

Committee system negotiations completed

By MAUREEN CONNORS
Staff Writer

Heads of faculty, staff and student constituencies have negotiated a new committee system with the University of Iowa administration. Contingent upon constituency approval, the system will begin a two-year trial operation this May.

Constituency presidents say the new system is a compromise between the administration's position and the committee system proposed by Faculty Senate's Joint Study Committee on Committees in Governance (JSCCG) report—the result of two years work. However, major differences exist between the JSCCG committee system and the new committee structure.

JSCCG recommendations for the committee system were approved last spring

by Faculty and Student Senates but rejected by Staff Council and the UI administration. The committee system proposed by the JSCCG report gave constituencies the right to form or disband their own committees, appoint their own chairpersons and increased student representation on committees.

The administration's main complaint with the JSCCG committee system was that it reassigned administrative duties to the committees, an allegation constituency heads denied.

Faculty, staff and students make up the university committees which advise administrators on formulation of university policy. These committee decisions are not binding on UI administrators but constituent views are expected to greatly influence policies and procedures.

Unlike the JSCCG system which gave committee constituency groups the power to appoint their own members, in the new committee system the UI president retains power over committee appointments. However, the system sets criteria for committee memberships, thus removing total presidential appointive power.

The new system also varies from the JSCCG recommendation in that no committee will be set up specifically to review the university committee system. Constituency heads with the UI president annually will review the committee system.

Earlier, President Willard Boyd had asked that the UI president have the power to review the committee system each year, and modify it if necessary.

Like the JSCCG system students have more representation in the committee

system.

In October Student Senate pulled student representatives from the committee system because of "token representation." In the system proposed by the constituency heads and the administration, in 10 of the 16 committees, students have equal or more representation than faculty or staff members.

New committees will be initiated to advise the Union, Student Health, lectures and student services coordinators.

Faculty and Student Senators will discuss the new committee system at their meetings today. Staff Council members discussed proposed modifications at their meeting last Wednesday.

Student Senate President CRAIG Karsen, said he expects there will be no problems with senate accepting the new

committee system. According to Karsen, senate's complaint of "token representation" in the present committee system is alleviated.

William Hines, president of Faculty Senate, said the committee system is not "dramatically" different from the present committee system but he added that it is more "organized," making it much more likely to function efficiently.

Hines said it seems "more streamlined" than the system recommended by the JSCCG report but he anticipates Faculty Senate will want some changes.

According to Hines the only "clearly unresolved point" in the new system is faculty-staff representation on one of the 16 committees, the Fund Retirement Committee.

Staff Council also found the committee

their main topic of discussion and disagreement with the new committee system at their meeting last week.

In the JSCCG report staff and faculty had equal representation on this committee. In the new system, as in the present system, the faculty will have almost twice as many representatives as the staff.

According to Hines, Faculty Senate only agreed on equal representation last spring as a necessary compromise, in exchange for compromises in other areas by the staff so the overall JSCCG report would pass.

When the Staff Council members discussed the new committee system they said if they didn't receive equal representation on the Fund Retirement Committee they may withdraw from the system and form their own retirement group or consider other alternatives.

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U.S. aid in Chinese naval battle still source of conflicting reports

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Defense Department Monday denied reports that the United States provided reconnaissance flights over the Paracel Islands as a result of combat between South Vietnamese and Chinese ships there over the weekend.

Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim also denied flatly that there had been requests from the South Vietnamese for help from the U.S. 7th Fleet, which patrols the western Pacific Ocean.

South Vietnamese sources had claimed requests for help were made and met with reconnaissance flights over the archipelago.

"But," said Friedheim, "we cautioned our ships not to be in that area."

Asked about reports that former U.S. Marine officer and

meteorologist had been killed, or was missing, in the fighting, the Pentagon spokesman noted the presence of a South Vietnamese weather station on one of the islands. He said the report is under investigation.

The State Department said, meanwhile, that a civilian employee of the U.S. Defense Department who was on the islands during the fighting is missing.

State Department spokesman John King declined to identify the man, but said the Defense Department has been in touch with his family.

King said the unidentified American was reported to be on Pattle or Robert Island when Chinese troops attacked the islands and ousted South Vietnamese forces stationed there.

The missing man was respon-

sible for reporting on Vietnamese naval forces in the area of DaNang, South Vietnam, King said.

"We understand he was invited by the Vietnamese naval commander to accompany one of the Vietnamese patrol boats on what was intended to be a routine mission of 72 hours duration to the Paracels," King said. "This was before the hostilities took place or were anticipated."

South Vietnam conceded military victory this weekend to China in the dispute over the islands and is now seeking an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council to present its case on a diplomatic level.

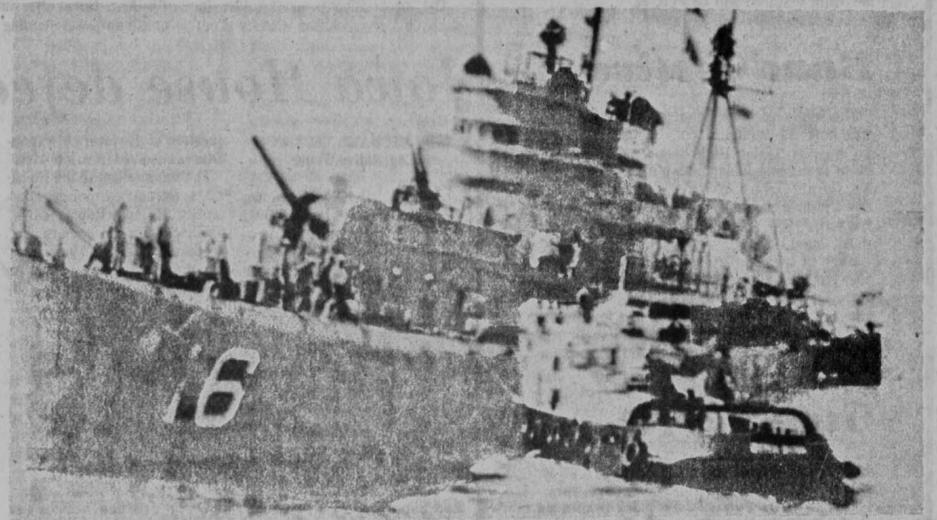
At the United Nations in New York, President Gonzalo Facio of the Security Council said he

has received a request from South Vietnam for a meeting of the council on Chinese "acts of war."

Facio, Costa Rica's foreign minister, said he expected to call a meeting for Tuesday or Wednesday. But China opposed the meeting and doubt was expressed in diplomatic circles that South Vietnam could line up the necessary nine votes needed to put the issue on the agenda of the 15-nation council.

China has effective control of the barren but strategic coral islands, 250 miles east of Vietnam and 175 miles south of the Chinese island of Hainan.

Interest in the islands is believed to be spurred by the possibility of finding oil under the South China Sea.



Limping in

AP Wirephoto

A South Vietnamese navy cutter limps into Da Nang harbor in South Viet Nam after a fight with Chinese ships in the disputed Paracel Islands. South Vietnam has admitted defeat in the new clashes with the Chinese.

Iowa energy situation less severe than in other states

'We are more fortunate than almost any state in the Union ... I think we'll make it through without too much hardship.'

Editor's Note—The following article contains excerpts from Monday evening's Direct Contact—a radio call-in program sponsored by The Daily Iowan in cooperation with WSUI radio. Direct Contact's guests were Maurice Van Nostrand, Iowa State Commerce Commission Chairman, and Sam Tuthill, state geologist. Both are energy experts for Gov. Robert Ray.

Edited by CHUCK HICKMAN
Contributing Editor

Question: Is the fuel crisis real?
Tuthill: The reality of the crisis has never really been in question. We have distributed through the state emergency pool over five million gallons of fuel that people could not otherwise get, so the reality is tied to whether it was contrived—it just happened. In the long term, there is no question that our demand for energy has been rising more rapidly while the supply has been keeping pace. Iowa increased between 1972-73 its energy demand by 8.1 per cent in all energy forms. We're more dependent on imports.

Van Nostrand: We've been working with this for 13 months and we started as skeptic

as anyone else whether there is an energy crisis. We were convinced last winter and there's been nothing to shake our conviction since then. We have a very serious energy crisis.

Question: Explain your objections to federal methods of dealing with the fuel crisis.
Van Nostrand: The federal government was leaving us with too little flexibility. The governors' program last winter before the federal government was even involved or could give us any help was simply we would take what ever supplies were allotted to Iowa and make what allocation was necessary here. We never had any doubt people were willing to take the steps necessary to meet all legitimate needs. We've opposed moves by the federal government to draw up strict guidelines that fail to give us the flexibility we need.

Question: Assuming Governor Ray's program to develop Iowa coal reserves gets underway, what about high sulfur content—do we?
Van Nostrand: A \$5.5 million research project is not large scale. This is not enough to start an operating, competitive mine—that would cost \$30 million. There is

hardware to remove pyrite from coal not so much to reduce the sulfur content as to remove the ash content. This improves quality of coal and removes pyrite. Coal also contains organic sulfur which can only be removed after the coal has been combusted by stack gas scrubbing. This equipment produces much low grade gypsum, which would be a water pollution hazard. We should get at effective methods of stack gas scrubbing without causing other environmental problems. Those monies should go to the solution of using high sulphur coal in environmentally acceptable ways. The plans proposed by the legislature are to look at how to extract coal so that it will not destroy land. In fact the plan intends to improve the quality of land for agriculture. It's this kind of proposal the legislature will be dealing with—we're not advocating getting into the coal business.

Question: I have been told Iowa is in a better energy situation than other states. How long is this likely to continue?
Van Nostrand: We are more fortunate than almost any state in the union for two or three reasons. One of course is that we

got involved in this thing a year ago, a year before most other people did. We gained some good experience that has stood us in good stead now. We have been working with the people in the fuel industry—we talk their language now. I think our conservation efforts in this state have been substantially more successful than those states around us. We've got people to reduce demand, to where it's working about where we want it to. If our people continue to conserve, I think we'll make it through without too much hardship.

Question: Is there suspicion at the Energy Office that the oil companies are engaged in underhanded tactics as far as oil production is concerned?
Tuthill: You have to understand the makeup of the people who have been dragged out and borrowed to run this board. These people are working around the clock to meet government deadlines, but they haven't had time to do research. I haven't talked to anybody who claims a conspiracy might have caused the problem last winter. However, the FTC and the Senate Commerce Committee have produced preliminary evidence that isn't

yet court-worthy. It has been suggested, but if you operate on the basis there is no guilt until it is proven, I have seen no evidence yet that could go to court as an anti-trust or constraint of trade charge.

Question: How about railroads and mass transit to alleviate the energy situation in Iowa?
Van Nostrand: The governor is going upstairs tomorrow with a special energy and transportation message, and I think he'd be real unhappy if I sprung it tonight. But he's offering some very exciting programs to the legislature tomorrow which will devote long needed attention to the part energy efficiency boards can play. I think mass transit will develop without government help as people start to use it. If we can get effort directed by the legislature to what part state government might play to develop this on a coordinated basis, plus public willingness to desert the private automobile, we'll make progress. The governor will offer programs to do that tomorrow.

Question: Has the public's uncertainty about the credibility of the Nixon administration hampered the conservation program, because they're not sure what they're hearing is accurate?
Van Nostrand: I think the lack of credibility in the present national administration couldn't have come at a tougher time in order to sell anything. People who suspect it's something cranked up by politicians to take attention off Watergate will have to note the bleakest estimates coming out of Washington have come from Democratic leaders in Congress. So if there is a political thing, it's being engaged in by both parties.

Question: How much is Iowa willing to sacrifice in terms of environmental standards to obtain its needed energy?
Tuthill: There is absolutely no spirit to attack the environmental standards. This was a piece of legislation that was written in a pressure environment, without sufficient understanding of the technology available. It came on as an air pollution control act, and environment is more complex than just air. I would not, and the governor would not support reduction of standards. I don't think it will take more than three years to see coal burned in an environmentally acceptable way. The technology is not now capable of meeting these standards. I'd like to operate for a time on contract procedures with individuals to allow for variance.

in the news briefly Out of business

NEW YORK (AP)—DuPont Walston Inc., a big Wall Street brokerage house controlled by Texas computer tycoon H. Ross Perot, disclosed plans Monday to sell its assets and go out of business.

The firm attributed its decision to "continuing operating losses" but said it would maintain full service to its 300,000 customers until buyers could be found for its operations.

Walter E. Auch, president of the firm, said that despite its profit problems DuPont Walston continued to meet the New York Stock Exchange's membership requirements regarding debts and capital.

Perot, founder and head of Electronic Data Systems Corp., of Dallas, has sunk an estimated

total of \$90 million or more into DuPont Walston and its associated firm, DuPont Glore Forgan, in the last three years.

Hijack

BARRANQUILLA, Colombia (AP)—A young Ecuadorian hijacked a Colombian airliner Monday, stopped at Cali and Barranquilla for fuel and repairs, then took off for Cuba, authorities reported. Most of the passengers were released at the two stops.

Airport officials in Barranquilla said the plane suffered wheel damage on landing and two tires were flown in from Bogota, 450 miles away. Authorities reported earlier that the hijacked aircraft probably would have to remain in Barranquilla all night.

Airline officials said 43 passengers were aboard the plane when it was hijacked, 25 women and children were freed in Cali and four elderly men were allowed to deplane during the 9½-hour stop in Barranquilla.

Resignation

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Democratic leader of the House, Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, said Monday it would be in the best interests of the nation if President Nixon resigned.

However, House Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma, who outranks O'Neill in the Democratic leadership, told newsmen he would have no comment and added, "I would have to think a long time before I would recommend to the President that he resign."

O'Neill said a change would be beneficial economically as well as in other ways citing "a feeling of frustration among the people." O'Neill said, "We'd be better off with Vice President Gerald R. Ford."

Funds

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—Some Iowa college students who find themselves short of money could get as much as \$450 in federal funds

to help cover this school year's expenses, a state official said Monday.

But to take advantage of the federal Basic Education Opportunities Grant, students must file an application by March 1, said Norm Kladsch, executive director of the state Higher Education Facilities Commission.

"Not even the colleges know that yet," he said, "but they will next week."

The federal program—new this college year—operates on the belief that all students are entitled to a maximum of \$1,400 annually, based on individual need.

The reason the ceiling is only \$450 this year "is because the program is underfunded," said William Ann Wolff, the commission's director of student aid programs.

Macaroni

A spokesman for Kraft Foods, Inc., says that no contaminated macaroni dinners were distributed in Iowa, despite contrary reports from several Iowa cities.

Reports from Ames, Burlington, Mason City,

Iowa City, Newton, Dubuque, Burlington, Osage, Waterloo, Indianola, Webster City and Cedar Rapids indicated that several people in each town had purchased boxes of Kraft Macaroni and Cheese Dinners which were recalled last week by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

The dinners were suspected of containing salmonella bacteria, a common, but seldom fatal, source of food poisoning.

Snow

20s

The forecast calls for a possible four inch blanket of snow with high temperatures Tuesday in the upper 20s to lower 30s. It should be partly clear and colder Tuesday night with lows in the teens.



postscripts

Courses

Today is the last day students may add or drop courses without paying a \$4. fee.

Pets

These animals are available at the Iowa City Animal Shelter:

Dogs: six female and one male German shepherd—collie pups, male mixed collie; male mixed chihuahua; two female and one male mixed lab's; female retriever; male and female mixed terriers; male collie—sheepdog; female terrier; male and female elkounds; female mixed poodle; two female blue heeler—sheepdog—border collie pups; female mixed cockapoo; female cocker spaniel-collie; male terrier; two mixed border collies; males mixed poodle; spayed female lab-pointer hound; male mixed German shepherd; female lab; male mixed Austrian sheep dog; female mixed lab; male blue heeler; spayed female beagle-terrier; female mixed shepherd; and three male and four female mixes.

Cats: black and white male, gray striped female; yellow and white male; gray and white female; and black and gray striped female.

German film

The German Film "Ariane" scheduled to be shown on Jan. 25 in Phillips Hall Auditorium is not available. No substitute will be shown. The next film featured will be Feb. 22.

Band festival

The Southeast Iowa Bandmasters Association will hold its annual Honor Band Festival at Washington Junior High School Jan. 26. The event features a junior high band conducted by Mr. Gerald Olson of Westmar College in LeMars and a high school band conducted by Mr. Frank Piersol, U.I. professor and director of music-band.

Each of the approximately 250 students was selected by audition on Jan. 12. Nearly 50 schools from Southeast Iowa will be represented. An entire day of rehearsal will culminate in a public concert at 7:30 p.m. in the school gym. Admission is 50 cents for students and 75 cents for adults.

Gymnastics

The Division of Recreational Services is conducting an adult gymnastics program. Classes meet Tuesday and Thursday from 8:30-9:30 p.m. in the North-Gym of the Field House. Registration will be Tuesday and Thursday evenings prior to class. The registration fee is \$13 for one night or \$20 for two nights per week.

Medication

Because four per cent of Johns Hopkins Hospital patients are admitted for adverse drug reactions, UI Student Health Pharmacy will offer students a patient medication record system. The system is offered as a service by the pharmacy, located on the second floor of the Student Health Clinic.

Auditions

The annual Iowa Metropolitan Opera auditions will be held Saturday Jan. 26, at noon in Hancher Auditorium.

Judges for the contest will be Marguerite Roberti, noted operatic soprano, Richard Knoll, professor of voice at the University of Missouri at Kansas City and Les Hale, professor of voice at the University of Northern Iowa in Cedar Falls.

34 singers will compete in the district auditions. First and second place winners will receive cash awards and audition in the regional contest on February 23 at Northrup Auditorium in Minneapolis. Theodor Uppman, Metropolitan Opera baritone, will judge regional auditions.

The final contest, held in New York City in the spring, will feature the regional winners who will audition for cash awards and a possible Metropolitan Opera contract.

The Iowa district auditions are open free to the public.

Art

David V. Erdman, Professor of English at S.U.N.Y. Stony Brook, and Editor of Library Publications at the New York Public Library, will speak on "Blake's Self Portraits" in the auditorium of the Art Building on Jan. 23 at 8 p.m.

Energy

Dr. M. King Hubbert from the American Association of Petroleum Geologists will speak at 7:30 p.m. to day about "The World Energy" Economy in Shambaugh Auditorium.

Campus Notes

BRIDGE, ANYONE? Partner Bridge of University Club will meet in the Union Gold Room at 12:30 p.m.
 LASA. Liberal Arts Student Association Congress will convene in the Union Harvard Room at 7 p.m.
 TOUCHE! Action Studies teaches beginning fencing in the fencing loft of the Field House at 7 p.m.
 FAJILAWA. Black Kaleidoscope IV opens its spring program with Fajilawa, a trio of musicians playing African music, in MacBride Auditorium at 7:30 p.m.

Citizen co-operation crucial

City recycling plans progress

By JIM MULLENDORE
Staff Writer

After nearly two years of citizen agitation and municipal fact-finding, Iowa City may finally be nearing implementation of a program to recycle domestic paper wastes.

At last week's informal meeting of the Iowa City Council, City Manager Ray Wells promised council members that his staff would have a report on the feasibility of various recycling proposals in time for this week's informal council meeting.

Jim Brachtel, city administrative engineer, disclosed late Monday afternoon that he and his staff have prepared a report proposing Saturday-only pickup of domestic paper wastes on a six-month trial basis.

This report is the culmination of city efforts to determine the feasibility of a program which would hopefully recycle some of the estimated 65 tons of newsprint distributed in the city each month.

Long road

The long administrative road to this point began nearly two years ago when representatives of Citizens for Environmental Action presented a petition to the City Council signed by 8,400 Iowa City residents who felt a recycling program was needed.

The proposal was undertaken for study by the Johnson County Com-

mission on Environmental Quality (CEA) which reported over a year ago on the feasibility of employing special racks under the city's Sanitation Department trucks with which to carry recyclable paper waste.

CEA also conducted a feasibility study of a proposal involving the placement of five dumpster-like receptacles around the city for regular pickup by Sanitation Department trucks.

Tonnage

Finally last summer the city staff started its own feasibility study and invited proposals from businesses interested in the possibility of such a program.

In early December, City Carton Co., a local paper recycling firm, proposed providing receptacles like those suggested in the CEA report and buying up the contents on a tonnage contract basis.

Apparently, this proposal was less than satisfactory to the city staff because of two factors.

First, the receptacle plan would be strictly a voluntary program depending on citizen cooperation for its economic viability; second, the contract would not allow the price flexibility desired because of the fixed rate on the tonnage.

The city staff is now proposing to divide the city into recycling quadrants. According to Brachtel,

sanitation trucks would collect recyclable paper in one of the quadrants each Saturday—one pickup per quadrant each month.

Brachtel was hesitant about setting a price figure on the program, but did estimate that two Sanitation Department trucks with three-man crews working on the program four-eight hour days per month would cost in the neighborhood of \$8,000 for six months.

He said the current at-the-mill price for bundled recyclable newsprint is \$50 per ton. He added, "There's no way for us to predict in advance the degree of citizen participation in this program, but we have reason to believe that a number of citizens have been saving their newsprint awaiting such a program."

Citizen input

"If this is true," he continued, "it would be at least a month before the service would settle down to a constant level of demand on which we could figure the program's real cost."

"But," he concluded, "with the proper level of citizen participation, the program could definitely be feasible."

Brachtel based this conclusion on 1972 estimates by CEA on the volume of newsprint distributed within the city every month.

The next phase of the city's progress beginning a recycling program will come Tuesday afternoon when the City

Council receives the staff report.

All members of the council have expressed hopes for getting a recycling program started in the city as soon as possible, but councilman Tim Brandt wants the council to examine the financial implications of the program carefully before jumping into it full-scale.

Brandt said yesterday, "We've got to weigh the type of funding carefully to insure an equitable way to pay for the program."

Funding

"For example," he said, "there's the question of what account initial funding will come out of." There are apartment houses, fraternity houses and others which pay the general fund levy and won't get the service.

He cautioned against moving too fast or being pressured into acting without first checking the financial implications of the program in the future, pointing to the city's mass transit program deficit as an example of inadequate financial planning.

Councilman J. Patrick White admitted yesterday that the city administration hasn't worked out the recycling proposal as fast as the council would have liked, but he does not fix any blame.

According to White, "There have just been other things taking up their time."

Iowa House defeats disclosure

By MICHAEL McCANN
Legislative Writer

DES MOINES—The Iowa House of Representatives voted Monday not to require its members to divulge all their financial background, including assets and all companies and corporations in which they own an interest.

Rep. Philip Hill, R-Des Moines, who introduced the amendment to the House rules of procedure, rhetorically asked the assembly, "What's everybody afraid of?" when defeat of the bill was imminent.

According to Hill, the purpose of the amendment was to "list in a public document what our basic interests are so that the people in your district will know what your background and financial interests are."

During the floor debate it was noted that the Senate has had such rules in effect for five years.

The members of the House did not agree, however, as it was defeated by a vote of 60-36.

The House members again voted for "privacy of information" by defeating 57-38 the

question of disclosure of expenditures received from lobbyists.

The amendment to the House rules, introduced by Rep. Joan Lipsky, R-Cedar Rapids, called for disclosure of, "each item of goods or services in excess of five dollars received during the preceding months from a lobbyist or an individual, organization, corporation or cause represented by that lobbyist."

While Rep. Lipsky saw this as a "means of opening up the government for public scrutiny," most legislators saw this as an unnecessary series of regulations.

Rep. C. Raymond Fisher, R-Grand Junction, pointed out that "adequate statutes exist governing bribery. Let's forget about all this monkey business."

Rep. Glenn Brockett, R-Marshalltown stated, "I don't think we can legislate ethics."

In the Senate, legislators are required to report all items received with value of at least five dollars.

However, the House did seek to control the lobbyists by adopting 87-10 a code of ethics

requiring them to submit a monthly report on how much they spend on legislators. The report must "list the total of all expenditures made or incurred by the lobbyist in his or her employ, or in the performance of lobbying services."

This includes "subtotals for food and refreshment, entertainment, provisions for travel and lists of expenditures on legislators, or their immediate families, in excess of \$25 per month."

This action was far less restrictive and is believed to be more realistic than the Senate's new rules governing lobbyists disclosure.

In the Senate, a lobbyist will now be required to make a monthly report of all money spent and on whom it was spent, with delineations made with regard to the specific amounts spent.

A number of lobbyists criticized this claiming it put an impossible burden on the lobbyists, being so restrictive as to be impossible to implement.

In the House rules, while a list of total expenditures is required, only those expenditures of more than \$25 must be

reported for the individual legislators.

In other House actions, the Joint Education Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee began general discussion of the \$17 million supplemental budget requested by the Board of Regents. The committee agreed to visit a number of the institutions requesting project funding to better determine which projects are most deserving.

The committee is expected to follow Gov. Robert Ray's lead in cutting back funds from the original request. Of the \$17 million requested, Ray suggested appropriating \$11 million to the regents in his supplemental budget for fiscal year 1974-75.

County Board seeks hiring of private auditing firm

By BRUCE DIXON
Staff Writer

The Johnson County Board of Supervisors is probing the possibility of hiring a private auditing firm.

During an informal meeting Monday, the Board acted on a recommendation by Supervisor Robert Burns authorizing County Attorney Carl J. Goetz, to investigate the legal implications of such a move. Goetz is to report back to the Board tomorrow.

"I would say that we should have an audit by a private firm rather than by the state auditor," Burns said. "The state auditor has been around a long time...I think it would restore some confidence all around if we had an independent audit."

Burns said he didn't want to elaborate on his motives, although he did say the state auditor is slow.

Board Chairman Richard Bartel was more blunt.

"I don't think they (the state auditing service)

know what they're doing," he said. "I don't think they know anything about performance auditing."

Bartel complained that the state auditor has yet to provide the results of his 1972 audit of Johnson County. He also said he believes a private auditor might do the job "at a fairer price," adding state audits have cost the county as much as \$9,000.

Burns said the legal problem lies in the fact that the county has been told it must get permission from the state auditor and the state Executive Council before it can contract with an independent firm. He said the state auditor "is almost sure not to give (approval)."

Burns said when he contacted the state auditor two years ago to ask him why his fee was as high as it was, he asked if the county could have an independent assessment. He said he was told such an audit "wouldn't be satisfactory" because it would be a "different kind of audit." Burns termed the explanation "baloney."



MEXICO GAETIES

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WANTED: EDITOR

The Board of Student Publications and the publisher of the **Daily Iowan** will soon interview candidates for editor of the **Daily Iowan** to serve in the coming year. This position will require a person with the ability, dedication, and responsibility to assume editorial control of a daily newspaper with a circulation of more than 15,000 in the University community.

The applicants must be either graduate or undergraduate students currently enrolled at the University of Iowa. Applicants need not be students in the School of Journalism. The Board will weigh heavily the following evidence of qualifications: scholarship, pertinent training and experience in editing and news writing including, and if possible, at least a year's experience on the **Daily Iowan**; proven ability to organize, lead, and inspire a staff engaged in creative editorial activity, and other factors.

Applications will be considered only for the full year from June 1, 1974 to May 31, 1975

Deadline for preliminary applications is:
Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Application forms and additional information must be picked up at:
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Coordinators: Jason Chen,
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FOR MORE INFORMATION:
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(Also an Action Studies Program)



The right to eat

Photo by Steve Carson

Disgruntled Burge residents took the opportunity during the Monday dinner hour to protest the quality of Burge meals. Petitioners feel that Burge's food is not equal to that served

in the other dorms. They say that some dorm residents presently fill up on salads and desserts to avoid eating the main course. All dorm residents are required to contract for at least two meals a day.

'Starchy, greasy, invariably cold'

Students petition for better food

By KRIS JENSEN
Staff Writer

Approximately 450 students signed in 35 minutes a petition complaining about the quality of Burge Dining Service food during dormitory dinner hours Monday.

The petition, which was distributed by eight residents of Burge's 1400 hall, resulted in a meeting of the petitioners with dining and dormitory officials Monday evening.

At a hastily called 7:30 p.m. meeting in Burge Dormitory, Resident Halls Food Service Director, George Droll, and Burge Operations manager, Margaret Stokely, assured students of better food service in the future.

Droll told students he would review procedures with personnel, have more variety on the menu, and less grease in food, which answered complaints made by Burge students.

He also recommended that students with complaints about the dining service contact their dormitory dining manager or, if action is not taken, himself.

Solicitation by the eight petitioners was without prior contact with dining or dormitory officials.

The petition contained a cover letter to UI Pres. Willard Boyd complaining about the allegedly "starchy, greasy, and almost invariably cold" condition of food served at Burge.

Cindy Christensen, A2, one of the eight petitioners, explained why the students took action. "It's just to such an extreme that students should stop complaining to themselves and get up and do something," she said.

Monday evening's meeting resulted when the petitioners were approached by dining service officials and Burge Co-op President Milan Yager, A1, about the petitions.

According to Marlee Norton, A2, one of the petitioners, her group was told by officials and Yager that they could not solicit a petition without a permit.

This is in apparent violation of section six of the "Student Bill of Rights" which guarantees students, "The right to petition for changes in either academic or nonacademic regulations, procedures or practices."

Yager later explained that he had been "misunderstood" by the petitioners and that in fact he only wished for them to "talk it out" with dining service official Burge's head resident and himself.

Norton, another petitioner, explained why the students solicited the petition without prior contact with dining officials. "You can probably get more results with 1,000 persons on a petition than a few people."

Droll noted the petition wasn't necessary. "One person coming in is

better than a petition. It doesn't take a petition to authorize change," he said.

In addition to complaints about the condition of Burge's food, the letter notes:

"We have observed that this is an extreme case in Burge; several of the other dorms have far superior food. This leads us to believe that the Burge Dining Service is not operating as efficiently as it could be."

The letter also states that university freshmen and sophomores are required to live in dormitories and contract two meals a day. It further charged "If we are forced to pay for it, we should at least be able to eat it."

Christensen also expressed dissatisfaction with the parietal rule in general. "I'm protesting the fact that as an adult we are forced to live in this form and forced to buy food here," she explained.

High court eases maternity rules

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court Monday struck down mandatory maternity leave regulations that force public school teachers to leave their jobs in the early months of pregnancy.

The 7 to 2 decision said regulations that take no account of the individual's ability to work violate the 14th Amendment's guarantee of due process of law.

At the same time, the court reserved judgment on whether it would permit the school boards to establish a firm date during "the last few weeks of pregnancy" on which all teachers would have to take maternity leave.

In other action the court: —Held unanimously that the San Francisco unified school district denied equal educational opportunity to Chinese-speaking children by failing to help them overcome the barrier of English language instruction;

—Agreed to decide whether prison authorities must guarantee inmates legal representation in disciplinary hearings;

—Agreed to review a lower court decision on state inspection powers which 12 states claim will cripple their air pollution control programs.

The pregnancy case stemmed from regulations in Chesterfield County, Va., where teachers are required to leave their jobs during the fourth month of pregnancy and in Cleveland where they are required to leave during the fourth month. Similar regulations exist in thousands of school districts throughout the nation.

"Neither the necessity for continuity of instruction nor the state interest in keeping physically unfit teachers out of the classroom can justify the sweeping mandatory leave regulations that the Cleveland and Chesterfield County school boards have adopted," wrote Justice Potter Stewart for the majority.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justice William H. Rehnquist dissented.

The Iowa State Education Association (ISEA) praised the Court decision by calling it a "significant victory" for female teachers.

However, the ruling still leaves one other maternity issue unsettled, the ISEA said.

The ISEA said it and the National Education Association will continue efforts to obtain

the use of sick leave for maternity leave.

The ISEA said it had provided legal assistance to six teachers who were told by their school boards that they must leave their jobs at a certain month of their pregnancy. Seven other teachers received ISEA assistance on other pregnancy related matters.

The ISEA said a statewide survey last fall revealed that 31 schools "said they had policies that required pregnant teachers to terminate their work at schools at times ranging from the second to the ninth month of pregnancy."

"And 34 Iowa schools said their policies did not provide for automatic reinstatement for teachers who might wish to return to work following childbirth."

On the issue of using sick leave for maternity leave, the ISEA said, "the federal government has ruled that sick leave

should be considered as any other illness."

"A 1952 opinion from the Iowa attorney general's office implies that sick leave can be used for maternity leave."

Despite these rulings there

are at least 148 school districts that refuse to allow women to use accumulated sick leave for maternity leave. Some 107 school districts told the ISEA they permitted sick leave to be used for maternity leave."

Rape case comes to trial; former jurors divided

A jury of six men and six women were selected and began hearing testimony Monday concerning the alleged rape of a Coralville nurse last May 28.

The jury was convened in Johnson County District Court to hear the case presented against James Allan Young, 20, Cedar Rapids, accused of abducting the Coralville woman from the Lantern Park Laun-

dromat and driving her to a nearby girl scout camp where she was raped.

The case was previously tried last October, but ended in a mistrial after the jury was unable to reach an unanimous decision.

Lloyd Humphries, attorney for Young, contended that a photograph of Young taken after he had been brought to the

Iowa City police station was shown to the woman before she identified him in a line-up as her assailant.

Young had been picked up at his home in Cedar Rapids and brought to Iowa City after police found that a license plate number taken by the victim from the auto of her assailant correlated to the license number of Young's car.

Student Health attracts more patients

By JOHN MCCLARY
Staff Writer

Approximately 19,000 more calls and consultations were handled by University of Iowa Student Health services this past year than in 1971-72.

In addition, acting Student Health Director Harley G. Feldick said his personnel are seeing 400 students on some days, and the number of students coming to the facility this semester is already 5 to 7 per cent above last semester.

He said if the trend continues this year, the number of calls and consultations Student Health handles will increase by 5-6,000 over last year.

More accepted

Dr. Feldick can't account for this sudden increase during a period when the UI student population has remained relatively stable and staff changes have been minimal.

"I can't answer that other than the fact that Student

Health is being more accepted by the student population," and added Student Health is trying to provide complete medical care to all students.

He said that he was aware that student health facilities on some college campuses are "the last place you go," because care may be inadequate or they are staffed by older physicians who can't relate to students.

Young staff

"We've tried to avoid this by keeping a young staff that is interested in students," he said.

Dr. Robert C. Hardin, vice president and dean for health affairs, believes the increase is due to more and better services now available at Student Health.

Another reason for the increase, according to Dr. Hardin, is due to Student Health being less connected to the central administration over the past three years which had indirectly generated a negative

attitude toward the facility. He said Student Health had been a source of tension because previously, students had to go through the service to break dorm contracts or drop

classes for medical reasons. Now he said the decisions are made by a student's family doctor with no Student Health involvement.

Dr. Hardin said that previously some students avoided Student Health because they were concerned whether their records would be confidential if they sought treatment. He said that records have always been completely confidential and are accessible only to the doctor in charge.

Among the changes made at Student Health to provide more complete medical care is a pharmacy within the building where students may charge prescription drugs on their university bill or on Master Charge cards.

Nurse clinicians can speed care by treating some patients or referring them to the appropriate doctor and complete gynecological service has been available since last July. Gynecological care, consultation and referral are now provided at Student Health un-

der Dr. Patricia Hicks.

Dr. Hardin said no building changes or expansions of Student Health are planned. He explained that since most Student Health visits are planned and on an out-patient basis, the 28-bed infirmary is adequate.



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CAC and Senate; clean up mess

The current conflict between Student Senate and the Collegiate Association Council (CAC) brings back bad memories of political infighting between student groups. Although there has been no sense of "constructive co-ordination" between the two groups, there has existed a kind of silent harmony.

The ripples of discontent have surfaced over proposed amendments to the student association constitution. These amendments would:

—Call for the election of a student body president at-large by the student body.

—Allow the student body president to appoint vice presidents who would preside over CAC and Senate. (CAC governs academic affairs while Senate deals with non-academic affairs.)

—Call for stricter control over Senate commissions (Commission for University Entertainment (CUE), University Programming Service (UPS), Hancher Entertainment Committee (HEC), Protective Association for Tenants (PAT), Student Legal Services (SLS), Elections Board, Homecoming Council, Activities Board and Orientation).

—Eliminate CAC appointments to Student Judicial Court.

—Transfer funds, now appropriated by CAC, directly to individual collegiate associations on a per-capita basis.

The idea of returning the election of the student body president to the student body is a good one. The present system did not evoke the response (formation of political parties) intended by its advocates. Under the current system, the student body's voice in the policies of student government has been greatly reduced from a previously low level.

Allowing the student body president to appoint students to run CAC and Senate is not a totally disagreeable idea. Although the individual members of the respective organizations will face a lack of power, the continuity of policy gained would be worthwhile.

Senate commissions have generally functioned well. But examples like this year's CUE board hassles call into question the workability of a vague system of responsibilities. Senate has always felt a responsibility for the services provided by these groups, but commissions seem to be offended by the manner in which Senate shows its concern. This proposition would clearly delineate these responsibilities.

CAC now appoints four members to the Student Judicial Court. The loss of this power should in no way affect its strength in other areas. As a matter of fact, one should question how CAC received the power to make such appointments in the first place.

Relieving CAC of its appropriation power is a sticky subject. CAC should be in the best position to decipher which associations have viable programs. However, its funding mechanism does not reflect the cross-section of student interests as does Senate's funding method. In this area Senate has made great strides in the last nine months, allowing for greater and wider input from the student body. As long as these procedures are utilized in the funding of the collegiate associations there should be no problem.

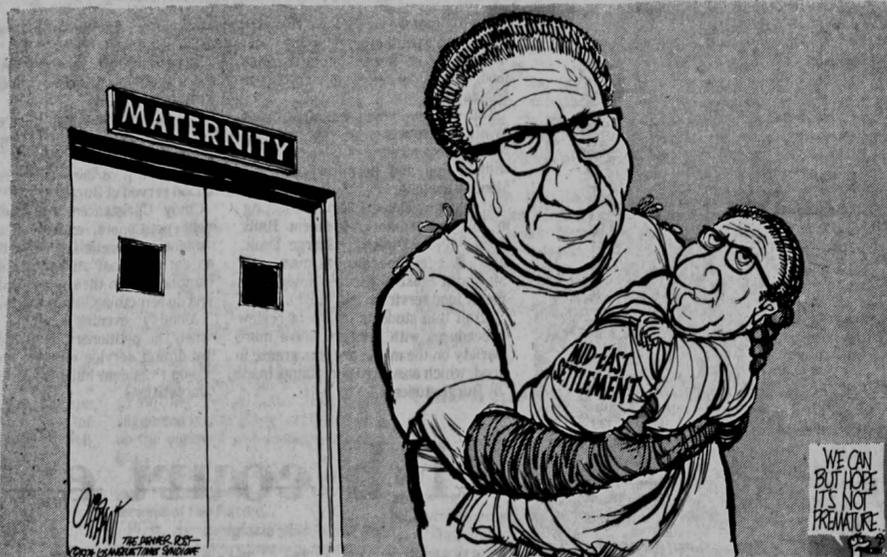
To put the entire package, or rat's nest, in perspective, one would have to look at the system that established the present structure. Don Racheter, 1973 student body president, suggested and pushed the present constitution over a weak and confused Senate. Complaints, from both students and organizations, were numerous but went virtually unanswered.

Now that a responsive Senate is taking action, CAC feels that it is losing certain unalienable rights. They are not.

Stu Cross

daily
iowan

perspective



DOCTOR AND CHILD

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.



Homosexual rejection

To the Editor:

Being Christian and homosexual, I have felt unwelcome and unloved by most organized Christian churches, who often, it seems, respond either with silence or censorship to my sexuality. I expect these reactions can be traced to fear, which I understand to be a human, but un-Christian, response; and I feel the Church must rectify its attitudes toward homosexuals, or else cease calling itself Christian.

At the same time, I believe homosexuals must begin to take some initiative in helping their heterosexual comrades to feel less threatened about homosexuality. Part of what this means to me is to understand that, even though my own sexual responses are not shared by everyone, these individual differences need not per se generate a threatening environment, especially for me as a Christian. I feel this frame of mind may offer more fertile soil for arriving at reasonable understandings between people than, for example, the attitudes expressed by Mr. Blake in his letter last Friday.

Although I believe society should involve itself in acts of restitution on behalf of homosexuals, these responses are discouraged, it seems to me, by Mr. Blake's malignant, unsympathetic tone. I feel the interests of preserving human dignity and encouraging dialogue are poorly served by

his letter, and I, as a homosexual person, feel grossly misrepresented by him.

On the other hand, I appreciated Mr. Grubb's comments (DI, 1-15), because they seemed authentically Christian to me, emphasizing that the Good News is intended for homosexual as well as heterosexual. I feel that the Christian church who exercises the freedom from fear needed to overcome prejudices, such as that which has persisted for so long against homosexuals, will be all the more worthy of its Name.

Name withheld on request

God is answer

To the Editor:

Debates bog down and are never settled, they continue on in the minds of the debaters.

Mr. Blake, Jesus Christ, not debate is the answer to every human need. Jesus does love us all with such intensity that no human can imagine! We cannot earn his love. All we need to do is to accept it. He is truly love, but he is also just. He seeks us out individually saying, I love you, come to me and I will lead the way. With our humanity and inability to bring God down to our level it is impossible to know how many opportunities to accept or reject Christ that any one individual may have, but if one never accepts, he will be lost.

God does reject willful and unrepentant sin, demonstrated by the words of Jesus as he hung on the cross, "my God, my God, why have you forsaken me?" At that moment God turned from

Christ and Christ experienced rejection, he had become sin, all sin since time beginning, and all sin until time ending!

There exists no problem be it heterosexual or homosexual that God cannot solve. To say something is "hopeless" is to bring God down to a finite level and limit him. He is a limitless God, a big God, not a little God in a box that problems are fed into with no hope of answer. He accepts us just like we are full of sin and then he slowly and deliberately changes us, our lives take on different meanings and new directions. Things we previously liked or enjoyed, we no longer like, and things we disliked before, we find ourselves enjoying. The fact is that when we come to Christ and put our lives in his hands, he does make a new creature of us. He knows our hearts and our needs and he knows best how to help. What I'm saying is that the same answer is there for homosexuals as well as heterosexuals. Christ speaks in many ways and professional counseling can be one way for additional help for anyone. When one has a compound fracture of the leg he not only asks God for healing and strength he goes to a physician who can minister to the fracture. When one comes to accept Jesus Christ in his life, he may feel the need to have some therapy and this is the work of the Holy Spirit in a Christian's life, to direct and guide where needs can be met.

God is a big God, he is bigger than our needs. When problems come he will supply the strength we need to face any temptation. God will never let us down — others will.

Gaynell Rodgers
Iowa City

The Daily Iowan

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Oil shortage 'truth'

Editor's Note: Today's Equal Time column is a contribution of Lloyd Shearer, of the National Campaign to Impeach Nixon.

The federal government and the major oil corporations are responsible for this country's energy crisis.

Anyone who doubts that statement should read the 40,000-word report on the subject, "Staff Study of the Oversight and Efficiency of Executive Agencies With Respect to the Petroleum Industry, Especially as It Relates to Recent Fuel Shortages."

It costs \$1 and is available from the Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Ask for report Y-4, G74-6:P44-3.

If the above report sounds too lengthy, you might be interested in a most readable three-part series, "Oil—The Created Crisis," written by two ace investigative reporters, Don Barlett and James Steele, of "The Philadelphia Inquirer." The series was published earlier this year on July 22, 23 and 24.

It is available for 25 cents from "The Philadelphia Inquirer," Box 8380, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101.

If you can't spare the time for a three-part series, a brilliant synopsis is available in the form of a column by John S. Knight, chairman of the Knight Newspapers, which appeared on Nov. 18, 1973. It is available for a self-addressed, stamped envelope from the Promotion Department, Detroit Free Press, 321 West Lafayette, Detroit, Mich. 48231.



equal
time

In his column Knight agrees with Ralph Nader, an honest, conscientious and knowledgeable lawyer, who declared way weeks ago that the oil shortages in the United States were "orchestrated for political and economic benefit by the oil industry and that it chose to place the country in a short-term energy scare to gain dividends."

Some facts:
(1) During the third quarter of 1973 oil industry profits soared. The world's largest oil corporation, Exxon, increased its profits by 80 percent. Standard Oil of Indiana increased its profits by 37 percent; Gulf, 91 percent; Mobil, 64; Getty, 71; Shell, 23; Phillips, 43; Cities Service, 61; Standard, Ohio, 14 percent.

(2) While the nation undergoes a fuel shortage, the oil industry in the first nine months of 1973 exported 1.5 million barrels of distillate fuel to foreign countries, enough oil to heat 42,000 American homes for the entire winter. According to Barlett and Steele, the five largest oil corporations in the U.S. have sold twice as many barrels of petroleum products overseas as they have at home.

(3) Southern California, particularly the Los Angeles area, is the richest gasoline market in the world. Each time the price of gasoline goes up one cent, the pre-tax profits zoom \$85 million a year for Shell, Richfield, Union, Mobil, Texaco, Phillips, Gulf, Standard of California and Exxon.

(4) The shortage of gasoline in the U.S. this past summer was the responsibility of the government and the oil industry and not the result of demands by the environmental protectionists or the U.S. driving public.

(5) Last winter, after previously refusing to lift restrictions on oil imports, especially from Canada, our most reliable neighbor, the Nixon Administration assured the public it would face no oil difficulties.

There is an energy crisis in this country. It has been aggravated by the Arab oil boycott, but before the Arabs turned off their spigot, it was fomented by the oil corporations and compounded by the bungling of the Administration. That is a large share of the truth, and it's about time the U.S. public was let in on it. Instead of being made to feel guilty for the nation's gasoline shortage.

Love Letters

The Navy
Pentagon
Dear Brass,
See where you won't help South
Viet Nam save the islands. What's
wrong, does it remind you too much
of Haiphong?
Sinking,
Eddie Hachell



spectrum

ron langston

Perverted priorities

There is something critically wrong with the goals and objectives of this society and the true intentions to which this same society tries to aspire.

Most of us attending this university are here to attain a high level of education. The greater majority of us strongly believe that having a college degree will enable us to pursue a more rewarding career. Our parents in many cases, do not truly understand what college is all about in spite of the fact they work very hard to help us through school.

Nevertheless, the goals and objectives of this society, and the priorities of those of us in college, have become perverted.

Year after year the colleges and universities throughout America produce teachers who are trained in educating the public.

According to recent data, there are more teachers on the market than are needed. In other words, the demand is

low, especially in regard to elementary teachers. But I personally know for a fact that there is a great need for quality teachers in the inner-city and low income schools throughout the urban and rural sectors of this country.

Inner-city and rural schools particularly, Title I schools, are in desperate need of more state and local aid, and are urgently in need of talented teachers.

The shame of it all, is that quality teachers are available. They are out there dying to work, but apparently there seems to be something inherently wrong about working with and teaching economically and socially deprived children and adults. As a result, available teachers and professionals who want to work, won't work for poor folks.

The more preferred place to teach is the suburbs where the classrooms are smaller, the children less restless and

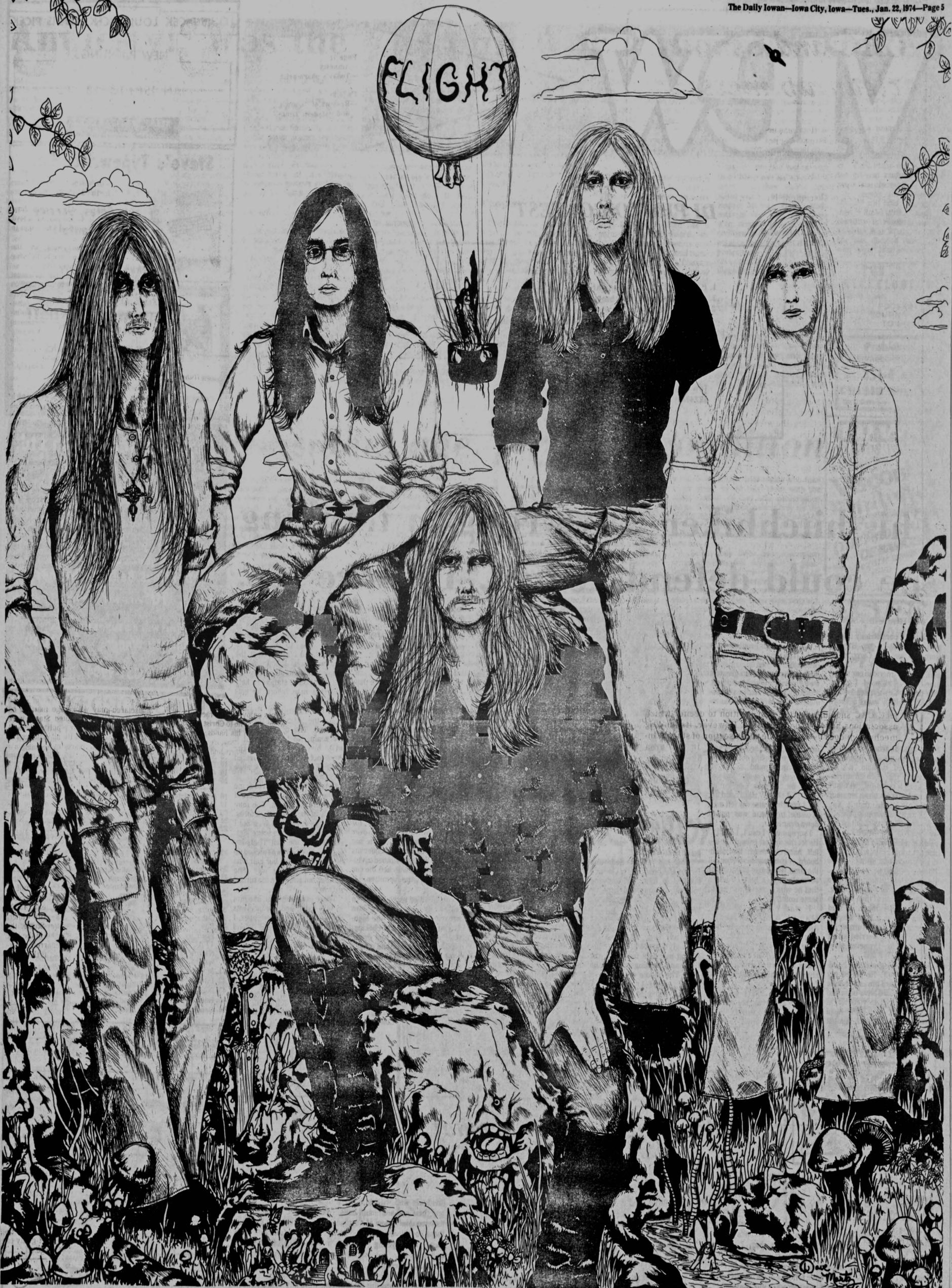
the salaries much greater. Too much status and prestige have greatly influenced the priorities and decisions that many professional people make in regard to helping the poor and the disadvantaged. In other words, many families pride themselves on the notion that their son or daughter will soon graduate and begin fulfilling a high status job. In short, the last thing that middle class or upper strata parents who send their children off to college want to see, is their child working in some run-down, poorly kept slum-infested school with a bunch of poor whites and "darkies."

Some parents, in spite of the urgent need for teachers in this area, beg their college educated children not to work in such places. Some parents are even embarrassed and ashamed that the only job their child (qualified teacher) can attain is one working with poor people, and God forbid if they have to teach in a

predominantly black area.

Finally, the point to be made in this article is that the priorities by which we live in this country must be re-evaluated and put to more effective utilization. This country can do it. There is wealth here. Wealth that can be diversified and shared more equitably among all the people, especially the children. We can do it. We can make education and all the other major institutions more equitable and more rewarding not for individuals solely, but for the country as a whole. We can make housing and employment a truly equal conquest and not a civil war between the have, and the have nots, or between the blacks and the whites.

I do not believe this is too utopian or too equalitarian. Under the present conditions and projected future of this country and the world at large it sounds damn reasonable.



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VIEW

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—Amnesty
—Today's pharmacist
Page 8:
—Reviews of "Ludwig"
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52242

This hitchhiker was wrong in thinking she could defend herself. You are too.

By RUTH A. ANDERSON

Around 7 p.m. Friday night I was hitch-hiking on Hwy. 6 across from the Carousel in Coralville when a newer red-orange American car with a slanted back stopped. I got in. The driver was a clean-looking man about 25-30 years old with light brown curly hair about an inch long all over his head, and long curly sideburns. The radio was on.

We talked. When I spoke of working on my VW engine, he was amazed. He said "it's unbelievable that such an attractive, such a beautiful girl that I pick up turns out to be an amateur mechanic." He didn't say anything about himself.

I was going to the Mall. When we approached Wardway he said, "I just have to run out here and get some grass and then I'll drive you out to the Mall." I said I'd just as soon get out, thanks. He said while turning right onto Hwy. 6 West without stopping, "I'll swing around then and run you right out there. I said nothing as we passed several places he could have turned. Incredibly, I was worried about being impolite. He never stopped the car.

Suddenly he grabbed a handful of my hair. He pulled my head down hard toward where a stick shift would have been and ordered in a vicious voice like in no TV show, "Put your head down." I struggled against

going down and he tightened his grasp, yelling, "I'll pull all your hair out." It hurt like hell and I couldn't stay up. I could see the car lighting up as cars' headlights flashed by.

My fear was his greatest weapon. I was terrified. Thinking back, I realize that the vicious tone of his voice was intended to subdue me. It worked; for a long time I was too frightened to fight.

There was no smell of alcohol or cigarettes in the car; it was as if he were acting out a movie that was in his mind.

His next order was, "Put your hands on the dash. Get 'em up there!" I put my right hand up, but I couldn't raise my left arm because my head was pulled down over it.

I screamed "I can't, I can't!" He let me up just enough for my left hand to reach the dashboard, repeating his order all the time. We drove like that for several minutes, until I realized that he was going to take me to some isolated place.

I was crying "My God! Mama! I'm married!" Anything I could think of that might reach him.

He kept snarling "Shut up!" and pulled my hair even harder. I was aware that my scalp was stinging horribly, but was too frightened to care.

Then I told him I would go along with what he wanted. Over and over I asked, "What do you want? What are you



DI Staff Photo

Unnatural baldness

going to do with me?"

"Shut up," he yelled, and jerked my head. At that point I decided to fight. Not knowing whether he intended rape or would murder me made my hair matter little.

The door apparently wasn't shut tightly because he told me to reach over and close it. Willingly I grabbed the handle, sliding my right foot along the floor and pushing against the door. The handle wouldn't move and I yelled to him that I couldn't move it. Somehow it did come open and I held it wide with my foot, knowing though that no passing cars would take

any action. I began to fight. My hair must have been torn from my scalp at the moment when I twisted around to jab the fingers of my right hand into his throat. Pushing and digging, I wanted so much to hurt him. By then we were out of town traffic, and I grabbed the wheel with my left hand and swerved the car as wildly as I could.

With the door open, the car swerving, and his victim jabbing his throat, the attacker seemed to get scared. He yelled at me to "get out, then" and began pushing me toward the open door. The ground was whizzing past the door so I

hooked my left elbow through the steering wheel and used both hands to swerve the car, while he tried to keep us on the road. He screamed, "You'll kill yourself!"

I answered, "I'll kill you, too," and I meant it more than anything I have ever said in 20 years. I chose the chance of rolling the car over whatever he had planned for me. Even a pocket-knife could kill me, and I had no way of knowing if he was armed.

I was swerving the car so wildly he finally had to slow. He gave in then and rolled to a stop on the shoulder, shouting "Get out! Take your purse and get out!" I can't believe now that, terrified as I was, I slid to the edge of the seat and looked for my mittens. I demanded over and over that he give me my pad of paper that was under his foot and he did. I climbed out in to the mud and watched the car roll over my missing mitten.

The car died as he started to pull away and I heard him swearing. I ran onto the highway and, sobbing and choking, started jumping up and down, waving my arms, in the road. I jumped out of the way of the first vehicle to pass and it stopped. The attacker's car was still there, with its lights out so I couldn't read the license, when I jumped in. I was so afraid that he would come back and get me or try to run me down that I

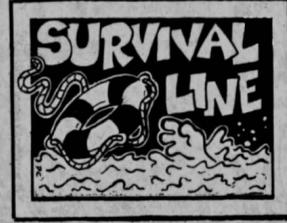
didn't care who I rode with. The truck was a pick-up with a slatted enclosure that smelled of cattle. The older couple in it drove me to University Hospital. All I could do on the way was sob. I hope if that couple reads this story they will call the police station to help find this man before he gets another girl.

At the Emergency Room I called the police and then my husband. The doctor checked my scalp. No bleeding, but it will be years before the three-inch bald patch is covered again. I am too glad to be alive to even care.

Detective Ron Evans took me to the police station, where I wrote my statement. The man wasn't in the books of pictures. We drove out Hwy. 1 West but I couldn't identify the scene. Sgt. Evans told me that Thursday night another girl was picked up by the library and her hair was grabbed the same way. She jumped out while the car turned a corner.

There are many men like him in this town, and the incidents don't always make the paper. I always thought I could defend myself—I was wrong and so are you if you think so. I am in judo and will join karate; I am buying a Charter Arms 38 and the police are going to teach me how to keep from having it taken from me. I will never, after the terror, hitch again.

He'll try again. I hope he isn't your next ride.



Finally get refund

A few months ago I wrote you concerning refunds for money lost at the Bloomington Street Laundromat. I said that I for one had lost plenty, and you replied that the manager seemed willing to give refunds if a note were placed in the suggestion box. So far I have left two notes and have had no response. This is no petty matter when you consider that over the past two years I have lost and have seen others lose money almost every time I've been there!

This is a heavily populated student neighborhood, and it seems that someone is taking advantage of our dependence on the laundromat. I would like to see this situation rectified.

We called the manager of the laundromat again and you now have your money back. The manager insists that she normally gets notes left in the box and always pays them within a week or a week-and-a-half. It's just good business, she said, and we agree. She suggested that your notes might have been waylaid by a gang of fourth-graders who hang around the laundromat and regularly cause trouble.

Whatever the reason for the delay, we're glad you persevered and got your money back. The money may not

amount to a great sum, but it's worth bothering to follow up on a complaint sometimes as a matter of principle. We're glad you came back to us too, after your own efforts had run into a dead end, and in this case it was fairly easy to straighten things out.

Beethoven sweatshirts

I wrote to you last semester to ask whether or not you could help me find a place that sold Beethoven sweatshirts. You replied that Wilson's sporting goods occasionally stocks them. I went to them and they said that they could only order a bulk quantity of them and that they didn't normally carry the item. Wilson's did say that they would make a special order for me if I could find 12 people who would buy the shirts.

Well, Wilson's has kept a list of people who have expressed an interest in the shirts and so far about eight people have signed up. Could you mention something in Survival Line about this deal, and perhaps others will order Beethoven shirts?

Consider it done.

Recycling problems

We have had frequent requests for information from in-

dividuals who wish to recycle their non-returnable bottles and their non-aluminum cans. We've had to tell all callers that we don't know of anyplace locally where you can take these containers. We'll be on the watch for future developments in recycling programs in Iowa City and we'd appreciate any suggestions from readers regarding the disposal of these items.

Along the same line, does anyone have any suggestions for practical uses for or means for disposing of plastic milk bottles? Thousands of these wearaway wonders are thrown away every day in this town, and the things just don't go away when you dump them.

Need some information? Have a complaint? Why not give Survival Line a try. We can't do everything, but our staff will do what they can to solve as many problems as possible.

Write Survival Line, Daily Iowan, 111 Communications Bldg., Iowa City, Iowa 52240. Or call us between 7 and 9 p.m. Tuesday or Thursday evening. Our number is 353-6220. Be sure to give us your name and address. If possible, include your phone number and hours when you can be reached.

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Above	1 Word with heart or head
5 Stunning defeat	2 Eastern weight
10 Performs	3 Prefix for scientist
14 Appeared	4 Through
15 "I'm so all ..."	5 Prostrate
16 Historic island	6 Lilies
17 American poet	7 Geometric figure
20 Biblical priest	8 Bridge builder: Abbr.
21 "Nautical term	9 V.I.P. in sports
22 Emulates a famous structure	10 Erase
23 Château d'If and others	11 Jar
24 Decree	12 Dark
26 First word of 36 Across	13 Does carpentry work
29 Signal device in 36 Across	14 Home of the Sheffield School
32 Ibiza, for one	15 Exalts
33 Cuba	16 Kind of type: Abbr.
34 Row	17 Jar
36 Poem by 17 Across	18 Erase
40 Narrow shoe widths	19 Exalts
41 Suppose	20 Kind of type: Abbr.
42 Inter	21 Kind of type: Abbr.
43 Soft leather	22 Kind of type: Abbr.
45 Hateful	23 Kind of type: Abbr.
47 Caucasian: Var.	24 French entomologist
	25 Concerning
	26 Fat, in medicine
	27 Newton
	28 Sloppy stuff
	29 Legal rights
	30 Vexes
	31 Nobody, in Toledo
	32 Date in Nero's reign
	33 Interpret
	34 Gypsy language: Var.
	35 Certain poetry
	36 Thin
	37 What all the world loves
	38 Part of etc.
	39 Brain, in Philippines
	40 Newscaster: Frank
	41 Vapor: Prefix
	42 Talk
	43 Far: Prefix
	44 Horse food
	45 Custom
	46 Play opener
	47 Sun Valley equipment
	48 Degree in law
	49 Wager
	50 Thai language

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Amnesty: 'Was the Vietnam War a moral mistake?'

Editors note: This is the third article in a series that is being run on Vietnam in conjunction with the January 27, 1973 signing of the Paris Peace Agreement. Today's topic is amnesty.

By PAT HUGHES
Feature Writer

"The Vietnam War has demonstrated that a society such as ours, in which people have the ultimate power of decision (however long the exercise of that power may be delayed), will tear itself apart if led into a war whose necessity cannot be made clear to all or nearly all of the people. The War has also done much to liberate us from the action so carefully nurtured by Senator Joseph McCarthy and his latter-day disciples, that communism is a unitary monolithic phenomenon comparable to a killing disease."

Louis Lusky
Columbia University Law School

Professor Lusky's statement above can be included in a category of statements about the benefits of the Vietnam War. Others include: the military ego that exclaimed "we can lick anyone we elect to fight" was dispelled; we have found out how fragile our liberties really are; and we've learned that our society can remain open, only if the policies of our Government command the support or at least the acquiescence of nearly everybody (not just a 51 per cent majority).

Criminals

Yet in the middle of this swirl of acquired insights is a large group of "criminals." Criminals who were right while everyone was telling them they were wrong. A poll in late 1972 concluded that 72 per cent of the American public felt that the Vietnam War was a mistake. What is amnesty and who does it affect? Basically amnesty means to FORGET not to forgive. Acquiring amnesty would ef-

fect the future of some 50,000 people charged as draft refusers or violators, 32,000 deserters, 30,000 to 40,000 men in exile, 550,000 men convicted by court martial of offenses that would not be crimes in civilian society, 450,000 Vietnam veterans with less than honorable discharges and thousands of Americans arrested in protests against the war in demonstrations.

Draft

The problem of the draft was a difficult psychological and moral question for most American men who reached 18 years of age during the war years. Many thousands of them managed to avoid the service by going to college and through the use of clever lawyers. Many men did not have that option. They were faced with three options: army, prison or self-inflicted exile. There was no easy way out.

Of the thousands convicted of anti-war crimes, only a small minority of persons had com-

mitted any crimes of violence. Most are guilty of following their own convictions and consciences which motivated them to act in humanitarian opposition to war.

Apple pie

Amnesty, in many ways, is as American as apple pie. It has been employed over 30 times in our nation's history to help bring the country back together.

The authority to relegate an amnesty is unclear. In the past, amnesties have been granted by Congress, the President or both of them together. This spring the House Judiciary Committee will begin hearings on amnesty. Representative Edward Mezvinsky from our district sits on that committee.

Objections to amnesty are varied: —Those who have violated the law should expect to be punished instead of being forgiven.

—Instead of blanket amnesty each person's case should be

heard in court and tried on its merits.

—Amnesty might have the effect of lowering the morale of the armed forces, or making it less likely that others would enlist.

—There is a growing disrespect for law in our society and amnesty would further contribute to this breakdown of law and order.

Proponents

Proponents of amnesty say that it is not a matter of forgiveness but that it is the way the government can undo what the government itself has done. The 1964 election was won on a no-war platform. The 1968 election was won on a clear pledge to end an unpopular war.

They say that neither pledge was kept. Technically and morally it follows that a small group in Washington who nevertheless made the decision to enter an undeclared war, escalate it and continue it, broke the law.

Those Americans who have incurred criminal penalties

because of a war that should never have been begun should have the penalties removed for acts they would not have committed but for the war.

Case-by-case

The case-by-case approach was followed by Harry Truman's three-man Amnesty Board after World War II. The board was criticized at that time because it acted like a parole or pardon board; its members were opposed to amnesty. "Though the total number of cases before the Truman Board was perhaps one tenth of the number that a board would have to consider now, they spent a very few minutes going over each case history to decide a man's fate," says Henry Schwarzschild, Director of Project on Amnesty of the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation.

"Amnesty: The Record and the Need" by John Swomley Jr. (a pro-amnesty pamphlet) says "the whole idea

of amnesty is contrary to a case-by-case approach. The latter would punish those who are unacceptable to a certain group, those conducting the review, whereas amnesty is intended to heal division and restore harmony to the nation."

The pamphlet goes on to say, "Respect for law begins with those who make and enforce the laws. If they violate constitutional provisions with respect to war, violate international law and other laws with respect to treatment of civilians and prisoners, they do not encourage respect for law by prosecuting those who would not engage in such immoral and illegal actions."

Erase

"Amnesty would erase such a double standard and stop the prosecution of those who refused to aid and abet larger crimes, placing them in no greater legal jeopardy than those in government who

violated the law on a major scale."

Professor Lusky possibly best sums up the whole argument: "If the war is found to have been the basic mistake from which all else flowed, those who opposed it sooner performed a service through their illegal acts. They may well have sped the general realization of the war's true character..."

It seems the Goddess of History will hold thousands of men in limbo until a decision of morality is reached...was the Vietnam War wrong, or right. She has decided that "peace with honor" is no answer.

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In dispensing medicine

Pharmacist considers age, physical condition

When you seek out the pharmacist with a drug question, this generally is what will happen: first, the pharmacist will consider the age, sex, physical condition and other essentials about the person for whom the medicine is intended. He may ask what medication, either prescription or non-prescription, is also being taken. He may inquire why the medicine is being taken and ask if the patient has ever had a drug reaction or shown signs of drug sensitivity. He also may ask about specific physical problems, such as high blood pressure, ulcers, or diabetes.

He will ask about the condition for which you are procuring the medication. Do you know the cause? Has it happened before? What are the symptoms? How long have they been present? Has a physician diagnosed the problem or is it self-diagnosed?

Once he has this information, the phar-

macist will sort out in his mind the possible drug combinations which would be useful and those which should not be taken. For example, if you asked, "What have you got for arthritic pain?" and you had already told him of an ulcer condition, the pharmacist would hesitate to recommend a preparation containing aspirin since it might aggravate the condition.

The pharmacist subsequently will do one of the following: he will suggest that you do not purchase an over-the-counter drug. This can occur in situations where the symptoms may appear to be short-lived or where the pharmacist feels that medication might mask more serious symptoms. Or, he may suggest that you consult a physician. In this case, he believes the symptoms are sufficiently severe or chronic to suggest a serious illness. Or, he will recommend a non-prescription drug and explain to you the proper dosage and

precautions you should follow.

As was noted earlier, in the United States there are only two classes of drugs: prescription legend and non-prescription. The first requires an order from a licensed prescriber before the pharmacist can dispense it, the second is available virtually everywhere without supervision or control. We pharmacists believe that this dual classification is inadequate in today's health care system. Consequently, our national professional society, the American Pharmaceutical Association, has proposed that drugs be reclassified into four categories:

—First, those to be dispensed at the request of a medical practitioner and renewable for a reasonable period at the physician's discretion only;

—Second, those to be dispensed at the request of a medical practitioner and renewable for a reasonable period at the pharmacist's discretion;

—Third, those to be dispensed personally by a pharmacist at his professional discretion at the request of the patient; and

—Fourth, those to be sold directly to the public without professional supervision or

control.

With such a reclassification, with quantitative disclosure of active ingredients, with truthful—even educational—drug promotion, self-medication in this country could become safer and more effective. Pharmacists are very pleased with the Food and Drug Administration's program to review over-the-counter drugs to ensure that they are safe and effective. There are up to a half million non-prescription drugs on the market, in such classes as antacids, cough remedies, stimulants, laxatives and analgesics. But the FDA review will take several years to complete, and we are not sure that the recommendations of the OTC panels will be implemented as regulations, so in the meanwhile, I advise you to consult your pharmacist about the safe and effective use of non-prescription drugs. In summary:

1. Over-the-counter drug products are medicines in every sense of the word. They can interact with prescription drugs, producing undesirable effects. Over-the-counter drugs are medicines which can produce undesirable side effects. Certain individuals can become allergic to them, just as they can become allergic to

prescription drugs. Individuals who take these drugs should take them with the same caution as they take prescription drugs. They should take them only for the conditions for which they are indicated and only after thoroughly familiarizing themselves with the cautions and directions for safe use.

2. Select only those non-prescription drugs providing full disclosure of quantitative amounts of active ingredients on the label. There are many thousands of non-prescription drugs on the market which hide behind the cloak of secrecy since Federal law does not require the manufacturer to list the amounts of all active ingredients contained in the product. Your pharmacist can assist you in making a rational choice regarding effective non-prescription drug products.

3. Do not take non-prescription drugs indiscriminately. These agents should be taken only when absolutely necessary and then only according to directions. If there is any question about whether or not a particular drug would be effective in a specific condition, the physician or pharmacist can provide this information. In short, use "Over-the-Counter Intelligence."

Radio station gains world renown

BRASILIA, Brazil (AP) — From Hanoi to Hamburg, a new airwave is competing for listeners with Radio Havana, Radio Peking, Radio Moscow, the Voice of America and the BBC of London.

That seems unlikely company for the ten-kilowatt-strong Radio Nacional de Brasilia. But "We've gotten letters from the most unimaginable places," according to Jose Mauricio de Carvalho, head of the government station's international division.

Brazil's new international short wave voice has just completed its first anniversary. It is pounding out samba and news in six different languages and the results have surprised even its organizers.

English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese may soon be joined by Japanese as a result.

A survey by an "American short wave listeners' associ-

ation, recently released here, even said the fledgling station had bypassed Radio Moscow and Radio Peking in world listener popularity.

"We don't have official programming and the idea is to show the world the new and real image of Brazil, in a way so as not to confuse information with propaganda," Carvalho says.

Because of its reduced transmitting capacity — the BBC by comparison has over 500 kilowatts of power — "the world" has meant Europe for Radio Nacional.

"We discovered that the Germans go to bed early, so that was the first language starting our program. With the equipment we have now we get more results in Europe. But we do have letters from the United States and Canada, showing that it gets there too. We've even gotten letters from Japan — in Portuguese."

Vietnam, the Falkland

Islands, Iceland, Central Africa and New Zealand have been some of the unlikely places which have also responded.

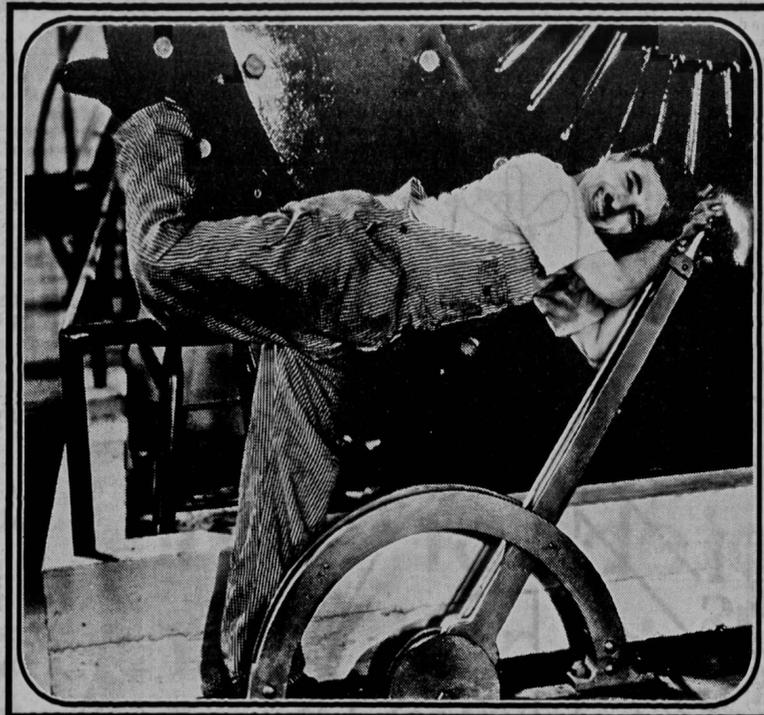
This promises to expand next year when new transmitters are installed.

Radio Nacional has just signed a \$15-million contract to import 12 transmitters from a Swiss firm. This includes a 500-kilowatt giant which will make Brazil more competitive in the international "war" for short wave listening audiences.

A typical program has popular Brazilian music, news, and a "people and places" look at Brazil. "We have no religious, philosophical or political propaganda," the directors say.

"We cannot offer listeners gold pens or trips to Brazil in promotional drawings as some stations do. Our promotional system is to reply to each and every one of the 500 letters which reach us every month."

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MODERN TIMES

with Paulette Goddard

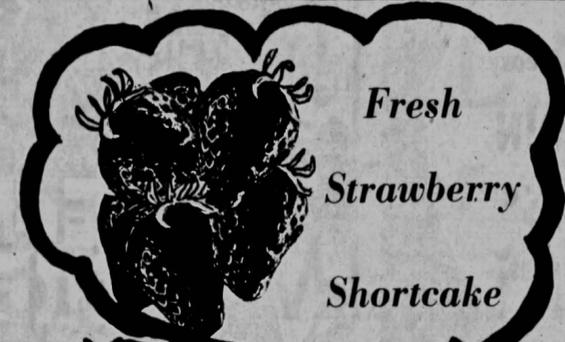
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Ludwig

Opulence backdrops tale of mad king

By DAVID B. HINTON
Film Reviewer

Those who have bemoaned the relative dearth of foreign films on campus this year should have their appetites whetted by the appearance of Visconti's most recent film, "Ludwig, Mad King of Bavaria." The Iowa Theatre should be congratulated for bringing this film to town, which as far as I know, has had only very limited release in the major metropolitan areas of New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles.

Ludwig is certainly ideal material for film drama. His life story is one so improbable that it seems to have been invented by an imaginative scriptwriter in the first place; but then of course there's nothing like true life for true drama. Ludwig is best known for three important accomplishments and facets of his life, all three of which are to some extent brought out in the film.

First, and most famous, is his patronage of the great musical genius Wagner, a patronage so lavish that it was the constant scandal of Ludwig's increasingly democratic kingdom. Second, and no less lavish, was Ludwig's building of storybook castles throughout his kingdom. This second endeavor was largely the result of the first, since Ludwig's castles always resembled romanticized visions of the operas Wagner was writing for Ludwig. And third, the real meat of the story, was Ludwig's personal insanity, which steadily increased throughout his reign, ending eventually in his being deposed by the Bavarian

Council of State and his kingdom placed in regency.

Visconti's "Ludwig" portrays the mad king first of all as history's greatest anachronism, a person out of sync with his own times, and whose refusal to compromise costs him his mind and his throne (neither of which were ever too stable). Ludwig was a ruler born several hundred years too late, a fact he was never willing to accept. His patronage of Wagner and building of magnificent castles were more suited for Renaissance Italy than for nineteenth century Bavaria. It is ironic, however, that history has had the final say about Ludwig's madness in these endeavors, as both the world of music and the Bavarian Tourist Council will attest.

Visconti presents Ludwig's life in an episodic fashion, with each episode illustrating a certain important part of Ludwig's life. There is an episode which establishes Ludwig's all important relationship with Wagner, followed by another episode which explains the curious adulterous relationship of Wagner with Hans and Cosima von Bulow.

Also developed are Ludwig's homosexual tendencies, becoming more overt as the film progresses, and his aversion to the more traditional duties of a reigning monarch, climaxed by a memorable message Ludwig sends his front line generals during one of Bavaria's wars: "Tell the generals the King doesn't know the war exists!" The presentation of these episodes seems to be done without any real con-

tinuity or narrative structure, however, and this tends to rob the film of an overall meaning.

It wasn't until after seeing the film that I learned a vital 20 minutes had been edited from the film since its original release. What is now missing is the film's framing story, since the original film began with Ludwig's insanity hearing prior to his being deposed, with the rest of the film being told in flashback at that hearing. The edited version now being shown removes the hearing and the flashback introduction, effectively depriving the film of a true narrative structure.

This also explains a sudden voice-over narration towards the end of the film, which unfortunately wasn't also removed and has no relation to the film as it now stands. If the viewer keeps this in mind while seeing this edited version, it should make the film a little more meaningful.

A note for those interested in music: Wagner's last original composition for piano, previously unknown, is performed publicly for the first time in "Ludwig."

The most redeeming quality of the film is certainly its beautiful photography and Visconti's elaborate use of color, which accentuates Ludwig's taste for the baroque. Most of the film is shot on location in Ludwig's own castles of Neuschwanstein, Hohenschwangau, and Linderhof, lending an aura of authenticity to this film period piece. And after all, with the film industry in its present state, who could afford to

build sets that could rival Ludwig's own creations?

I have only two major criticisms of the film. First, I felt that Ludwig's full-fledged flight from nineteenth century reality via the construction of his idealized, story book castles needed to be emphasized more than it was in the film. Only one episode dealt with this particular fixation, and then only peripherally. Second, Ludwig's insanity occurs too abruptly without sufficient explanatory transition scenes. But this is possibly due to the fact that Visconti suffered a major heart attack after the film's shooting, leaving the editor to assemble the footage. Determining to what extent this is Visconti's film versus that of the film editor will obviously be an issue to occupy film scholars in the future.

"Ludwig" also sketches indirectly a premonition of another later "Mad King of Bavaria," Adolf Hitler. Both fancied themselves patrons of the arts and adulated Wagner's music; both were historical anachronisms, with Ludwig wanting to be a nineteenth century de Medici and Hitler a twentieth century Napoleon; and both eventually retreated into a fantasy world isolated from the world around them, until they were forced out to a death caused by their own insanity.

But the true key to Visconti's portrayal of Ludwig are the words Ludwig utters at the end of the film: "I want to remain an enigma forever." Visconti never attempts to remove that question mark that surrounds Ludwig's life and death.

Modern Times

Chaplin rallies against automation ills

By PHIL ROSEN
Film Reviewer

Tonight the Union continues its Chaplin series with the relatively late (1936) "Modern Times." This fine comedy probably represents Chaplin's most explicit attack on the machine as an anti-human force, but the effect is not that of heavy-handed social commentary because Chaplin spends more time showing us his little tramp escaping than showing us the actual threat from which he escapes.

Thus the film is filled with the kind of comedy audiences have come to expect from Chaplin, the kind which illuminates character and theme for us

even as we break up into laughter. But in "Modern Times" we never forget the threatening elements—the machine and its progeny, automation, the factory, and dehumanization—even when they don't seem directly relevant to the action at hand.

The film opens with Charlie not ambling down a road, but working on an assembly line. For this first section of the film Chaplin creates one of the great comic sets in the history of silent comedy—his vision of a giant industrial factory. This segment ends with a remarkable twitching comic ballet of insanity, as Charlie is driven mad by the methods of

modern industry. In his struggle for graceful survival in an ungraceful world, Charlie is then joined by a gamine in distress, played nicely by Paulette Goddard. Together and individually they skirmish with starvation, try to avoid police, fight unemployment, become peripherally involved with radicalism, perform in a cabaret, and manage to survive together by means which Chaplin fans will find familiar from earlier films.

But this is not to say, as some have, that "Modern Times" is merely a new combination of inimitable bits from Chaplin's earlier films. The odd programming (which makes "Modern

Times" the second show in the Chaplin series and thus the only feature which will not be shown in chronological order) helps illustrate the way a great artist can use continuous, almost identical elements throughout his work and yet do something different each time. In the 1918 short which was shown last week at the Union, "A Dog's Life," Charlie also has difficulties with employment lines. There, too, several scenes take place in a cabaret, and some of the camera setups are identical in the two films.

But in "Modern Times" the struggle for survival is set against the early images of the assembly line and a terrible

automatic feeding machine which combined to drive Charlie mad, and the later images of the factory machine as a man-eating monster. So in this movie there is something more involved than Charlie's efforts to attain love and security while maintaining freedom. Here Chaplin begins to answer the question: Freedom from what? He begins the task, completed in 1946 with "Monsieur Verdoux," of telling us more explicitly what the tramp was fleeing from all of those years in all of those films.

"Modern Times" was a transitional film not only in the thematic sense, but also in the formal sense. Technically it bears the hallmarks of the typical Chaplin film. It is shot functionally without fancy cutting and a minimum of extreme camera angles and camera movements. (In fact, the most jarring formal elements of the film are the few concessions Chaplin made to contemporary stylistic fashions, such as the use of Hollywood "montage" sequences for transitions.)

Although it was made several years after the coming of sound, "Modern Times" is a

non-dialogue film. Chaplin wrote the musical score, added sound effects, and performs a lovely nonsense song-pan-tomime number near the end. It was the first time movie audiences heard his voice, and thus represents the beginnings of his experiments with synchronous sound which ended in his conversion to the talkie.

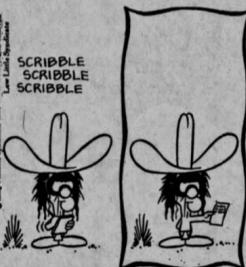
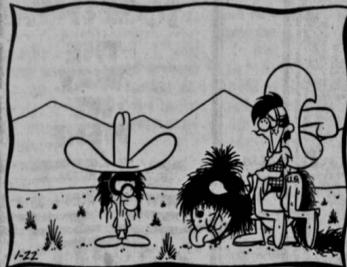
With the above said, however, it is necessary to end by stressing Chaplin's comic genius. Despite the thematic explicitness, "Modern Times" is not a gross message film, but a strangely gentle, hilarious comic epic which has deservedly maintained popularity through the years. (In fact, "Modern Times" is the Chaplin film which has most recently attained general theatrical release.) In it Chaplin is in absolute control of his comic technique. The result is a delightful evening for all those who see it, no matter if they are only looking for an hour and a half of laughs, or if they want to take advantage of the opportunity which the Union's Chaplin series offers: to survey the too-rarely seen work of one of the twentieth century's great artists.

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Tumbleweeds



by T. K. Ryan

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behind Archie: last week he
blew up over a birthday, this
week she does. The difference
between the two shows is that,
even though Carroll O'Connor's
posturing is beginning to wear
thin, Beatrice Arthur and the
rest of her cast are hampered
with scripts that make them too
glib to be even remotely
believable. On 2.
12:00 BURNING THE MID-
NIGHT OIL. After Tonight and

before Today comes, of course,
Tomorrow, NBC's late-night,
"adult-oriented" talk show.
Although host Tom Snyder oc-
casionally slips into some
back-patting over his
self-recognized candor and in-
telligence, there have been
numerous fine moments on the
program— notably the
Alcoholic Psycho-Drama of a
few weeks back. For tonight,
Tomorrow spends an hour in the
offices of the New York Times.
On 7.

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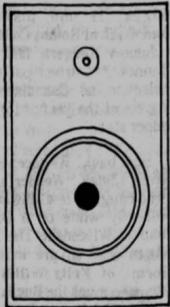
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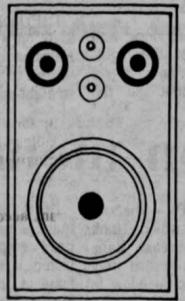


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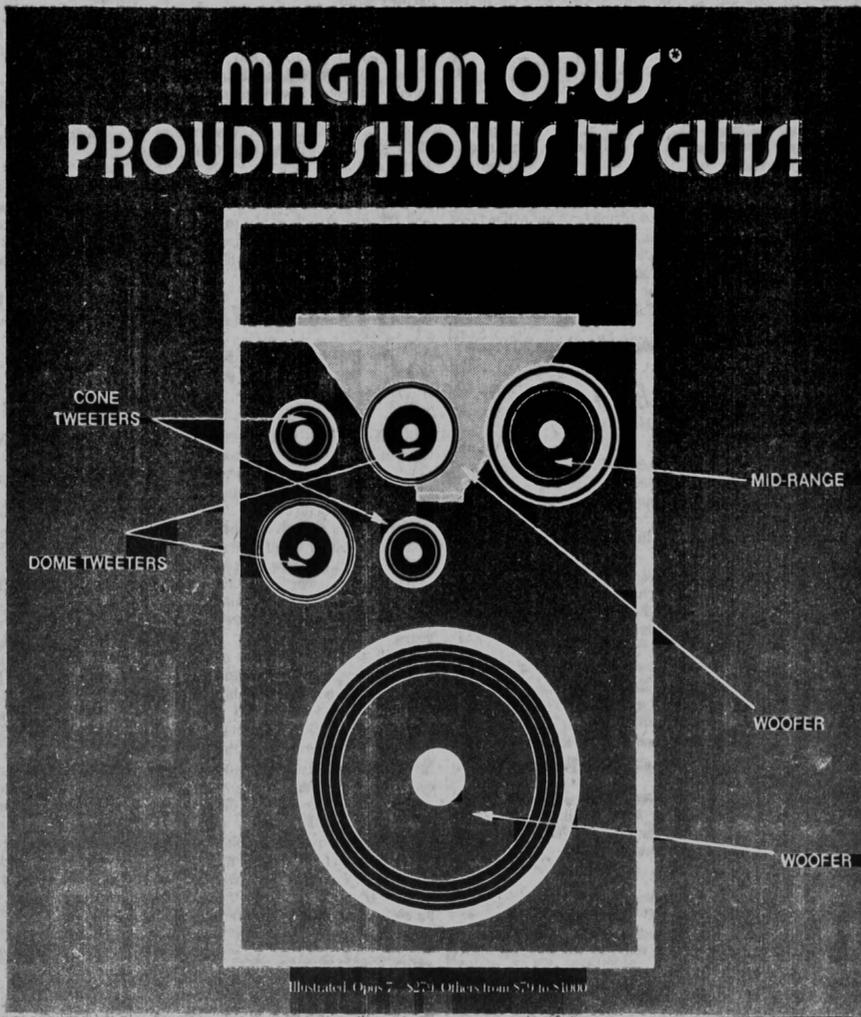


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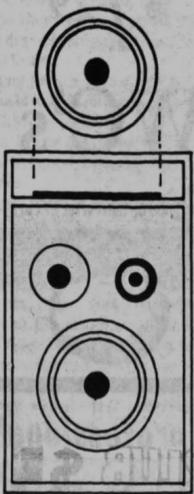
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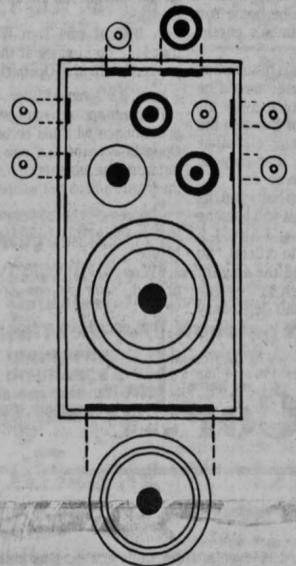


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Power: 100 Watts max.
Impedance: 8 Ohms
Controls: Continuously variable mid-range
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(Mid-range and tweeter units are arranged to
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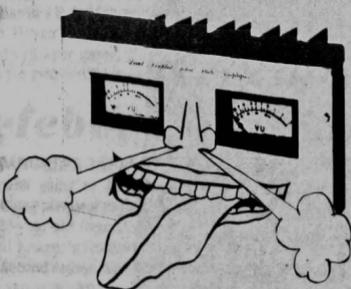
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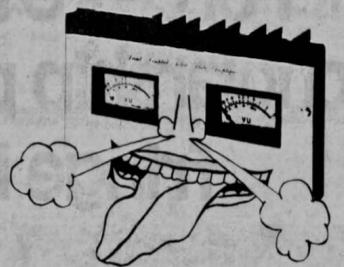
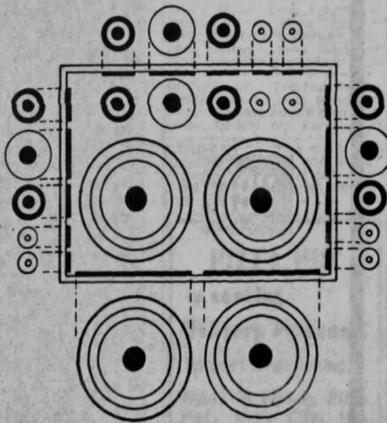
(four 12" woofers, four mid-range units, eight dome tweeters,
eight cone tweeters)

\$1100⁰⁰

Response: Below 20 to above 20,000 Hz
Power: 200 Watts max.
Impedance: 4 Ohms
Controls: Continuously variable mid-range and
tweeter controls on 12 dB networks
Dimensions: 32" H x 36" W x 18½" D
(Mid-range and tweeter units are arranged to
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MSU stops rally, 95-86

Hawks drop fifth straight

EAST LANSING, Mich. (AP) — Senior guard Mike Robinson and junior center Lindsay Hairston made some clutch shots late in the game to turn back an Iowa rally, as the Spartans took a 95-86 Big Ten basketball victory Monday night.

Iowa's Candy LaPrince, who had 32 points for the night, scored four of Iowa's six straight points that put the

Hawkeyes briefly into a 79-78 lead with 5:12 to play.

Hairston then hit two free throws after Iowa's Jim Collins fouled out and Robinson hit a jumper from the foul line to put Michigan State ahead 82-79.

LaPrince narrowed the gap to 82-81 on a 18-foot jumper, but Hairston made two more free throws to ignite a string of nine straight points to give the Spar-

tans a comfortable 89-82 lead.

Robinson finished with 29 points, while Hairston had 19. Michigan State held a 12 point lead, 50-38, in the first half, before taking a halftime margin of 52-42.

Michigan State improved its season record to 8-6 and conference mark to 7-2, while Iowa stands at 4-10 over-all and 1-3 in the Big Ten.

IOWA (86): Fegebank 6 3-4 15, Thompson 5 0-0 10, Collins 5 2-3 12, LaPrince 14 4-10 32, J. Hairston 5 0-1 10, Washington 0 1-2 1, Hakeman 1 2-2 4, Parker 0 0-0 0, Worley 1 0-0 2. Totals 37 12-22.

MICHIGAN STATE (95): Breslin 1 1-2 3, McGill 4 1-2 9, L. Hairston 5 9-14 19, Glover 3 0-0 6, Robinson 11 7-7 29, Davis 3 0-2 6, Furlow 9 0-0 18, Wilson 0 1-2 1, Milton 2 0-0 4. Totals 38 19-29.

Halftime: Michigan St. 52, Iowa 42. Fouled out: Collins, J. Hairston. Technical fouls: J. Hairston. A-6,047.

Aaron mementos to store window?

NEW YORK (AP) — The bats and balls with which Hank Aaron ties and breaks Babe Ruth's home run record may wind up in a store window to help sell television sets instead of in baseball's Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N.Y.

The 39-year-old outfielder of the Atlanta Braves made that disclosure Monday in announcing he had signed a five-year, \$1 million contract with Magnavox Corp.

"I have given the Hall of Fame a lot of things in the past and they've just swept it under the rug," Aaron said.

He also said the 1974 season almost certainly will be his last as an active player, adding: "Traveling and spring training are getting to be a drudgery."

Aaron is only one home run away from the Babe's career record of 714.

In announcing his association with Magnavox, Aaron said he was not only signing away his exclusive services but also the balls, bats, uniforms and other significant items that may be associated with his career.

"Each ball, each bat, even the uniform Hank uses will become our possession," said Alsed of Scipio, a corporate official, "to be carried around the country for people to touch so they can feel a part of this legendary event."

Di Scipio, whose company manufactures television sets, band equipment and other electronic items, called the deal "one of the biggest and most historic dealing with a sports personality."

He said Aaron would be a spokesman and ambassador for the company, attending dealer meetings, participating in promotional activities and star-

ring in his own television and radio programs.

He said the contract would not interfere with Aaron's existing contracts or infringe on his baseball career.

Aaron, however, indicated 1974 would be his last season as a player although he might remain with the Braves in a front office capacity.

"I have no desire to manage,"

he said.

"I will be 40," he added.

"Twenty years is long enough to play baseball. It's not the games so much. It's the travel and spring training. When I was young, I looked forward to spring training. But now it's a drudgery. I hurt most the time. For the first 10 days I have trouble getting out of bed."

1974—Year of Miller

TUCSON, Ariz. (AP) — In 1971, it was Lee Trevino and his blitz of the American, Canadian and British opens.

In 1972, it was Jack Nicklaus' gallant assault on the unachieved sweep of the Big Four championships.

In 1973, it was Tom Weiskopf and his summer-long dominance of the pro tour, reaching a peak in his British Open triumph.

Now, it's Johnny Miller.

The soft-spoken youngster vaulted into world prominence with his record victory in the U.S. Open last year. And now, as swiftly as desert lightning, he has shoved his skinny shoulders into the front rank of golf's superstars.

"I guess," the 26-year-old Miller said, "I'm just reaching my potential. I guess I never did before."

"They always said I'd go along, messing around, winning one or two tournaments a year."

That ended last season with his U.S. Open vic-

tory, followed by a triumph in the La Combe tournament in France and the individual title in the World Cup competition in Spain.

Now, he's skipping a week of competition following another record-breaking performance—a sweep of the first three titles of the year on the pro golf tour.

He completed that sweep Sunday in the Dean Martin Tucson Open, winning by three strokes with a final-round 68 and a 16-under-par 272 total. He hasn't failed to break par in any competitive round this year.

He became the first man since Arnold Palmer in 1962 to win any three consecutive American tournaments. And he did it while fighting a cold that has nagged from the start.

"With this cold and the sore throat I have, if I don't take time off, I'm cruising for a bruising," Miller said.

"Four in a row would be nice. I hate to miss the tournament (the Andy Williams-San Diego Open), but, like they say, if you don't have your health, you don't have anything."

IM Corner



brian schmitz

A smorgasboard of events, from table tennis to trike races, highlight this week's intramural menu as the indoor track meet strides onto the scene.

The Independent-Social Fraternity meet was held last night at the Recreation Center. Tonight the Dormitory-Professional Fraternity race commences.

Delta Sigma Delta upset Alpha Kappa Kappa in last season's meet, by winning three individual events and one relay title.

DSD's Bill Beaver took the shot put, Steven Gerkin captured the 440 and Jack Burrows claimed long jump honors. The Delta Sigma's victory in the 880 relay put the finishing touches on the All-U crown.

Defending all-U point champ Alpha Kappa Kappa had to settle for only one title.

That was in the 60-yard dash, which Paul Hirozka won.

Other defending indoor champs are Mark Tiggs (high jump), Mike Kitchell (mile), Dave Nidney (220) and Dave Stevens (60-yard hurdles).

Top Ten

The defending all-U round ball champion Furlongs rest on top the men's basketball poll, released by the intramural office.

As usual, fraternity and independent organizations dominate the rankings.

1. Furlongs
2. MAD
3. AKK
4. Good, Bad and Ugly
5. Kappa Sigma
6. Delta Tau Delta

7. Phi Epsilon Kappa
8. El-Jay Express
9. David and the Phoenix
0. Delta Sigma Delta

SIDE LIGHTS:.....ENTRIES...Men's and women's paddleball doubles entries are due Jan. 25...table tennis singles entries are due Wednesday...Ken Chih-Liu is defending titlist. Wrestling entry deadlines are Jan. 28 with weigh-in the same day...handball doubles entries must be in by Jan. 30. Coming up soon are the women's trike race and indoor track meet Wednesday night...Coed bowling and volleyball events are also coming up in the near future.

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greg lund



bob dyer

Former Hawkeye great Don Nelson ranks fifth in NBA field goal percentage with a .523 mark. On a team with Jo Jo White, John Havlicek, and Dave Cowens, insiders rate Nelson the finest pure shooter on the Celtics.

Two Hawkeyes have been placed on the ballot for the third annual Pizza Hut Basketball Classic to be held April 1 in Las Vegas. Forward Neil Fegebank and guard Candy LaPrince are listed on the West teams' ballot along with 862 other seniors.

"I'm pleased and proud to announce," Michigan State Basketball Coach Gus Ganakas told a press assemblage, "that the No. 11 uniform worn by my son, Gary, at MSU, has been retired." Since Gary, 5-5 and 138, was strictly a playmaking guard during his three varsity seasons at State, the press was understandably surprised

until Gus concluded with: "We had to. No one else could get into it."

More good news for Neil Fegebank. In doing some basketball research, the Iowa High School Athletic Association discovered a typographical error. John Harlson of Thompson (1968) had been credited with the most points (3 games) in a State Tourney series...116. His actual total should be 106 which means he drops to second behind Fegebank, who tallied 112 points for Paullina in 1970.

Ed Junker, the coach who built the University of Cincinnati into the dominant college basketball power of the early 1960's, and later coached the Cincinnati Royals of the NBA before suffering a heart

attack, is now making a coaching comeback at Rollins College in Florida.

Johnny Rodgers, 1972 Heisman Trophy winner and driver par excellence, on his selection as Canadian Football League rookie of the year: "I'm only an average superstar."

He's back! We received this NBA report from Chuck "Wonderful Luis" Hickman, who caught a few Milwaukee Bucks games recently while on a Bratwurst scouting tour of Wisconsin. The Baron says better depth than in previous seasons, in the form of Fritz Williams and Cornell Warner, gives the Bucks an improved shot at the NBA crown. Despite the Bucks new strength, Wonderful sez Boston remains his personal favorite for championship honors.

Parilli named coach of WFL Boston team

BOSTON (AP) — Boston's entry into the new World Football League turned to an old local favorite Monday in naming Babe Parilli as head coach.

Parilli was signed to what was described as a multi-year contract with the new Boston Bulls. But it was learned that he had agreed to terms of more than \$50,000 per season for three years.

Parilli led the University of Kentucky into the Orange and Sugar Bowls before becoming the Green Bay Packer's No. 1 draft choice in 1952. However, he failed to make it big in the National Football League and even played in Canada before finding a home in the old American Football League.

He hit stardom with the Boston Patriots in the 1960s, before the AFL-NFL merger. Now he's going to try to compete with the Patriots, who have switched

their name from Boston to New England.

Parilli spent 16 years as a pro quarterback before winding up his playing career as Joe Namath's back-up man when the New York Jets won the Super Bowl in 1969. As a pro, he passed for 22,681 yards and 178 touchdowns.

Gary Davidson, WFL president, said his new 12-team league doesn't expect any bidding war with the NFL for player talent. And he virtually ruled out trying to get Namath because of the superstar's bad knees.

The WFL will play a 20-game schedule, starting in mid-July, with three four-team divisions. Games will be played on Wednesday nights, except for one on national television Thursday nights. And the season will end with a championship game after Thanksgiving.

Every Tuesday from 5:00-12 Midnight

SPAGHETTI

All you can eat

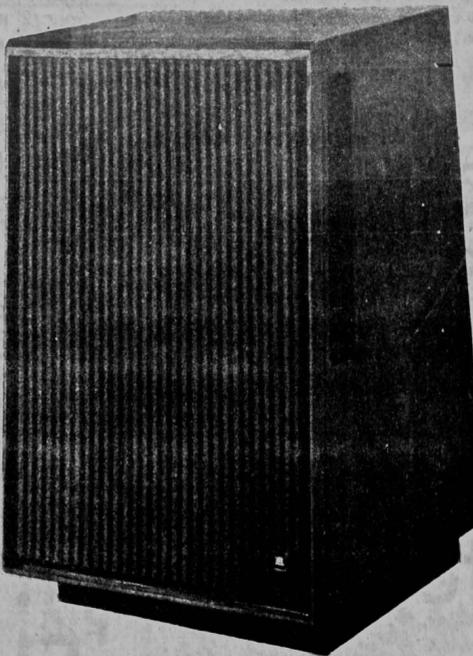
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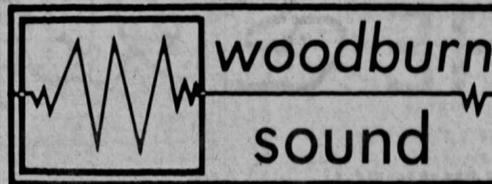
830 1st Ave. 354-3660 Offer not good on deliveries or carry-out

Have you ever wondered what professional recording studios use for speakers?

Woodburns has the answer. The JBL Studio Master LZ200.



The monitor loudspeaker is the standard by which recordings are judged—from initial microphone placement through mixing, dubdown and on to final mastering. Modern recording techniques place unprecedented demands on the loudspeaker. It must exhibit smooth frequency response throughout the entire audio spectrum, be able to handle massive amounts of power and have the capacity to reproduce the explosive wavefronts characteristic of amplified musical instruments without distortion. The acoustic system consists of a 15" low frequency loudspeaker and high frequency compression driver. Crenelex pattern Sculptured Air grille available in Smoke, Raven, Aegean or Burgundy. 33" x 24" x 21" deep. Stop in for an experience in sound.



218 E. College (Just East of Penneys)

sportscripts

Irish

Notre Dame's basketball team joined Ara Parseghian's football team Monday as sovereign of all it could survey — No. 1 in The Associated Press poll.

Dick "Digger" Phelps, young coach of the Fighting Irish cagers, anticipated the outcome when, holding one finger on each hand high in the air, told a Sunday night pep rally: "I want to thank you fans for being the No. 1 sports fans and No. 1 sports town in America."

Notre Dame, in ending UCLA's 88-game winning streak with a dramatic come-from-behind 71-70 victory Saturday, bumped the great California team out of first place for the first time in three years.

The Irish collected 36 of 51 first-place votes from a panel of sports writers and broadcasters for a total of 990 points. UCLA received 15 first-place votes and 944 points.

UCLA's fall into second place behind Notre Dame was the most significant upheaval in the standings which produced other changes in the Top 20 although no new teams moved into the Top Ten.

North Carolina State held to No. 3, followed in order by North Carolina, Maryland, Marquette, Vanderbilt, Providence, Alabama and Long Beach State.

North Carolina jumped ahead of Maryland. Marquette held No. 6. Vanderbilt went to No. 7, changing places with Providence, and Alabama shoved ahead of Long Beach State into ninth place.

The Notre Dame victory, scored with an unbroken 12-point surge in the final three minutes of the game at South Bend, ended the longest winning streak in college basketball history.

It duplicated — on a smaller scale — Notre Dame's upset of another powerful UCLA team Jan. 23, 1971, when the Irish won 89-82 to hand the Bruins their first non-league loss in 48 games.

WFL

NEW YORK (AP) — All American quarterback David Jaynes of Kansas or Arizona State running back Woody Green will be Memphis' No. 1 choice in the first World Football League draft of college players, franchise founder Steve Arnold said Monday.

"I'm leaning toward Jaynes, but am heavily considering Green," Arnold said in Memphis. "Green could be the best running back in the country."

"Jaynes is the best quarterback and I've decided to go with either a quarterback or a running back. Let's say it's 60-40 I'll go with Jaynes."

Memphis will have the first selection among the WFL franchises during Tuesday's draft in New York.

The 12-team league determined the order of its draft by lots earlier this month. Following Memphis' opening selection, the draft rotation will be New England, Florida, Toronto, Birmingham, Ala., New York, Southern California, Philadelphia, Hawaii, Chicago, Washington, D.C. and Detroit.

President Gary Davidson, who has been the moving force behind the establishment of both the World Hockey Association and American Basketball Association, will preside at the WFL draft with the teams drafting for six rounds and choosing a total of 72 players.

Stats

NEW YORK (AP) — Rick Barry's underhanded free throws may look old-fashioned but his results are distinctly up to date as National Basketball Association statistics released Monday reveal the Golden State Warrior sharpshooter to be No. 1 in free throw percentage.

Barry made 21 of 22 foul shots last week and is now cashing in his tosses from down under at a .913 clip for the season. Barry made 14 foul shots against Phoenix Jan. 17 en route to a 44-point performance.

Clem Haskins, the Phoenix Sun reserve guard who was last week's leader in free throw percentage, dropped to third at .905 after missing one of his five foul shots. Buffalo rookie sensation Ernie DiGregorio ranks second at .912.

Meanwhile, Buffalo's Bob McAdoo retained a slim lead over Atlanta's Pete Maravich in scoring average, 29.1-28.7.

Elvin Hayes of Capital retained his rebounding average lead with 18.8 per game, 2.7 better than Boston's Dave Cowens. Hayes grabbed 23 rebounds at Buffalo Jan. 18.

Lefebvre

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Jim Lefebvre has advice for Americans going to Japan to play professional baseball: "Take along plenty of patience and understanding."

The 30-year-old former Los Angeles Dodger infielder, the National League's Rookie of the Year in 1965, leaves Jan. 29 for his second season with the Lotte Orions, reportedly for 26 million yen or \$85,000.

"I had goals of batting .300, hitting 30 home runs and driving in 80 runs," said Lefebvre. Instead, he hit .285, led his team with 29 homers and batted in 63 runs from the second spot in the batting order.

"I was disappointed. I felt I could hit more over there, but I was told the first year would be tough," said Lefebvre. In eight seasons in the major leagues, Lefebvre batted .251. His best home run year was 1966 when he hit 24.

"It was harder in some ways," he said. "Not so much in actual playing, but in learning about new pitchers and ball parks."

"Conditions are really different. Number one is the communications gap. It's very difficult in Japan when you're alone—no television to watch, no radio to listen to, no newspapers."

The media is there—but not in English. The Japanese team limit is two Americans, and Lefebvre's compatriot is outfielder George Altman, a six-year veteran in Japan.

Mainly, Lefebvre said, U.S. major leaguers are spoiled by having someone else shine their shoes and carry their gear, plus having airplanes for first class travel.

"Ball players don't realize how good they have it in America. In Japan, you wash your own laundry, buy your own bats and carry them. You have your suitcase, a baseball bag with your bats and all, and you travel on trains."

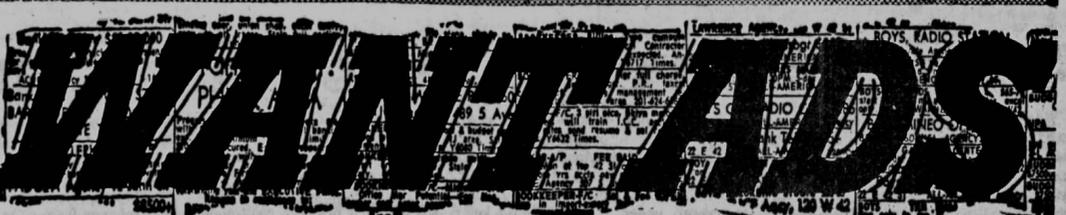
Lefebvre stressed, however, that going to Japan had its advantages as well. "I enjoyed myself, the people and the experience. I enjoyed being totally involved in a different society."

Scoreboard

College Basketball

Iowa State frosh 72, Iowa VR's 68
Michigan State 95, Iowa 86
Oklahoma 71, Iowa State 69, OT
Alabama 81, Kentucky 77

DAILY IOWAN



Personals



THE hedgerows cast a shallow shade upon the frozen grass, but skies at Evenson are soft and comfy. The Candlemass. Oh wandering land and winsome lass for you was Gaslight Village made. So cease your searching round the town: Come live and love at Gilbert and Brown. 3-1

I'm looking for information on supposedly (or otherwise) haunted houses in the Iowa City area. Please contact Bob Jones at 353-6210 or 337-9723.

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RAP sessions every Monday night 7:30, Women's Center, 3 E. Market. All women welcome. 2-1

DO you have a recent high school yearbook? Please! May we borrow it? We're working on a film project and desperately need a variety of recent yearbooks. We'll pick-up and treat with care. Call 9-4, weekdays, 353-6592. Thanks. 1-23

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HANDCRAFTED rings—Specialty, wedding bands. 353-4241, 2:30-4:30, Mondays, Wednesdays only. Terry. 2-28

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RAPE CRISIS LINE Call 338-4800

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FOR Sale: One year old male Great Pyrenees. Preferably in the country. Good watch dog. Call 351-5195.

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BABY sit anytime. Free cold drinks. 657 Hawkeye Court (354-1627). 2-1

Typing Services MS. Jerry Nyall IBM Typing Service. 338-1330. 2-28

AMELON Typing Service—IBM electric, carbon ribbon. Dial 338-8075. 2-25

GENERAL Typing—Notary public. Mary V. Burns, 416 Iowa State Bank Bldg. 337-2656. 2-25

REASONABLE, rush jobs, experienced. Dissertations, manuscripts, papers, Languages, English. 338-6509. 2-25

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ELECTRIC—Former university secretary, accurate, close in. 338-3783. 2-8

HAMBURGH Typing—Student papers, business typing. Experienced. 354-1198, day, evening. 1-25

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ELECTRIC typing, carbon ribbon, editing. Experienced. Dial 338-4647. 1-29

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WANTED—Two season basketball tickets, price negotiable. 338-3192. 1-22

Instruction

PIANO lessons from recent U of I MFA graduate. Call 338-6186. 3-1

SPANISH tutoring by experienced graduate student. Get help now! 351-8579. 2-28

VIOLIN and Trumpet lessons from recent U. of I. graduates; reasonable rates. 338-1678. 1-22

CERTIFIED teacher—Performer—Offers flute lessons—All ages, styles. 351-3723. 2-20

Who Does It?

CLOTHING major will do altering, sewing—from dolls to formal wear. Experienced. Alecia Krebs, 354-2261. 1-22

FOR YOUR VALENTINE Artists' portraits—Children, adults. Charcoal, \$5; pastels, \$20; oil from \$85. 338-0260. 2-14

GRAPHS for papers, theses, monographs. Published examples available. Quick, accurate service. 338-2609. 2-26

HAND tailored hemline alterations. Ladies garments only. Phone 338-1747. 2-25

WE repair all makes of TVs, stereos, radios and tape players. Helble & Rocca Electronics, 319 S. Gilbert St. Phone 351-0250. 2-25

WANTED—General sewing—Specializing in bridal gowns. Phone 338-0446. 2-20

CHIPPER'S Custom Tailors, 124 1/2 E. Washington. Dial 351-1229. 1-29

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OFFICE girl: Two-four hours; minimal filing, typing, answering phone five days a week downtown office. 338-7897, Mr. Farrar. 1-23

STUDENT to work part time Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning eight hours per week. Reliable transportation needed. Call 338-8731. 1-22

PIZZA HUT is seeking Delivery Personnel for part time evenings.

Apply in person, Pizza Hut, Iowa City, 1921 Keokuk.

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WANTED—Healthy male subjects for research project at University Hospital in exchange for room, board, stipend. Call Dr. Greenwald at 356-2793 or 353-5273. 1-3

EXPERIENCED medical assistant—LPN or RN to work in doctor's office. Send resume to Box J-2, The Daily Iowan. 1-23

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For a Free estimate on your AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION call ABC AUTO REPAIR 220 W. 2nd St. 338-4346 Coralville

Auto-Domestic 1969 Mustang Mach 1—Excellent mechanical and running condition. Call after 3 p.m., 337-7485. 2-4

Auto-Foreign 1972 Toyota Celica—Air, 4-speed, mags, complete service history. 338-5324. 1-28

1970 Toyota Wagon—30 miles per gallon, \$1,100, negotiable. 351-4870. 1-28

1969 MGB—Inspected, many extras. Dial 354-2892. 1-23

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Bicycles BICYCLE—10 speed. Great condition. Need \$60. 338-7415. 1-28

ONE speed lightweight Schwinn, excellent condition. \$45. 338-123. 1-23

THREE month old Peugeot, excellent condition. 351-8354 after 5:30 p.m. 1-24

Wanted to Buy WANTED—Antique clocks, will make cash offer. 337-9959 after 5 p.m. 1-24

IN need of The History of Italian Renaissance Art by Hart, borrow or buy. 354-2423. 1-30

WANTED: Telephoto lens for Kodak Retina Reflex III Camera. Call 724-3492 in Moscow, Ia. anytime.

Sporting Goods SKI equipment—Men's 9 1/2 Lange Pro's; 9 1/2 Garmisch; 2 pair Miller bindings; K-2 skis 190 with Solomon. 338-7555, days; 338-6937, evenings. 1-25

USED Head 360 skis, length 200; Lange standard boots, size 8. 354-1422. 1-25

Antiques BLOOM Antiques, Wellman, Iowa. Open Monday-Saturday, 9 a.m.-5:30 p.m. 646-2650 or 646-2887. 1-29

Musical Instruments SABATHIL single keyboard harpsichord with 7 stop combinations. Phone 354-2562. 1-25

ROGERS drums—Double tom, double floor tom, 22 inch bass, snare, four cymbals, hi-hat, cases. Used only short time. \$1,500 new, best offer. 338-0281. 1-25

Misc. for Sale

PAIR of KLH 17's—Excellent condition. \$100 or best offer. Call 351-2932 before 1 p.m. 2-1

CAMERA: Konica Autoreflex A body. Have two Konica's, only need one. Can provide lens. Cheap. 337-5202.

SONY TC-560D tape deck, auto reverse, good condition, \$125. 338-7247. 2-4

AR Xa-Shure M91E or Stanton 681A. AR amplifier. 354-2598. 1-21

TABLE model color TV, under two years, like new, best offer. 338-1860. 1-23

MATCHING davenport and chair, blue-gold floral, good condition, \$100. 354-1152. 1-25

PAIR of KLH speakers, new asking \$75 each. Dial 354-3886. 1-24

CAMERAS: \$15-80 Nikon rangefinder, Mamiya SLR, Konica etc. 337-5036. 1-31

NEAR new box springs, complete; older twin frame, \$50. 337-2422. 1-22

QUALITY firewood for sale, cut and split to order and delivered. Phone 338-4906 or 338-8375. 2-26

SONY HST-110 receiver—\$120 new; \$45 or best offer. 354-2315. 1-22

OPUS ONE: A friendly, knowledgeable stereo shop, with a comprehensive warranty (we test everything we sell), and only the finest components (Crown, Advent, Nakamichi, Marantz, etc.). We have exclusively, on display, the new Dahlquist "Phased Array" DQ-10, the most accurate speaker now made. You shouldn't buy until you've talked with us. Systems from \$269. Most evenings, all day Saturdays. 354-2598.

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USED vacuums, \$10 and up, guaranteed. Dial 337-9060. 1-29

Roommate Wanted FEMALE—Share townhouse, own room, \$80 monthly. 338-7242, evenings.

FEMALE—Own room; close; \$55, utilities included. After 4 p.m., 337-4920. 1-24

MATURE female—Nice apartment, own room, living room and entrance. Furnished, close in, \$80 monthly. 354-2971. 1-25

MALE graduate share two-bedroom now-June, quiet studios (or convincing fake), \$93 monthly. Call 354-1047 after 5 p.m. 1-25

ROOMMATE, own room in large furnished apartment, close in. 338-7476. 1-24

THREE others, two bedroom, nice, near bus route. 354-1525. 1-22

MALE student to share trailer, own room, \$49 plus half utilities. After 4 p.m., 626-6157. 1-22

MALE—New apartment near campus, own room, parking, \$90. 338-3770. 1-22

FEMALE: Graduate, own room, close in, partly furnished. 354-2393 after 5 p.m. 1-25

Rooms for Rent

NEEDED—One or two people to share trailer, Hilltop. 338-5981. 1-29

NICE, clean, single room, \$60; graduate male or mature student. 337-5112; 337-4387.

SINGLE room, man, reasonable, close in, linen furnished, parking. After 4:45, 337-7808. 1-22

ROOM in medical fraternity—One block from Law School. Room and board is \$100/month. Phone after 5 p.m., ask for house manager. 337-3157. 1-30

FOR male who practices Transcendental Meditation. Must be neat. No smoking or drinking. 351-3779.

Cite low prices, ecology

Oil executives shun crisis blame

WASHINGTON (AP) — Oil executives told Congress Monday the energy crisis was not contrived by the petroleum industry but was caused by low natural-gas prices and environmental concerns.

The executives testified before a Senate subcommittee investigating the severity of the energy crisis. The hearing opened with Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., accusing the oil industry of "cheating the American public."

Ribicoff said major oil companies had deliberately misled the public about the scope of the energy crisis to create a panic situation. He said the result was that "people are so frightened about tomorrow that every time they pass a gasoline station they

fill up, just like a dog stopping at every telegraph pole."

Executives of Exxon, Gulf, Mobil, Shell, Standard of California, Amoco and Texaco sat as a panel to answer, under oath, charges that the oil shortage was concocted.

Harry Bridges, president of Shell Oil Co., said the shortage not only is genuine but the worst is yet to come.

"We are going to have such acute shortages in the next few months in all products," he said.

Z.D. Bonner, president of Gulf Oil Co.-U.S., said the shortage should have come as no surprise because the industry has been issuing warnings since 1960.

Bonner denounced the "mistaken notion" that the crisis

was caused by the Arab shutdown of oil to the United States.

Another myth, he said, is that the United States is running out of energy resources.

Bonner said a key reason for the current shortage is that natural-gas prices have been held down by the Federal Power Commission.

As a result, he said, oil companies have had "too little income to pay for enough exploration, resulting in a decline in natural-gas reserves."

One result, he said, is that "low natural-gas prices had an inhibiting effect on the development of other fuel resources."

He said environmental concerns were an important factor because they had delayed construction of badly needed refi-

neries, nuclear power plants and the Alaska oil pipeline.

Other causes, he said, were reduced tax incentives for oil companies and the control of U.S. prices by controlling oil imports. He said the latter discouraged refinery construction.

In another energy-related development, Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott said Monday the "strongest blockade" to lifting the Arab oil embargo was removed with the signing of an Israeli-Egyptian disengagement pact.

Scott commented after attending a White House briefing by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who returned before dawn from an 11-day trip to the Mideast.

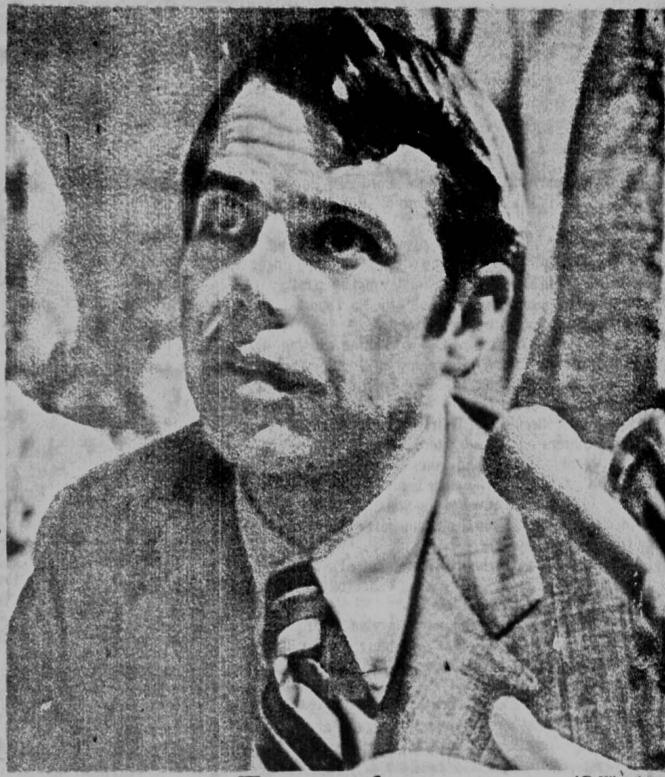
Other developments:

—President Nixon conferred with officials of the Federal Energy Office and Internal Revenue Service, urging them to make sure the oil industry refrains from price gouging or realizing windfall profits from the energy crisis. Nixon told the IRS, which enforces federal energy policy, that it would be given all of the personnel needed for the job.

—The Energy Office, meanwhile, listed 43 oil refiners required to share crude oil supplies with others under the national petroleum allocation program. The program went into effect Jan. 15. It includes provisions for equalizing oil supplies available to the nation's refiners.

—Dixy Lee Ray, the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, said preoccupation with immediate energy problems must not be allowed to impede quick initiation of a long term energy research and development effort.

—Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., said that American companies supporting a proposed \$49 million U.S. loan to the Russians for gas exploration are intent on "a massive gouging of the American consumer."



Team player

AP Wirephoto

Herbert L. Porter, a former official of Nixon's re-election committee, was charged Monday by the special Watergate prosecutor with lying to the FBI about the Watergate break-in. Porter is pictured here last June when he told the Senate Watergate Committee he had lied to the FBI.

Nixon aide admits perjury

WASHINGTON (AP) — Herbert L. Porter, the former Nixon re-election committee official who admitted lying under oath to remain "a team player," was charged Monday with making false statements to the FBI.

The charge carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

Porter, 35, had been prepared to plead guilty, his lawyer said, but the judge assigned to the case was ill and the case was put off, perhaps for a week.

The slender, boyish-looking Porter, told the Senate Watergate committee last June that he lied to the FBI, to the grand jury and at the Watergate trial about money he gave to G. Gordon Liddy, the alleged mastermind of the Watergate break-in.

He said he agreed to the lie "because of the fear of group pressure that would ensue, of

not being a team player."

Porter, who had charge of scheduling, is the third official of President Nixon's re-election committee to be charged in connection with covering up the break-in.

Jeb S. Magruder, deputy director of the committee, and Frederick C. LaRue, political coordinator, pleaded guilty last year to conspiracy to obstruct justice. They have not been sentenced.

As Porter stood before U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica to waive his right to an indictment, a grand jury was taking testimony in the case of the flawed and non-existent White House Watergate tapes.

Porter said Magruder told him at the end of June, 1972 — some 11 or 12 days after the break-in at Democratic Party headquarters — that "dirty tricks" would sound bad to in-

vestigators. Porter said he agreed to say he gave Liddy \$100,000 for hiring 10 college students for 10 months at \$1,000 a month.

That was the story he then told to the FBI, grand jury and at Liddy and James W. McCord's trial in January.

Porter said he told the true story to the U.S. attorney's office in mid-April.

Porter told reporters he now works in a small construction business owned by his father-in-law in Laguna Niguel, Calif., doing everything from legal work, to payroll posting to seeking new business.

Near the end of his testimony before the Senate committee Porter told Sen. Howard H. Baker, R-Tenn. that "my loyalty to this man, Richard Nixon, goes back longer than any person that you will see sitting at this table throughout any of

these hearings."

Porter said Monday that he "was not disloyal to (Nixon)" now, but, "I'm a little disappointed, not so much over what he's done or hasn't done," Porter said. "I'm disappointed in the advice he is taking. I think a lot has been mishandled. They go up and down — one thing one day and one thing another."

Future of united Europe hinges on floating franc

LONDON (AP) — The floating of the French franc is virtually certain to set back plans for a united Europe, for reform of the world monetary system and for resolving the energy crisis.

One of the first casualties might be the meeting President Nixon has called for Washington on Feb. 11 to discuss how oil consuming nations can cooperate against the Arab price squeeze.

With the British, the Italians, the Japanese and now the French all floating their currencies separately, there seems little chance of an agreed line on how to handle higher oil prices.

In Europe, the French action is sure to set back Common Market plans for an economic union by 1980, a key step toward possible political union. In the meantime, there is danger the community's joint agricultural policy could fall apart.

For the world at large, however, the most severe consequence could well be the setback it implies for reform of the monetary system that finances international trade.

The choice is stark. Either nations cooperate in working out a way for stable currencies and steady prices in world trade, or they go it alone, perhaps with the kind of competitive devaluations and trade restrictions that helped touch off the depression years of the 1930s.

Countries tend to choose the safeguarding of their own interests over the desirability of international cooperation when the two clash in times of economic crisis.

The United States, for example, twice devalued the dollar in recent years, despite the shock waves this sent through the international monetary system.

The French were among the most critical when the British and the Italians decided to drop out of the system and float their currencies outside fixed exchange rates. Now the French, too,

have joined the "go-it-alone" approach of the floaters.

A key danger of the French move is the precedent it sets for nations troubled by the four-fold increase of Arab oil prices in recent months.

The French faced a likely foreign trade deficit this year of \$3.6 billion because of the oil price rises. On a world basis oil importing nations will pay out some \$75 billion this year. Others are sure to be tempted by the French solution.

France also is arranging separate deals with the Arabs that include arms or other goods for oil. So is Britain.

The float means the franc can now move freely up or down in money markets according to supply and demand. It is certain to move down and indeed lost some 5 per cent in value at the opening of markets Monday.

Americans vacationing in France found their dollars got 5.28 francs Monday compared to 4.98 francs Friday. Similarly, French perfumes and other goods will be cheaper abroad.

This gives the French a competitive advantage in world markets which means more export earnings to pay for oil. It is an example unlikely to be lost on others.

Japan too devalued its currency in effect last month for much the same reasons.

So far, international organizations have only given lip service to the need for more cooperation. For example, the International Monetary Fund meeting in Rome last week said finance ministers were agreed there should be no competitive devaluations. But there was no agreement on how to avoid them.

France's Giscard d'Estaing was party to the Rome pledge. The next day he went back to Paris and in effect devalued the franc.

Scott says Mideast agreement brings oil embargo end nearer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott said Monday the largest obstacle to an end of the Arab oil embargo has been removed with the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian disengagement agreement.

After attending a 90-minute briefing by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, along with other Republican and Democratic congressional leaders, Scott said the agreement was a hopeful sign that "constructive progress" has been made.

However, he would not predict when the Arabs might resume oil shipments to the United States. The exports were cut off to protest U.S. policy toward Israel.

Meanwhile, Kuwait said speculation that the embargo might be relaxed was "premature."

"Lifting of all oil measures is still linked to Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories

and the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people," Kuwait Foreign Minister Sabah el-Ahmed said in an interview in the Beirut, Lebanon newspaper Al Rai al-Aam — public opinion.

Scott of Pennsylvania and Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., told reporters after the Kissinger briefing that there were "no secret agreements" and that the United States acted in the Middle East solely as a go-between.

Kissinger briefed the President and then 16 congressional leaders from both parties within hours after his pre-dawn return from an 11-day, 15,600-mile diplomatic mission in the Middle East.

Scott said that the disengagement agreement "has the virtue that neither side will be so strong or so placed as to be

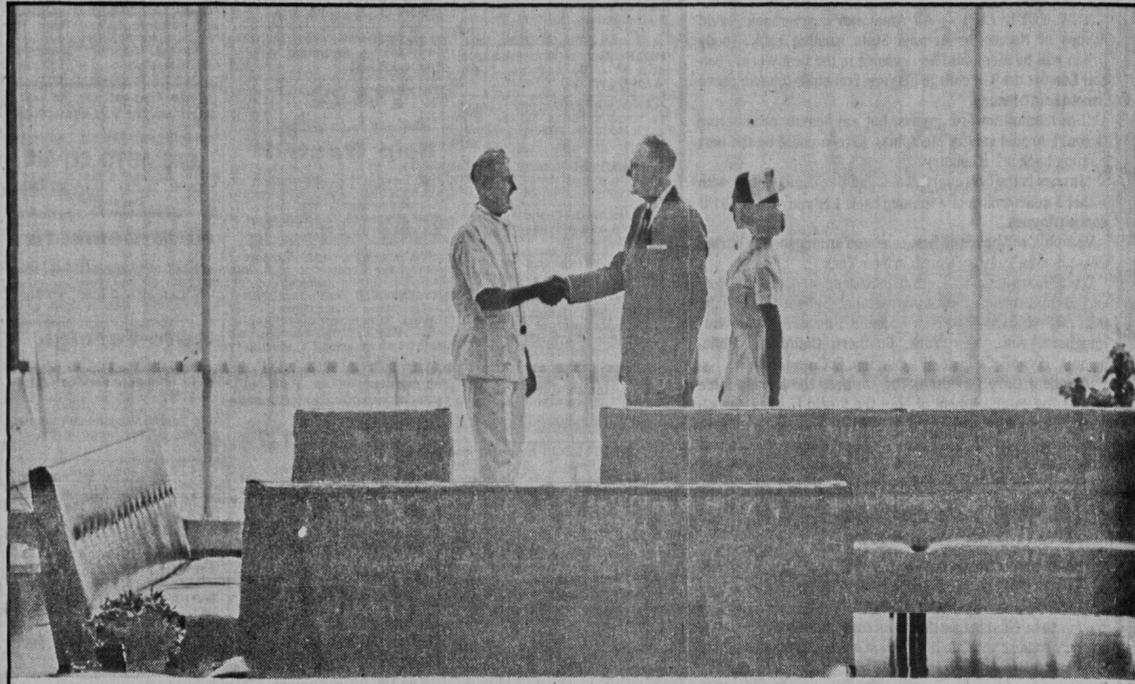
likely to resume a confrontation."

Mansfield said congressional leaders would return to the White House Wednesday to discuss the energy situation and a legislative package Nixon plans to present to cope with fuel and gasoline shortages brought on by the oil embargo.

When he returned early Monday, Kissinger said that "real progress" had also been made in efforts to get Israel and Syria to agree to pullback their forces.

"The most important thing," Kissinger said of his marathon negotiating effort, was "that it may have marked the restoration of normal human relations in the area."

He said he was pleased "that the United States is the country that is trusted by both sides to represent their point of view accurately."



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