Sunday was the first comprehensive disclosure on the controversial issue.

The documents show Nixon paid \$7,351 in New York state income tax after taking office in 1969 for income he earned in 1968 as a Manhattan lawyer.

Since then, they indicate he has paid no state or local taxes.

## Cash flow

Presidential associates said District of Columbia law exempts a president from local income taxes. They added that Nixon's tax advisers concluded he was not liable for California state income taxes, although California is his voting residence.

A cash flow statement being prepared for release in the next few days lists Nixon's total in-

come tax payments for the period Jan. 1, 1969 to May 31, 1973, as \$155,464—a figure covering earnings before as well as during his presidency.

According to White House figures, Nixon has paid \$74,423 in state property taxes for his California and Florida homes during his presidency.

Such property tax payments are deductible in computing federal income taxes. So are \$271,350 in interest payments listed in the White House accounting. But Nixon's largest tax deduction—about \$500,000—came from his donation of his vice presidential papers to the National Archives.

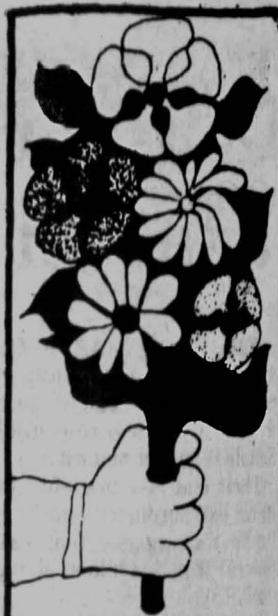
## Tricia's claims

Presidential aides have indicated that portions of Nixon's tax returns may be made public as part of the White House effort to answer allegations about his personal finances.

In addition, one source said sections of the income tax return of the President's daughter, Tricia Nixon Cox, will be disclosed to prove she paid capital gains tax on her portion of the profit from a Florida land investment with her father.

Recent news reports suggested that Nixon, because of

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# University towns continue to pay cash for blood bank contribution

By MARY WAGNER  
Staff Writer

Iowa City and other university communities are the last strongholds of cash-paid blood donations, according to Dr. W.S. Pheteplace, director of Community Blood Banks in Davenport, and member of the Iowa Association of Blood Banks.

Over 50 members of the Association met in the Michigan Room of the Union Friday to discuss the issue of "free or paid blood."

Representatives said that blood banks are phasing out the cash payment of blood contributions because of the incidence of serum hepatitis among paid donors.

"The disease cannot be screened at the time the blood is taken from the donor. Coming originally from a contaminated needle or a previous transfusion, it frequently turns up in heroin addicts and skid-row alcoholics.

In large cities, these are sometimes the people most likely to sell their blood. Used in a transfusion, the contaminated blood could be fatal to the receiver.

However, "Iowa City has a safe paid blood program," said Dr. Pheteplace. "In

a place like this you get good, conscientious donors. There's almost no risk involved."

Even so, 90 per cent of the blood used at University Hospitals does not come from paid donors. Most hospitals' blood supplies now come mainly from blood assurance programs.

According to Dr. Pheteplace, the two agencies most involved in blood donation, the Red Cross and the American Association of Blood Banks, are at odds on the issue of blood assurances.

There are two types of blood assurance programs. The Red Cross program asks each community member to donate a small amount of blood. Donations are organized into a community "pool" from which anyone can draw blood when needed, free of charge.

"Of course there is a charge for blood preparation. But the patient is not asked to pay for the blood he's used if he doesn't find other donors to contribute in his name," Dr. Pheteplace said.

Opponents to the Red Cross program feel it is workable only in areas where there are good recruiters who can get enough

people to participate.

The Community Blood Banks program, administered by the American Association of Blood Banks, emphasizes individual and family responsibility more than community action. Patients who have previously joined the program by donating blood are not charged when they need it. Patients who haven't joined the program are asked to find other donors to pay off their "debt" or are charged with a "responsibility fee."

Iowa City's Veteran's Hospital uses Red Cross blood almost exclusively. Mercy and University hospitals use a combination of blood from Red Cross, Community Blood Banks, and paid students.

"In a small town like Iowa City we take it where we can get it," said Dr. John Koepke, vice chairman of the pathology division of University Hospitals.

Dr. Pheteplace said the Friday discussion of blood assurance was a response to President Nixon's call earlier this year for a nationally organized blood bank system. No specific plans affecting blood donation programs at Iowa City hospitals were formulated.

## Eggs increase most

# Food prices up—again

Associated Press Writer

Grocery prices went up again in November after taking a brief dip during October, an Associated Press marketbasket survey shows.

The news came amid warnings of more increases and possible shortages because of the fuel crisis.

Eggs led the list of higher-priced items, rising in almost all the cities surveyed. In most areas, however, the price remained well below the record dollar-a-dozen level reached in mid-August.

The Associated Press checked the price of 15 food and non-

food items in 13 cities on March 1 and has rechecked at the beginning of each month since.

The Dec. 1 survey showed the total marketbasket bill went up in 9 of the 13 cities during November, with increases averaging three per cent. The bill went down in the other four cities—declining an average of two per cent.

In contrast, the Nov. 1 survey showed that the total marketbasket bill had declined in 9 of 13 cities checked and risen in only four during the month of October.

A comparison of March 1 and Dec. 1 prices showed the mar-

ketbasket bill was up in every city over the nine-month period. Increases ranged from two per cent in Atlanta, Ga., to 17 per cent in Providence, R.I., and averaged 10 per cent.

Eggs, which soared to all-time records in early August after controls were lifted, and then declined when consumers refused to pay the high prices, started rising again.

The price of a dozen medium white eggs was up in 12 of the 13 cities during November. Increases ranged from four per cent in Boston, where eggs went from 84 to 87 cents a dozen, to 23 per cent in Miami, where the

price tag went from 69 to 85 cents.

All-beef frankfurters also increased in price, despite declines in wholesale beef prices. A pound of all-beef franks went up during November in seven of 13 cities.

Shoppers in a few areas found some good news at the hamburger counter. The price of a pound of ground chuck went down in four cities, decreasing an average of 15 per cent. The price went up, however, in five cities, rising an average of 8 per cent, and it stayed the same in the remaining four cities.

Agriculture Secy. Earl L. Butz warned recently that grocery prices would rise if farmers do not get the fuel they need to plant and harvest 1974 crops.

Florida farm experts said, meanwhile, that shortages of fruits and vegetables may be just around the corner if fuel is unavailable to ship the produce.

The AP survey covered Albuquerque, N.M., Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia, Providence, R.I., Salt Lake City and Seattle.

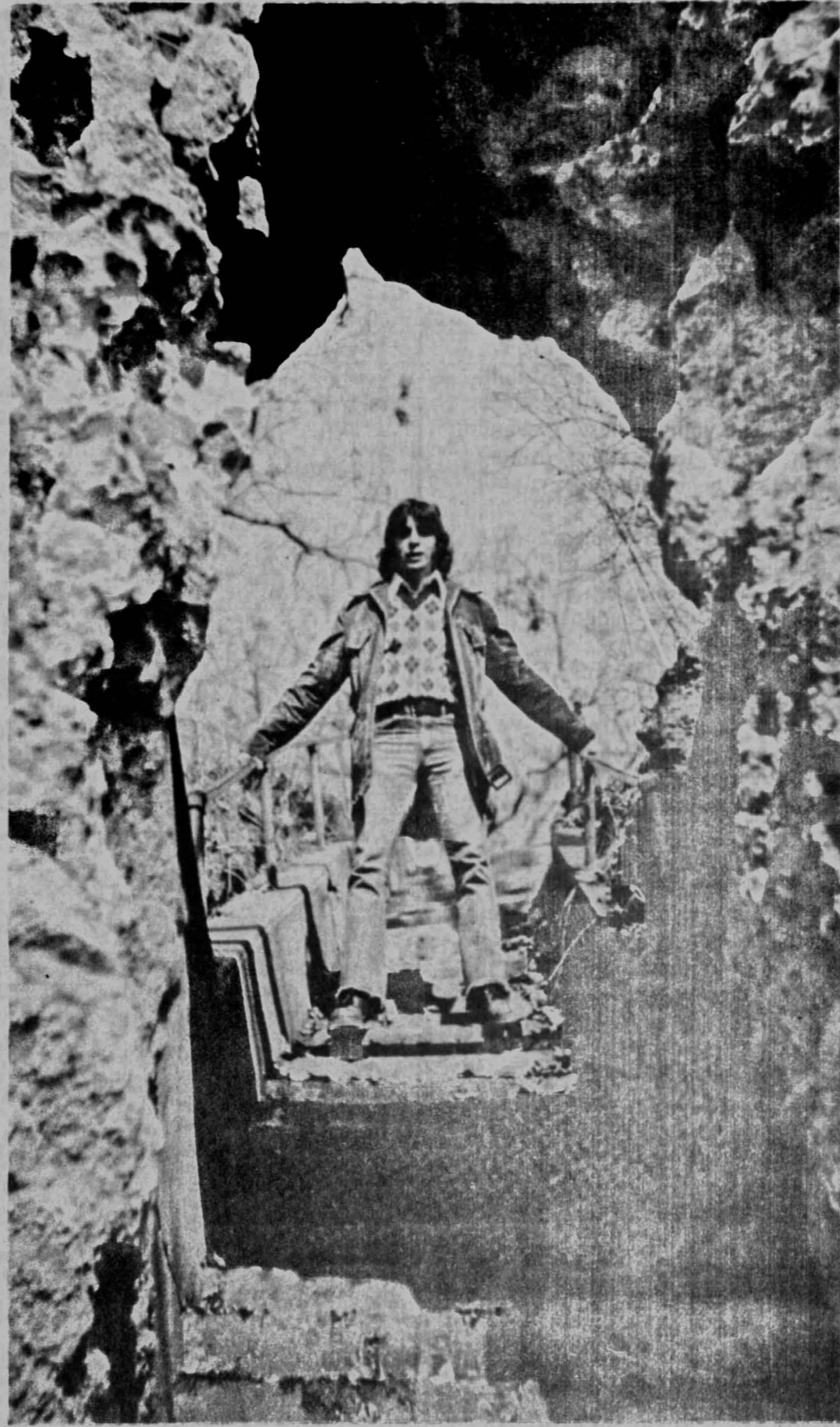


Photo By Bob Fouts

## Down at Palisades Park

Leonard Fazio, A3, took Wednesday off to enjoy a beautiful fall day at the Palisades State Park north of Iowa City. The park, noted for its

caves and rock formations, is located on the Cedar River about 20 miles from Iowa City.

## Read Survival Line

## Pioneer 10 transmits photos revealing Jupiter's turbulence

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif. (AP) — Accelerating steadily in Jupiter's fierce gravitational tug, Pioneer 10 transmitted pictures Sunday that revealed in increasing detail the turbulent swirling clouds of the planet's thousands of miles of atmospheric disturbances.

Pioneer 10 was 900,000 miles from Jupiter at 6 p.m. CST speeding at 34,700 miles per hour toward a Monday evening flyby within 81,000 miles of the colorful cloud tops. By then the spacecraft's velocity will have risen to 73,600 m.p.h.

One photograph received Sunday showed a white oval perhaps 10,000 miles in diameter in the midst of a reddish brown concentric cloud band wrapped around the planet. The oval could be likened in appearance to a tropical storm on earth or a towering column of cumulus clouds.

Another picture showed long white streaks in the midst of the larger darker bands. The streaks appeared as mere wisps of white on television monitors at the Ames Research Center.

But on the enormous planet, which is 1,300 times larger than earth, they measured tens of thousands of miles in length.

Similar disturbances have been seen through earth telescopes. Scientists calculate that winds in excess of 300 m.p.h. commonly sweep the Jovian atmosphere. Some of the cloud bands move more than 200 m.p.h. faster than neighboring bands.

Scientists also raised again Sunday the possibility that Jupiter's energy and chemical rich atmosphere might harbor life.

They emphasized, however, that Pioneer 10 won't confirm the existence of life. But it may

indicate the presence of substances from which life might have evolved.

Scientists continue to puzzle over Jupiter's unpredictable magnetic envelope, which is different from earth's well-surveyed envelope or magnetosphere.

Scientists had expressed amazement Saturday when the spacecraft instruments measured a dramatic drop in Jupiter's magnetic field and the electrons and protons trapped there. Levels returned to normal later but scientists couldn't explain why.

As Pioneer 10 drew nearer Jupiter, project scientists watched for instrument readings that might permit them to estimate severity of radiation belts believed near the planet. Engineers had feared they might damage or silence completely the 570-pound probe.

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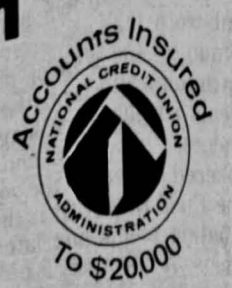
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## Intramurals: who's at fault?

The University of Iowa department which draws the most student participation—Intramurals and Recreation—is now threatened with the possible cancellation of numerous athletic events.

Already, one of the favorites, the pre-holiday basketball tournament, has been cancelled because of a lack of funds. It also may be necessary to cancel volleyball, softball and indoor track, and even close the Recreation Building during the summer months if the needed finances cannot be obtained.

The reasons for the existence of this situation are quite familiar and are found in most university departments. They are rising costs; increased programming; increased participation in scheduled events; and budgetary cut-backs.

But there is still hope the Intramural department will be able to service students and not decline to its low stature of five or six years ago. For even if intramural administrators do not receive needed money from the central administration, they may still vote against cancellation of athletic events and institute entry fees to be paid by the participants.

Of course, this is not an ideal way to operate student athletic events. It is estimated that 7000 to 8000 students participate in intramurals and other forms of organized recreation, and it is far superior to charge entry fees than discontinue highly enjoyed programs.

Although the entry fee system of financing athletic programs may exclude the financially poorer students, it still seems that giving some students the opportunity to participate is better than not offering anyone the opportunity.

What is especially disappointing about the plight of the Intramural department is that UI officials constantly tell incoming students that it is necessary to have a well rounded education, and Iowa offers the opportunities to reach this goal.

Administrators also explain to students the importance of keeping one's body fit and relaxing the mind through physical exercise and clean competition. (Even though some of this clean competition at Iowa is reminiscent of street play in Washington, D.C., Los Angeles and New York City.)

But what has the university done? It has cut back funds to the program and forced its administrators to struggle in order to service the needs and desires of the student population.

But intramural officials are not off the hook either. Although they have continually attempted to obtain additional funds, they were quite aware that the department's operating funds for this year were 22.5 per cent less than last year.

In light of this fact, it is obvious that intramural administrators were negligent in establishing the proper programming and scheduling. For there is little reason why the department—knowing months ago the amount of money available—should now be experiencing what they label "drastic" conditions.

If the central administration ultimately fails to increase the intramural budget for this year, as should be expected, the student will suffer. But when considering the university's problems with fuel supplies and Nixon's proposed educational cutbacks for 1973-74, one cannot condemn the university if it refuses to allocate additional funds to the Intramural department.

However, the university administration must be scolded and condemned if it fails to recognize the high rate of participation in intramurals, and then fails to appropriate increased funds to the department for the next fiscal year.

University leaders must once again recognize the forgotten ideal that universities were founded with the student in mind, and must therefore fortify those programs which a majority of students favor.

Lewis D'Vorkin

daily  
Iowan

# perspective



'DON'T WORRY IF THE WEST SHUTS OFF YOUR GRAIN SHIPMENTS—I CAN GET A GOOD DEAL ON THE AMERICAN STUFF!'

## 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.



## Feature Writer?

To the Editor:

The foundation of Mark S. Hobson's attack of Steve Solomon's request for the screening of more intellectually stimulating films at the Union appeared to be personal rather than intelligent. I found such rampant self-indulgence disgusting.

Chuck Calahan

## ROTC responds

To the Editor:

Reference the article, "ROTC Portrays New Image as Enrollment Decreases," by Mr. David Stamps in the September 20 issue of the Daily Iowan. I do not agree with certain of his opinions and assertions concerning either ROTC or the military in general, but do not question his right to publish those opinions. I do, however, question publishing statements which are not true with respect to air force ROTC.

Enrollment is NOT down in Air Force ROTC; it is the same as this time a year ago at the U of I. Across the state in our four detachments (others at Coe, Drake, and ISU), both freshmen and total enrollments are up. The four units will produce more new lieutenants in May 1974 than in either 1972 or 1973. This past winter over 30,000

high school students across the nation applied for the AFROTC scholarship—a 200 per cent increase over the preceding year.

The interest in AFROTC may be attributed to any of a number of reasons. Maybe it's the \$6400 full-tuition scholarships plus \$100 per month; maybe it's a job upon graduation; maybe it's our starting annual salary for student flyers of \$10,676 which increased to \$17,545 in only four years. Whatever the reasons, AFROTC enrollments are not down.

Charles V. Corder, Jr.  
Major, USAF  
Associate Professor of  
Aerospace Studies

## FXL

### 'shafted'

To the Editor:

Bob Dyer did his best reporting job of the year in his coverage of the firing of Francis X. Lauterbur. But one thing remained unanswered why was FXL fired?

The immediate reason given was that Lauterbur did not want to change his staff and a change was needed. But who or what was the catalyst for this change?

The blame can not be rested on Bump Elliot's shoulders alone. All the reports I read came up with the conclusions that recruiting was going to suf-

fer, ticket sales would go down, and Lauterbur was not winning.

Let's examine these reasons. First, no matter how much recruiting was going to suffer after a winless season, it will be worse after a coaching change. Young players need a stable situation, not a constant shuffling of coaches. Unless Iowa is planning on resurrecting Vince Lombardi or giving a Johnny Majors seventy scholarships for first year recruiting, next season is not going to be a bumper crop for recruits.

I think the second and third reasons are the keys to the situation. Ticket sales will go down. To me, that says that Iowa football is big business, and Lauterbur as corporate president was not producing a competitive, marketable product. If that is the reason FXL was fired, I wish somebody would put the cards on the table and admit Frank's product would not sell next year. Maybe as an editorial suggested, Bump needs a better public relations man and not a better coach. Perhaps Bump could spend in an advertising campaign the \$50,000 he would drop in fulfilling Lauterbur's contract. All in all, the ticket selling reason is weak since Iowa would have to drop over 10,000 season ticket sales (six games, seven dollars a person) to equal the \$50,000 loss.

Finally, FXL had a 0-11 record. How many times have I read that that is the worst Iowa record since the pig got a bladder. Who cares. Most of the students here were not able to read when Evy was taking Iowa to the Rose Bowl. Iowa students do not know what a winning season is. No great outcry for FXL's balding scalp was heard from the student population.

So, the question is still unanswered, who fired FXL and why? The alumni? Francis X. Lauterbur got the shaft and I would like to see an article answering why.

Dick De Jong  
Iowa City

## THE DAILY IOWAN

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Lewis d'vorkin, editor; john kamp, managing editor; mary wallbaum, news editor; bill roemer, assistant news editor; stu cross, editorial page editor; chuck hickman, contributing editor; lowell may, contributing editor; denise truth, feature editor; bob dyer, sports editor; greg lund, assistant sports editor; tim saeco, copy editor; bob keith, survival services editor; wayne haddy, editorialist.  
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## FDA's limits discussed

Editor's Note: Today's Equal Time Column concerning the Food and Drug Administration is reprinted from Human Events.

A 10-year effort by the Food and Drug Administration to aggrandize its power over the vitamin industry last week suffered an important though far from fatal setback as Rep. Paul G. Rogers' (D.-Fla.) House Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment heard three days of testimony on legislation that, if passed, would more clearly define the limits of FDA's authority in this area.

Just as such other regulatory agencies as the ICC, the FTC and the FCC have sought relentlessly to enlarge their grasp over various aspects of the U.S. economy, this effort has been the latest in a series of maneuvers designed by FDA to achieve Big Brother-type control over every aspect of the food and health industries.

Spurred on by such diverse organizations as the American Medical Association and Ralph Nader's Health Research Group, this latest FDA gambit culminated in a sweeping series of edicts that, in the name of "consumer protection," will deprive American consumers of their right to purchase hundreds of vitamin-mineral products now sold competitively in the free market.

Moreover, by reducing the number of such products available and discouraging the use of the few varieties the FDA is kind enough to let remain on the market, these regulations threaten to drive thousands of small health-food stores across the country completely out of business.

Among other things, the new FDA regulations will:

- Limit the potencies of the permitted nutrients in a vitamin-mineral food-supplement to a low, narrow range.

- Limit the permissible combinations of ingredients in dietary supplements.

- Ban a great number of ingredients presently included in combination vitamin-mineral products. Under the FDA ruling, such banned ingredients will be available only in separate single-ingredient pills.

- Prohibit the food-supplement industry from making a number of promotional claims or suggestions about its products, even if such claims are scientifically accurate.

The reason for this tidal wave of regulations, according to FDA, is to "protect the consumer." First, the agency maintains, the wide variety of dietary-supplements on the market is so great that it may overwhelm many consumers. Thus, by limiting the number of products available, FDA feels the regulations will spare consumers the problem of choosing from such a "bewildering array" of products.

Second, the agency argues that there is no scientific evidence to prove any nutritive value in many of the ingredients now included in dietary products and that even those ingredients which it concedes do have value are not needed in such quantities as are presently available.

To discourage such high-potency food supplements, therefore, the regulations establish what FDA terms a U.S. Recommended Daily Allowance (U.S. RDA) for each of the 19 vitamins and minerals allowed in combination vitamin products and declare that any such product containing more than 150 per cent of the RDA of any ingredient will henceforth be "redesignated" a drug.

Since drugs are subject not only to safety requirements, as are food products, but also to review by FDA's over-the-counter review board, which can either ban them as "inefficient" or require a doctor's prescription in order to purchase them, the agency suddenly will have the power to either ban many products outright or make them so expensive and difficult to get that many consumers will be discouraged from purchasing them.

The regulations also prohibit the labels on vitamin products from making any claims, even if true, that the products will have any beneficial effect for the purchaser.

Forbidden, among other things, for instance, will be any claim or even suggestion that a diet of ordinary foods cannot supply adequate nutrients. And this despite the fact that U.S. Department of Agriculture surveys have repeatedly shown that many Americans had purchased diets deficient in one or more nutrients.

The reason for such prohibitions, according to FDA, is that "lay persons are incapable of determining, by themselves, whether they have, or are likely to develop, vitamin or mineral deficiencies." Even scientifically accurate information could be misconstrued by the consumer, the agency says, and therefore, according to its reasoning, even though such information may be correct, it still constitutes fraud.



## spectrum chuck hickman

### Finding the fat cats

One of the unfortunate necessities of the 1970's for large organizations and well known individuals is the need to promote a positive public image. Administrators who spend millions of dollars for a new computer system without a second thought waste hours debating whether to color the credit card green or blue. No matter what image is presented, the result by necessity is phony and contrived when presented to the public.

Universities are also forced to play this game. In competing for funding and students, they package themselves like a box of Tide. Consider this gem, lifted from a recent University of Iowa publication.

"A university is more than a collection of ivy-bearded buildings and thumb-worm textbooks. It is a living community—the slap of pigskin on a crisp autumn afternoon, the laughter of students ringing down long dormitory corridors, the dodge and weave of sneakered players on the polished floor of the Field House. It is the rivalry of combating teams and latenight cram sessions. A university is people."

Pretty typical of the rot most schools feed to the public. Why? That's easy. Spell it d-o-l-l-a-r-s.

Take a look around the Iowa campus and you'll see why the university needs more money. A lot more. The faculty here ranks at the bottom of the pay scale for Big Ten schools, and unfortunately, you get what you pay for. CAMBUS barely has enough money to run. The Field House will be closed for all of Christmas vacation, and the entire second semester intramural program is threatened—no dough. Dorm rates are going up. Tuition rates went up for non-residents this year. They'll go up for everybody next year. UI will soon have to spend \$4 million for a new coal-gas burner at the power plant because it can't afford other types of energy. The Athletic Department can't compete with its rivals, not because of coaching, but because of its slim budget. The list goes on and on.

At first glance, these situations are difficult to understand. UI resident tuition ranks comparably with similar schools. Believe it or not, the Iowa Legislature has been relatively generous considering the actions of some other states. Where UI loses out is in drawing money from outside sources. UI Pres. Willard Boyd admits his greatest failure as president has been in soliciting funds.

The point is that people give money for strange reasons, which is why image is important. Universities promote class mobility, generate new ideas which contribute to solving the problems of modern society and provide a forum for evaluation of productive thought. People give money on the basis of the number of student demonstrations or the win total of the football team. Ideally there should not be a relationship between these events and faculty salaries, but it is the glamorous extras that spur gifts. Thus, our own version of Madison Ave. is necessary.

After the Soviets launched Sputnik in 1957, there was a big jump in funding to universities by government and private concerns. Here was a dramatic, highly visible issue.

However, styles have changed. Universities can not always offer direct results to problems given to it by society, so the money has gone elsewhere. What makes the UI situation worse is that it does not have the alternative funding sources its competitors do. Concentrated wealth does not exist in Iowa, as it does in other states with heavy industry. Wealthy corporations and individuals are

always an important source of funds. Unlike its neighbors, the UI must compete within the state for public support with Iowa State.

Look at Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and Missouri. The public's allegiance and pride (dollars) are centered toward one institution. This factor is more important than it is given credit for.

The kind of university Iowa wants to be requires a lot of money which must come from the outside. Because of economic, social and demographic factors which the UI can do little about, the cards are stacked against raising the needed support. Because of this, it is hard to keep faculty, bus service, football teams and everything else on a competitive level with similar schools.

Solutions? More money from the legislature—not likely. Drastically higher tuition? Well... Name J. Walter Thompson of Madison Ave. the university president? I don't think so. The extra money to provide what the UI lacks must be supplied from the outside, but it's not coming.

If the cuts are to be halted, a new appeal must be found to tap available funds. In the meantime, maybe you can put an arm on your rich uncle.

## Dignified funeral honors Israeli leader Ben-Gurion

JERUSALEM (AP) — Thousands of Israelis filed past the casket of David Ben-Gurion under a bleak winter sky Sunday, silently parting with the man whose vision and determination built them a country.

The founder of modern Israel and its first premier died Saturday at 87.

Premier Golda Meir, wearing black and her head lowered, stood for several minutes by the simple wooden casket, sealed in keeping with Jewish tradition.

Ben-Gurion lay in state in the plaza of the Knesset on a rocky Jerusalem hill. Hundreds of armed troops ringed the squat parliament building, routinely watchful for any Arab attempt to disrupt the ceremonies.

Mrs. Meir, who was labor minister in Ben-Gurion's early cabinet, paced slowly to the flag-draped coffin with all her fellow cabinet ministers. Keeping in the background was Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who faithfully

followed Ben-Gurion, his mentor, into bitter political opposition to Mrs. Meir's party in 1956.

The diminutive Israeli with the bush of white hair was to be buried privately and without eulogy Monday, as his will ordained, at Sde Boqer, the farm settlement in Israel's harsh Negev Desert. Ben-Gurion made his home there in 1953, hoping it would prod Israelis to settle in the southern wilderness.

Ben-Gurion's family visited the coffin. They were three generations, two of them Sabra—native-born Israeli—and ranged from his gray-haired son, Amos, to grandchildren and great-grandchildren, bearded and long-haired.

At 10 a.m. the plaza was opened to the public. Old and young, followers and political opponents filed slowly around the bier.

A military chaplain stood with a prayer book on a pulpit next to the bier, softly murmuring the prayer for the dead.



Last respects

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan pays last respects to former Premier David Ben-Gurion whose casket lies in state (background) in Jerusalem Sunday. The man hailed as the father of modern Israel died yesterday of a stroke. He was 87.

## Heavy fighting breaks out close to Syrian borders

By the Associated Press

Syrian tanks, cannons and mortars battled with Israeli artillery and armor for four hours Sunday in one of the heaviest Golan Heights clashes since the October war.

The Syrians knocked out three Israeli tanks and silenced five artillery batteries in the sporadic duels, a Syrian military spokesman said in Damascus. He said the fighting erupted when an Israeli engineering unit pushed too close to Syrian front lines.

The Israeli military command in Tel Aviv said two Israeli soldiers were wounded in the exchanges but had no comment on the Syrian kill claims.

Witnesses in southern Lebanon reported meanwhile that Israelis lobbed more than 50 artillery shells into Lebanese border villages at dawn. No casualties were reported.

The reported fighting came as Cairo newspapers warned of possible new battles along the Suez Canal and questioned the use of peace negotiations scheduled for Dec. 18 in Geneva if Israel fails to live up to its commitments.

That was a reference to the breakdown in talks aimed at disengagement of Israeli and Egyptian forces facing each other in battle posture along the Suez battle lines.

Egypt broke off the talks—at Kilometer 101 on the Suez-Cairo road—on Thursday, charging the Israelis with stalling on what Cairo sees as a withdrawal commitment in the Nov. 4 cease-fire pact.

Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said in Jerusalem that Israel is prepared to resume the Kilometer 101 talks and listen to new Egyptian proposals for withdrawals.

He made the comment after a meeting with Finnish Gen. Ensis Siilasvuo, commander of United Nations forces in the Middle East who traveled to

Jerusalem in efforts to get the withdrawal talks moving again.

The breakdown in the talks after 10 meetings between Yariv and Egyptian Maj. Gen. Mohamed Abdel Ghany el-Gamasy aroused fears that fighting could explode anew along the 103-mile-long Suez Canal.

"Apparently Israel did not learn any lesson from the October 6 war and needs another reminder," Egyptian Brig. Gen. Hassan Abou Saada told newsmen Saturday at the Suez front. "My troops are ready to engage the Israelis any minute, if we receive an order."

But U.N. peacekeeping officials released figures in Cairo showing reported incidents along the canal dropped from 27 Tuesday to 11 by Friday. They said "preliminary indications" were that Saturday was similarly quiet.

The U.N. officials have sought repeatedly to stress that the cease-fire remains in effect despite the breakdown in the Kilometer 101 negotiations and the talk of new fighting.

## Oil minister is Arab Kissinger

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani is the Arabs' Kissinger. When King Faisal aims the oil weapon, Yamani pulls the trigger.

The soft-spoken man who visits Washington Monday has the most powerful voice in Arab oil policy, now directed against Washington for its support of Israel. Yet he considers himself a friend of the American people despite differences with their government.

Handsome, well-dressed and sporting a Van Dyke beard, the minister toys constantly with a string of worry beads and never looks worried.

Yamani pioneered participation agreements that will give the Arabs eventual control of the vast Western oil concessions on their soil. These, he said, were "a dream come true."

But he also envisions a working partnership with Western technology and investment to give Saudi Arabia alternative sources of income, agriculture and industry when the oil runs out.

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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CHAIR BACK REPLACEMENTS</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Reg. 3.66 Limit 4 <b>1.96</b> With Coupon GOOD ONLY DEC. 3 &amp; 4</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>4 OZ. CAN VIENNA SAUSAGE</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Reg. 48 Limit 4 <b>28¢</b> With Coupon GOOD ONLY DEC. 3 &amp; 4</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>6 PC. COFFEE MUG SET with STAND</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Reg. 3.47 Limit 2 <b>1.97</b> With Coupon GOOD ONLY DEC. 3 &amp; 4</p>

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# Nurses demand right to not assist in abortions

By ROBERT CORNETT  
Special to the Daily Iowan

Five University of Iowa senior nursing students Thursday called for the recognition of a nurse's right to refuse to assist in an abortion if it is against his ethical or religious beliefs, except in cases where the patient's life is in danger.

This proposal was part of a resolution which will be submitted to the American Nursing Association. It was presented in a panel discussion which included the legality of abortions,

the reactions of nurses who assist in abortion operations, the reaction of nursing students to the issue, the factors that influence the formulation of opinions about abortions, a brief explanation of abortion procedures, and an explanation of abortion clinics and their operation. Specific note was given to the Emma Goldman Clinic in Iowa City.

The resolution called for nurses to make known their personal views on abortion to hospital administrators and for employers to refrain from forcing

nurses who are opposed to abortions to assist in such operations. It also urged nurses not to impose personal values concerning abortion on patients or on other members of hospital staffs.

"We feel that each individual has a right to his or her own values and should not be pressured to conform to the values of other personnel," said the statement.

Gwen Hatley, A3, who headed the discussion cited the recent changes in laws concerning abortion as one of the primary

stimuli for the recognition of a nurse's right to refuse to assist with one. Traditionally, abortion for any reason except to save the life of the patient has been barred by law. Until quite recently "criminal abortion" was considered a felony under the Code of Iowa and was punishable by fine and imprisonment. This year the constitutional legality of such anti-abortion laws came into doubt.

In the 1973 abortion decision of Roe vs. Wade the Supreme Court held that such anti-abortion laws were in violation of the Due Process Clause of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution which prohibits state interference in the right to privacy. Privacy included a woman's qualified right to terminate her pregnancy.

However the Court also recognized that the state does have a legitimate interest in protecting the health of a pregnant woman and in protecting the potentiality of human life. The Court then proposed that during the first trimester of pregnancy the patient could terminate the pregnancy if the attending physician agreed it would be in the best interests of the patient. After the first trimester the state may be considered to have a viable interest in protecting potential life and may not proscribe abortion except when the health of the mother is in danger.

This change in the law has resulted in an increase in the number of abortions being performed in hospitals throughout the country. In many instances nurses in these hospitals who are forced to assist in abortions are experiencing great emotional strain. Many find abortions morally repugnant and against their ethical and religious beliefs. This emotional strain is often expressed in an attitude of hostility toward the patient or other hospital personnel.

Nursing students do not seem to hold such violent opposition to abortion however. In a recent survey questionnaire given to 80 senior nursing students at the University of Iowa 52 per cent said they felt abortions should be granted upon request. 85 per cent said they would have no objection to caring for patients undergoing abortion and the rest felt that while they would have some reservation about caring for such patients, they would be able to overcome these reservations and care for the patient.

During a discussion following the presentation of the resolution the nurses discussed the four types of abortion procedures. Of the four, the two techniques used most frequently are the vacuum aspiration and the saline injection. The aspiration technique was recommended for anyone considering abortion. It must be done in the first ten weeks of pregnancy.

The final topic discussed was abortion clinics. This included a list of nine different clinics scattered about the United States, the general operating procedures of each clinic, and an evaluation of the quality of the clinic by the nurses. The need for counseling services at such clinics was stressed.

Special attention was given to the Emma Goldman clinic of Iowa City which performs vacuum aspirations for \$150. The clinic received high ratings by a majority of the panel and was praised for its exception counseling service.

The presentation was an outgrowth of the class Nursing in a Social Order offered this fall by the University of Iowa College of Nursing. In the class students are encouraged to investigate and prepare presentations of nursing problems of social significance.

The resolution prepared by the students will be presented to the State Practice Committee on Nursing as well as to the American Nursing Association.

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**SUPER FLY**  
T.N.T.  
AT 7:20

**CINEMA-2**  
ON THE MALL  
NOW...ENDS WED.  
**Electra Glide**  
IN BLUE  
United Artists  
AT 7:15-9:20

# 'Burned' trees yield good lumber

SONORA, Calif. (AP)—The house you live in may be built from trees that once burned in a raging forest fire.

Logging crews now are hauling out scorched lumber from forests throughout California and other Western states, where the worst fires in 20 years have ravaged nearly 200,000 acres of trees and brush.

so fast it doesn't stay in one spot long enough to destroy the wood," said Mark Bevan, chief forester for Fibreboard Corp., a San Francisco-based firm with timber holdings throughout the West.

Bevan spoke above the hum of buzzsaws felling dead trees in the middle of a burnt-out area in Stanislaus National Forest, 30 miles east of this Sierra foothills town.

one, Bevan said, except the charred wood covers the men with grime and wears out their saws faster. The over-all operation is simpler than usual, he said, because the men are clearing everything out of a given area, instead of cutting selectively.

Bevan said the U.S. Forest Service puts out "salvage sales" on trees killed on its land, selling private firms the right to remove the trees and market their lumber.

normally is sold for garden mulch and landscaping.

"The real loss is in young growing trees that were our future," Bevan said. "They can't even be used for paper, because the charcoal won't bleach out."

A burnt tree less than 20 years old has no commercial value, Bevan said. Loggers either bulldoze them into large heaps and burn them, or let them stand as shade for green seedlings to be planted nearby.

By winter, most of the 5,000 acre burn area will be a mass of charred stumps. As soon as the snow melts in the spring, the forest will be replanted with 6-inch tall seedlings.

He said the 122-year-old prison has very small cells, many of which will have to be shared by two inmates when the prison reaches its expected 3,800-man capacity early next year.

He said the two-seat octagonal gas chamber has been kept in working condition. It has been idle since 1967 while courts pondered the death penalty. The California Supreme Court ruled executions unconstitutional last year, but a new state law will reinstate them as of Jan. 1 for 11 crimes.

Lumber company spokesmen say as much as 90 per cent of the wood from trees killed in these fires is useable as commercial lumber—if loggers can get it out of the forests before it becomes infested with insects.

"Ninety per cent of the time a fire will burn the bark and kill the tree, but the fire's burning

A fire that broke out Aug. 17 blackened 17,000 acres and changed the face of the forest for a century in the four days it burned out of control. Bevan's employer owns 5,500 acres in the area.

Smoldering hot spots still

send up occasional clouds of smoke, the forest floor is coated with mounds of ashes, and the air still is thick with an acrid, burning odor. But loggers already have begun the job of removing up to 1,000 trees a day before the first snowfall interrupts them.

After the trees are felled, they are cut into 33-foot lengths, "skidded" by tractors to the logging roads, and then hauled by truck to sawmills. Here they will be cut into marketable dimensions—much of the fire going for two-by-fours and plywood, the pine for home exteriors and wall paneling.

Logging in a black forest is much the same as in a green

Charles Manson—have been transferred to other prisons. The rest, like Robert F. Kennedy's assassin, Sirhan, B. Sirhan, remain in other areas of San Quentin.

San Quentin already has a long, bloody history, including the Aug. 21, 1971, violence in which three guards and three prisoners died, including black militant George Jackson.

## Gas chamber in working order

# Population of San Quentin spirals

SAN QUENTIN, Calif. (AP)—Hopes of closing grim old San Quentin Prison have been abandoned, and its apple-green gas chamber is being kept in working order.

Other places were getting overcrowded and here was a prison with a lot of empty beds," prison information officer Robert Nyberg said in an interview.

There might be a few old-timers here who are glad we're staying open," Nyberg said. "But most people—prisoners and guards—would like to see the place closed."

Less than two years ago, Gov. Ronald Reagan announced the infamous penitentiary overlooking San Francisco Bay would be shut by the end of 1974. In subsequent months, inmate population fell from 2,200 to 1,400.

Nyberg said the number of inmates in California prisons is growing because the state parole board has adopted "a more rigorous policy" in refusing paroles and the courts are imposing more prison sentences on convicted criminals.

He said the 122-year-old prison has very small cells, many of which will have to be shared by two inmates when the prison reaches its expected 3,800-man capacity early next year.

He said the two-seat octagonal gas chamber has been kept in working condition. It has been idle since 1967 while courts pondered the death penalty. The California Supreme Court ruled executions unconstitutional last year, but a new state law will reinstate them as of Jan. 1 for 11 crimes.

The former Death Row is being used to segregate troublemakers. Of the 107 men who awaited death there, many—including cult leader Charles Manson—have been transferred to other prisons. The rest, like Robert F. Kennedy's assassin, Sirhan, B. Sirhan, remain in other areas of San Quentin.

San Quentin already has a long, bloody history, including the Aug. 21, 1971, violence in which three guards and three prisoners died, including black militant George Jackson.

# Research team to construct home operated by sun, wind, rain, waste

CAMBRIDGE, England (AP)—A Cambridge University research team plans to build a house next year that will be run solely by the sun, the wind, the rain and the waste of its occupants.

and architects. They expect to start experimenting with various systems for their house in the spring.

If all goes well, they expect construction to start later in 1974.

house where the heat is collected when the sun shines.

Wind power will be generated into electricity for lighting, fans, pumps, auxiliary hot water heaters, refrigerators, etc.

The team believes the world faces huge new energy shortages. So they hope to create a house for the future that can exist by itself, generating its own sources of power from nature alone. The house—they hope—will be entirely independent of outside systems of electricity, gas, oil, water and sewage.

Pike and his colleagues expect that their experimental home will run like this:

They will combine into one integrated system many principles that previously have been used in isolation: solar energy to provide heat; wind to provide power; the rain to provide water requirements; excrement, and food and garden wastes to provide gas for cooking; and new designs to recapture and recycle lost heat and water.

"Nobody wants to live among forests of windmills," Pike said. "We believe we may have an answer by using rotary vanes that can be integrated into the design of the roof of the house."

Wind-generated power that is not used to power the house will be stored in batteries.

"We are trying to create a house that will allow us to maintain our present standards of living with no more sacrifices than we will have to make when we run into future energy crises in 20 to 30 years," says Alexander Pike, head of the team.

The south side of the house will combine glass with new ideas the team has in ways to collect the sun's heat. This solar energy will produce domestic hot water and warm air for space heating. When the sun isn't shining, stored solar energy will be recalled from a heat storage unit under the

A miniature sewage plant—a "digester" in a concrete tank under the house—will provide methane gas for cooking.

"The effluent of an average family can generate about 1 1/2 cubic feet per person of methane a day," Pike said. "We think we can get enough power for cooking through using food and garden wastes as well, through our solar energy to heat water for cooking, and through

Water will be collected from the roof. The sun will heat some of it for personal washing purposes. A wind-power sink heater will provide hot water, combined with high pressure sprays, for dishwashing.

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## Bengals shutout Vikings

# Ramblin' Rams clinch NL West title



Run Fran run!

Minnesota Vikings quarterback Fran Tarkenton (10) has trouble getting rid of the ball in first-half action against the Cincinnati Bengals. The Bengals shutout the Vikings 27-0.

**CHICAGO (AP)**—Larry McCutcheon's power running, Dave Ray's four field goals and a brutal defense enabled the Los Angeles Rams to clinch the National Football Conference's Western Division title with a 26-0 victory over the Chicago Bears Sunday.

The Rams swelled their record to 10-2, two games ahead of runner-up Atlanta, which was upset Sunday by the Buffalo Bills 17-6, leaving the Falcons with a 8-4 record.

The Rams, scoring on Jim Bertelsen's three-yard sweep and Les Josephson's nine-yard smash, toyed with the crippled Bears all the way.

Chicago's only thrust beyond midfield against the bristling Ram defense came in the second quarter and that was on a pass play which ended with George Farmer fumbling away the ball at the Ram 46.

Although he failed to score, McCutcheon was the main Ram offensive spark, gaining 152 yards on 24 carries.

The Rams took a 10-0 lead in the opening quarter on Ray's 30-yard field goal and Bertelsen's touchdown capping a 48-yard strike in four plays. They led 13-0 at halftime on Ray's 16-yard field goal 33 seconds before intermission. After a scoreless third quarter, the Rams scored 13 points in the final quarter on Ray's field goals of 39 and 26 yards and Josephson's nine-yard run after Los Angeles recovered a Chicago fumble on the Bear 15.

it into his second field goal, a 38-yarder.

The last touchdown came in the fourth quarter, tight end Bob Trumphy capping a march from mid-field with a seven-yard touchdown pass from Anderson.

### Simpson

**ATLANTA (AP)**—O.J. Simpson forged his way into the record book with another 100-yard performance and Jim Braxton scored a pair of touchdowns on short plunges as the Buffalo Bills snapped Atlanta's seven-game winning streak with a 17-6 upset Sunday.

Meanwhile, the Buffalo defense forced Atlanta's previously undefeated quarterback, Bob Lee, into a frustrating afternoon, sacking him four times and forcing him into poor passes throughout most of the National Football League game.

Simpson equaled the NFL record of nine games in a season with 100 or more yards, as he hammered out 137 yards on 24 carries, increasing his season output to 1,587, second best in league history.

He equaled the record held by

three-pointer for victory.

The Chiefs, who had a chance to climb into a tie for first place in the American Conference West Division with a victory, appeared earlier to have won this bruising battle in a gusty wind when Ed Podolak stabbed over from the two-yard line with 6:43 left.

Until Podolak scored, the Chiefs had nursed a slim lead they gained on Mike Livingston's 11-yard touchdown pass to Elmo Wright in the first quarter and field goals of 15 and 13 yards by Stenerud.

Then Pruitt broke through the Chief defense and legged it 65 yards to the goal.

Until Pruitt's dazzling run, the Browns, who trail first place Pittsburgh by one-half game in the AFC Central, had to be content with field goals of 44 and 28 yards by Cockroft.

The Chiefs, trying desperately to break the tie in the closing seconds, took possession with 35 seconds showing. Pete Beathard, who had replaced the injured Livingston, hit Wright with a 40-yarder 10 seconds from the end but it was out of bounds.

### Cowboys

**DENVER (AP)**—Roger Staubach, keeping cool under pressure from a relentless Denver defense, threw two touchdown passes to tight end Jean Fugett to spark the Dallas Cowboys to a 22-10 National Football League victory over the Denver Broncos Sunday.

The victory enabled Dallas to stay just one game behind NFC East Division pace-setter Washington, a team the Cowboys meet next week. The Broncos, now 6-4-2, dropped out of first place in the AFC West.

Staubach, sacked five times by the Bronco defense led by tackle Paul Smith, hit Fugett on a six-yard scoring pass late in the first quarter after Denver running back Joe Dawkins had fumbled the ball deep in Bronco territory.

Following a pair of Toni Fritsch field goals, one of which was made possible by another Bronco fumble, Staubach, catching the Denver defense flowing to the right, passed to Fugett on the left side, and the second-year tight end ran in untouched for a 27-yard scoring play.

The Cowboys, 8-4, scored their final two points when Denver punter Billy Van Heusen, attempting to run on a faked punt, was tackled in the end zone for a safety.

### Rated teams fall

## UCLA edges Maryland

**NEW YORK (AP)**—UCLA Coach John Wooden said he may have misjudged the situation his Bruins faced against fourth-ranked Maryland Saturday night.

"Deep down I thought we would win by more than we did," said the coach of the nation's top-ranked team after the Bruins managed to edge Maryland 65-64 for their 77th straight victory. "Even in the second half, I thought we would win by 10 or 12 points—but they kept coming back."

Three other members of the Associated Press' Top 20 lost. Louisville, rated ninth, bowed to Cincinnati 65-58; Arizona, rated No. 15, dropped a 100-76 decision to Southern California, and Nevada-Vegas, ranked 19th, fell to Texas Tech 82-76.

In other top games, second-ranked North Carolina State trounced Athletes in Action 119-82, third-ranked Indiana opened its season with a 74-55 victory over The Citadel, No. 5 North Carolina beat No. 14 Houston 97-74, seventh-ranked Marquette stopped St. John's, Minn. 91-45, No. 8 Notre Dame leveled Valparaiso 112-62 and 10th-ranked Kentucky beat Miami of Ohio 81-68.

Long Beach State, No. 12, beat Puget Sound 84-55. Kansas State, No. 13, downed Utah 87-82. No. 17 Jacksonville rebounded from an opening game loss and trimmed Auburn 90-78, and 20th-ranked Memphis State whipped Wisconsin-Milwaukee 89-68.

UCLA had a poor shooting game, connecting on only 25 of 74 field goals.

"We got a lesson without losing," said Wooden. "They played well and we played sporadically."

Maryland Coach Lefty Driesell, who had said earlier that he wanted a victory over UCLA

more than a national championship, said afterward, "I was never more proud of any aggregation than I am of this one."

Two-time All-American Bill Walton led UCLA with 18 points and 27 rebounds, including a school-record 20 in the first half. Maryland's Len Elmore topped all scorers with 19 points.

David Thompson paced North Carolina State's rout over Athletes in Action with 34 points and 7-foot-4 Tommy Burleson added 32. The Wolfpack play UCLA Dec. 15.

Indiana showed a balanced offensive attack, led by Scott May with 14 points, but Coach Bob Knight was raving over his team's defense after the victory over The Citadel.

"We did a good job of keeping them away from the basket and I didn't worry about their outside shooting," he said.

Digger Phelps, Notre Dame's coach, also was speaking in glowing terms after his team's trouncing of Valparaiso.

"They have a chance to go all the way," Phelps said after giving particular praise to freshman forward Adrian Dan-

tley, who led the Irish with 16 points and nine rebounds.

Houston was hampered when 6-foot-10 Maurice Presley and 6-9 guard Louis Dunbar fouled out in the second half.

North Carolina broke the game open by scoring 15 of the first 19 points in the second half.

It wasn't a pleasant homecoming for St. John's coach Jim Smith, who was a Marquette player in the 1950s. His team shot only 32 per cent compared to Marquette's 54 per cent, and the Warriors controlled the boards 53-20.

"We denied them the basketball," said Cincinnati coach Gale Catlett in analyzing his team's upset over Louisville. The Bearcats also profited from Louisville's 29 turnovers and a 22-point performance by senior guard Lloyd Batts.

Kevin Grevey scored 29 points for Kentucky against Miami of Ohio. He hit 20 of his points in the first half when the score was tied six times. The Kentucky defense proved to be the difference in the second half when it shut out the Miami attack for nearly five minutes.

### Defense

**CINCINNATI (AP)**—Cincinnati turned an interception and a fumble recovery by linebacker Bill Bergy into scoring plays and mounted an inspired defense to hand the Minnesota Vikings a 27-0 National Football League defeat Sunday and its first shutout in 162 games.

Playing near-flawless football before a howling, sun-drenched crowd of 57,859, the Bengals completely shackled the Vikings, now 10-2. It was Minnesota's worst loss since 1968, and the shutout was only the third in Minnesota's 13-year history.

Quarterback Ken Anderson, producing his finest pro effort, propelled the Bengals into title contention in the American Conference Central Division with an 8-4 record. Cincinnati's bristling defense choked the Vikings so effectively that Minnesota quarterback Fran Tarkenton was lifted in the third quarter for reserve Bob Berry.

The shutout ended Vikings kicker Fred Cox's record NFL scoring streak at 151 games. The Vikings were last held scoreless in 1962 in a 13-0 loss to the Chicago Bears.

A 40-yard touchdown burst by veteran Essex Johnson broke it open for Cincinnati early in the third quarter. The Bengals led 10-0 at halftime on a 22-yard field goal by Horst Muhlmann and a 23-yard fumble return by defensive back Lamar Parrish.

Bergy's fumble recovery set up Johnson's 40-yard sprint for a 17-0 lead. Minutes later, Bergy intercepted a Berry pass at mid-field and Muhlmann turned

## College Basketball

<p><b>East</b> Penn. St. 70, Bucknell 57 La Salle 87, Lehigh 37 W. Virginia 82, Pitt 78 Va. Tech 62, Va. Military 51 Villanova 71, Richmond 58 Syracuse 123, Buffalo 78</p> <p><b>South</b> Bowling Green 117, MacMur-ray 56 S. Carolina 74, Toledo 54 Virginia 92, Wash. &amp; Lee 69 Duke 82, E. Carolina 69 N. Carolina 97, Houston 74 Memphis St. 89, Wis.-Milwaukee 68 Florida 81, S. Florida 69</p> <p><b>Midwest</b> Michigan 86, S. Illinois 74</p>	<p><b>Notre Dame 112, Valparaiso 62</b> Wisconsin 77, Rollins 55 Mich. St. 78, Cent. Michigan 70</p> <p><b>Northwestern 83, Ohio U. 81</b> Purdue 117, SIU-Edwardsville 71</p> <p><b>Indiana 74, The Citadel 55</b> Nebraska 70, Wyoming 62 Kansas St. 87, Utah 82 St. Louis 97, Mo.-St. Louis 73 Marquette 91, St. John's, Minn. 45 SMU 77, Missouri 73 Kansas 103, Murray St. 71 Minnesota 55, UC-Davis 45</p> <p><b>West</b> S. Calif. 100, Arizona 76 UCLA 65, Maryland 64</p>
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# Parker's second-half heroics save Hawks

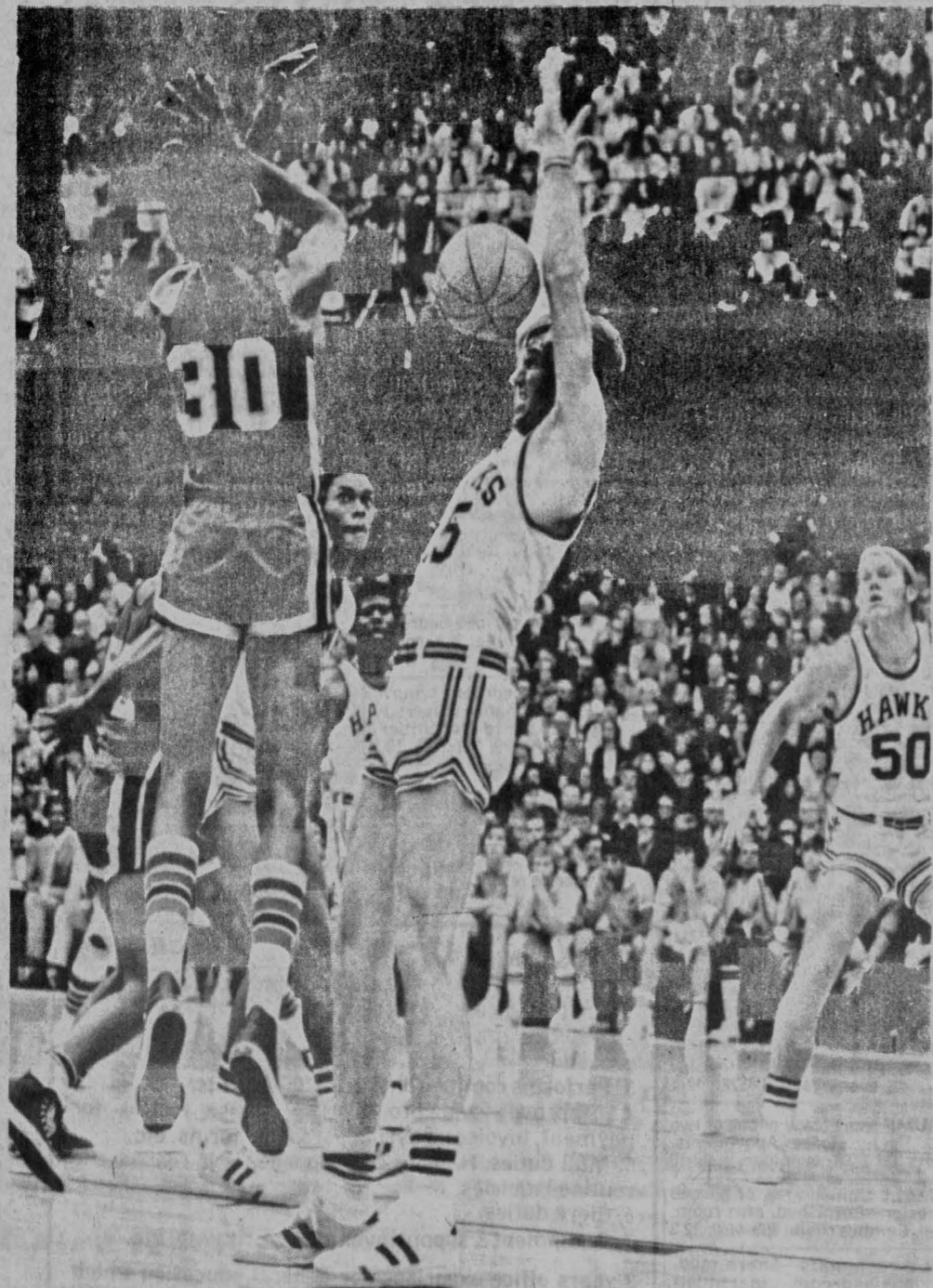


Photo by Jim Trumpf

## Smothered

Iowa forward Neil Fegebank (15) ends up with the ball after blocking Dan McDowell's shot during the Hawkeyes season opener against Northern Illinois. Iowa won 85-83.

## King, Washington impressive

### Hawk VR's take opener

By GREG LUND  
Asst. Sports Editor

Iowa's Varsity-Reserves opened their 1973-74 season Saturday night by coming from behind to whip Robert Morris Junior College, 96-81.

Forward Bruce King sparked a late Iowa rally and wound up with 30 points for the night. King was aided in the second half by sophomore center Nate Washington, who hit for 27 points and pulled down 12 rebounds.

Iowa, led by King, took the lead early in the contest but Robert Morris refused to buckle under and the Hawks held a slim 43-40 lead at halftime.

Starting center Stan Petratis got into some foul trouble

during the early part of the second half and was replaced by Washington. Nate, who had practiced for only one week with the team since finishing the football season, began to dominate the shorter visitors front line.

But the Carthage, Ill. squad again refused to surrender and clawed back to take the lead late in the final period.

Iowa stormed back, however, and regained the upper hand with a little over two minutes remaining and pulled away for the victory.

Coach Joe Roberts was pleased with the win, but was not overly happy with the way his players performed.

"The team underestimated its opponent and then found out that they could get beat and had to really come back to win the game," he said.

"I thought Nate Washington played tremendously well for his first time out after football," Roberts added. "Bruce King also played well."

Junior guard Mike Bonk added 14 points for the night, all of them coming on field goals. Petratis finished with nine.

In the rebounding department, King finished second to Washington with seven and Petratis pulled down five.

Robert Morris won the overall rebounding battle, 61-57.

By BOB DYER  
Sports Editor

You'll have to pardon the members of the Northern Illinois basketball team if they're not hospitable to Iowa's Larry Parker next summer.

You see Parker, a slender 6-6 sophomore forward from Joliet, Ill., worked out with the Huskie ballclub throughout the summer.

And Saturday night he worked over the same players by coming off the bench to score 20 points and lead the Hawkeyes to a season opening 85-83 victory over Northern Illinois.

"I used to drive over there and play quite a bit," revealed Parker. "I know most of the guys on the team."

Whether "the guys" will want to see Parker again, at least on the hardwood, remains to be seen.

Originally pegged for a starting forward position, Parker injured his heel two weeks ago and had been slow rounding into form. Freshman Glen Worley replaced him in the starting lineup.

"I knew I wasn't going to start and I was upset," said Parker. "But the coaches thought they had a better man. Everybody on this team wants to play but only five can be starters."

Parker entered the contest midway in the first half and contributed four points as Iowa built a 42-32 half-time margin. But he saved the best for last.

Using his quickness, Parker drove Huskie defenders to frustration, scoring several baskets on lightning moves to the hoop, then complimenting his drives with fine perimeter shooting.

First-year Coach Dr. Emory Luck promised a running team and his ballclub was true to predicted form, many times getting easy layups off blistering fast breaks.

"They've got a real good ballclub," added Parker. "If they had Jim Bradley, we'd have really been in trouble."

Bradley, Northern's 6-10 All-American candidate, is banned from playing in the Huskies first nine games

because he participated in an unsanctioned basketball tournament in Gary, Ind., this summer.

But even without Bradley, Northern gave the Hawkeyes everything they wanted, and more.

Iowa jumped off to a 12-4 lead and expanded it to 38-24 before Northern cut the deficit to 42-32 at the half.

Seniors Candy LaPrince and Neil Fegebank sparked the first half surge by contributing 15 and 10 points, respectively.

LaPrince ended up with 19 points and nine rebounds but played little in the second half. When he did return to the lineup, Candy got in a heated exchange with Huskie guard Carroll Holmes.

"I guess the coaches thought I wasn't trying hard enough on defense," said LaPrince in explaining his extended stay on the pines.

As for his confrontation with Holmes, LaPrince said "He was calling me names, I told him I'd see him after the game."

Northern rallied in the second

half behind the shooting of forward Dan McDowell and guards Holmes and Tim Bryant.

But "thanks to Parker, the visitors never got closer than four points until center Dwayne Caldwell tipped in a shot with 19 seconds remaining. There were a few anxious moments after that but the Hawks hung on and LaPrince grabbed Northern's rushed field goal attempt at the buzzer.

"I was pleased with our breaking game and our offense when we had it operating," said Coach Dick Schultz.

"But I was displeased with our defense. We didn't do a good job of recovering. I was also disappointed with our rebounding, especially in the second half."

McDowell led Northern with 17 points and Holmes and Bryant hit 14 apiece. Caldwell chipped in 12 and had a game high 16 rebounds.

Iowa outshot the visitors from the field 51.4 per cent to 38.5 per cent but Northern won the battle of the boards, 58-52.

Besides Parker and LaPrince, Fegebank and freshman guard John Hairston added 15 points apiece. Fegebank also led the Hawks with ten rebounds.

"For a freshman in his first game, Hairston did an outstanding job," said Schultz. "He made some mistakes, but no more than our older players."

"I was nervous but Candy kept the pressure off me by taking the ball early in the game," said Hairston. "I'd never played before a crowd that size (10,550) but once I got going it didn't bother me."

Schultz saved his most lavish praise for the lithe Parker.

"Larry had been playing excellent basketball for us until he injured himself," said Schultz. "It bothered him a great deal in Wednesday's intra-squad game. But tonight it was much better and he made up his mind he was going to play."

That he did.

## Victory—break out the 'bubbly'

By CHUCK HICKMAN  
Contributing Editor

Break out the champagne, fans. Strike up the band and poke your neighbor in the ribs. Enjoy.

A win, is a win, is a win. No complaints about the margin, the players, the coach, the fans. The 85-83 victory over Northern Illinois was savored for what it was. A big relief.

Going to the Field House Saturday night was like visiting an old friend in the hospital after an auto wreck. Most people were fearing the worst, hoping for the best.

The record around here has made fans cynical. Not hostile, but not ready to yell until there is a good reason. There is no need to dwell any further on the indignities suffered during the football season. Suffice to say people are not fighting for Iowa tickets, no matter the sport.

This new basketball team and rebuilding fan enthusiasm will grow together. Each has a long way to go, but Saturday, there was at least one ray of hope.

There were days not long ago when an Iowa City bar gave away drinks after a Hawk win, the court was surrounded by banners, and Chris Pervall, Super Sam, J.J., Stick or some other hero would find a way to send the fans home happy.

There isn't going to be any championship this year. But Saturday's game featured hustle, enthusiasm and some promising ability by a number of newcomers.

The experts may still be correct in saying Iowa will win only eight games, but it is apparent we will have more fun winning eight this year than in playing .500 the last two seasons.

So the fans in the second balcony had something to get excited about. There was John Hairston, a guard who could become a stabilizer, a leader—a commodity Iowa has lacked for years.

There was Glen Worley, pulling down rebounds with a

certain final authority. (Shades of the immortal George Peeples!)

Larry Parker sliding in and out—a switch from some of the Mack trucks Iowa has used in the corners before. LaPrince looked like a different ballplayer from last year's edition. Leading the break, diving for balls—this team was not indifferent.

Late in the second half the Hawks big lead began to narrow, and the spectators behind me braced themselves

for what was going to happen next.

A gentleman in row eight began calling out substitutions. His neighbor suggested a coaching change, on the spot. Most just shook their heads and quietly waited for what was sure to come—another way to lose.

But there are players here who aren't used to that yet, and they held on. Shaky at the end maybe, but still a winner.

So now it's Drake. Then Marquette, Kansas State, Kentucky, UCLA and the rest of

those guys. Mistakes will be made, losses will come, but I will be surprised if this team rolls over.

The fans piled out afterwards, still with a very cautious optimism. No predictions, no shouting. Most of 'em said what amounted to "wait and see."

Wait indeed. At least there may be something worth waiting for. In the meantime—one game at a time. And the first one was ours.

85-83?  
Ah, we had 'em all the way.

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