

Claims Nixon 'failed to comply'

House inquiry 'not satisfied' with transcripts

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sharply splitting along party lines, the House impeachment inquiry voted Wednesday night to tell President Nixon he has "failed to comply" with its subpoena for Watergate tapes.

The committee approved, 20 to 18, with only one Republican joining Democrats in voting to send Nixon a letter saying that he has failed to comply by publicly releasing edited transcripts rather than turning over subpoenaed tapes. Two Democrats joined Republicans in voting no.

Rep. Jerome R. Waldie, D-Calif., laid groundwork for possibly citing non-compliance as an impeachable offense against the President in the future.

Waldie asked special impeachment

counsel John Doar if the President's willful refusal to comply with the House subpoena is an impeachable offense and Doar replied: "I believe it could be an impeachable offense under these circumstances."

But Republicans contended that President Nixon has substantially complied with the subpoena by publicly releasing transcripts that they contended in some cases are better than the tapes themselves.

"We should accept the material in good faith and make further representations in the future if necessary," said the committee's senior Republican Edward Hutchinson of Michigan.

The President has supplied the commit-

tee with a great deal of information, said Rep. Robert McClory, Republican of Illinois. "That is a substantial and adequate response to our subpoena."

But chairman Peter W. Rodino Jr., D-N.J., said "the President has not complied with our subpoena."

"We did not subpoena an edited White House version of partial transcripts of portions of presidential conversations," Rodino said. "We did not subpoena presidential interpretation of what is necessary or relevant for our inquiry. And we did not subpoena a lawyer's argument presented before we have heard any of the evidence."

The committee approved a simple letter

proposed by Rep. Harold D. Donohue, D-Mass., to the President from Rodino saying that as of 10 a.m. Tuesday, the subpoena's deadline, "You have failed to comply with the committee's subpoena."

Earlier in the evening, Rodino had rejected Nixon's proposal that only he and Hutchinson verify the transcripts released by the White House. Rodino said he would not listen to the tapes without the committee's lawyers present.

Elsewhere Wednesday, the White House moved toward a new court test with the special Watergate prosecutor's by asking a federal judge to throw out the prosecutor's subpoena asking for tapes and records of 64 presidential conver-

sations.

At the outset of the rare evening session, the congressmen were told by special impeachment counsel John Doar that the committee's staff has already deciphered portions of the key March 21, 1973, White House discussion of hush money for the Watergate burglars that are marked inaudible in the transcripts that Nixon released to the public Tuesday.

That tape, which was not included in the committee's subpoena, was given to the panel earlier by the White House when Nixon agreed to let the committee have all the tapes that had been previously turned over to the special prosecutor.

Doar also opposed Nixon's offer to let

only Rodino and Rep. Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, the committee's senior Republican, go to the White House to compare the edited transcripts with the original tapes to be sure all relevant material had been put into the transcripts.

Doar told the committee that with all due respect he did not believe it would be prudent for the two senior congressmen to try to determine relevancy of tapes at the White House without benefit of trained lawyers.

Rodino said he agreed. "It would be impossible for me to take the responsibility to advise the committee without the benefit of counsel," he said.



William F. Buckley

William F. Buckley strikes a pensive pose as Wednesday afternoon. Buckley spoke to a capacity crowd last night at the Union.

THE DAILY IOWAN

Regional College Newspaper of the Year, 1972-73, 1973-74

Thursday
May 2, 1974
Iowa City, Iowa
52240
2 sections,
18 pages
10c

Buckley 'expectedly' rakes left; gives free enterprise defense

By BILL ROEMERMAN
Associate News Editor

William F. Buckley gave a packed house what they expected Wednesday night as he made a witty defense of the free enterprise system, and raked the system's liberal and socialist critics.

Buckley, noted conservative columnist and editor of the conservative magazine "National Review," rebutted the contention that American society is "dominated by economic interests."

"I don't know any society completely dominated by economic interests," he told the audience in the Union Main Lounge.

Buckley went on to rake the political system of the People's Republic of China, and those who support that system.

"President Nixon went to China to establish a diplomatic

dialogue, and when he returned he spoke of the great strides our countries could make together."

He then added sarcastically, "The Chinese have done much to generate enthusiasm for their government and Mr. Nixon was no doubt professionally fascinated."

While Buckley's speech was centered on refuting the arguments of liberal commentators, the question and answer session following the talk consisted mostly of a defense of his own opinions from the pointed questions of the audience.

On wealth and conservatism: "Mr Buckley, do you think you would have been a conservative if you had not been born into a wealthy family?"

"I don't know, I never tried it." He went on to point out that the wealthiest families in New York City had all produced

liberal candidates for mayor. "I don't think that you can correlate wealth with a conservative political stance any more than you can equate poverty with socialism."

On nuclear arms: What do you think Jesus would say about large nuclear arsenals and under what conditions, if any, would you, if you were in that position, turn the switch to kill millions of people in a time of about a half-an-hour?"

"I'm not often placed in the position of speaking for Jesus, but a light reading of the Old Testament and parts of the New Testament should show that plagues and pestilences of the Bible are comparable in effects on the then existing population to nuclear war on ours."

"Of course, the idea of nuclear weapons is to not use them, but I would be in favor of a mechanism which would push

the button automatically under certain circumstances."

On the Nixon presidency: "Should Nixon resign, as your brother (Sen.) James Buckley, R-N.Y.) recommended?"

"There is sometimes reasons to split hairs, so I will proceed to do so. I think the country would be better off if Nixon were not the president, but it would not be better off if he were wrenched from office by Watergate pressure."

Buckley said he thought it would be good if Nixon would "one night get on television and say, 'I am speaking to the people who voted for me in 1972...the people voted for me because they wanted to see certain things done, and those things would be better accomplished if I left office and let someone else do them.'"

But, Buckley said it would be bad for America if the President said, "I've had it, I'm

through, the pressure is too much, I've lost all faith in the political and the judicial processes of the United States."

In defense of free enterprise: "Very few of us here are against the idea of the free enterprise system. What I want to know is why aren't the brilliant exponents of the free enterprise system making it work?"

"It is working. Of course it isn't working perfectly, and I would join with anyone who can make it work better, but it is working better than...any of our other institutions."

On his experience with marijuana:

"Mr. Buckley, I read recently that you smoked marijuana on your yacht outside of the three-mile (border) limit. I have two questions: One, how did it feel? And two, how did it get there?"

"One, it didn't do a thing for me. Two, it got there orthogenetically."

To delegate responsibilities, assign office space

Student Activities office, leaders vie for power

By LINDA YOUNG
For The Daily Iowan

The Activities Center is designated as headquarters for student organizations. In recent months, however, it has become the center of contention between student leaders and the Director of the Office of Student Activities (OSA) concerning who has responsibility for organizational activities.

Several issues have been raised by disgruntled students who complained that Peter Wirtz, who was named to fill the vacant Director of Student Activities post in January, is maneuvering to "take over" responsibilities previously delegated to student organizations.

Included among the contentions are: —An apparent duplication of responsibility for assigning space in the Activities Center between Wirtz's office and Activities Board.

—Wirtz charges that the University of Iowa Student Association (UISA) constitution has never been approved by the administration and that the concept of student government commissions is "obsolete."

—The Collegiate Associations Council (CAC) has been removed from its office space by Activities Board and has not yet been reassigned.

—The OSA staff would be housed in half the Activities Center and, under Wirtz's plan, would consist largely of professional advisers, cutting out part-time student jobs.

Designated job responsibilities for the director call for him "to allocate and account for staff assignments, budgets, and space designated for direct support of programs in the Iowa Memorial Union." However, the UISA constitution delegates the task of allocating space for

recognized student organizations to the Activities Board, a commission of Student Senate and CAC.

Controversy between Wirtz and Activities Board centers on office space assignments for OSA staff and student organizations when a former kitchen is remodeled in the next few weeks. Student government offices will be moved from the present north end location to a similar spot on the opposite side. The OSA staff, under Wirtz's plan, would be housed in the north half of the center.

Leslie McKinley, A2, Activities Board chairwoman, said the board is "mainly holding out for the University Programming Service (UPS) office, a large block currently stationed in the northeast corner. "Otherwise very little room would remain for student organizations," she said. According to McKinley, the board is

upset over a recent letter from Wirtz concerning space assignment. The letter allegedly said that if assignment questions arose, the director had the power to assign space and Activities Board could only make recommendations.

Wirtz explained that statement came up in the "interest of resolving a conflict" during REFOCUS. He said it does not mean he has changed his cooperation attitude with students.

CAC President John Hedge, G, sees no duplication of responsibilities. Wirtz is responsible for "staff assignments, not ours," Hedge said. "Groups recognized under senate and CAC are not considered Wirtz's staff," he added.

Students have drawn much of their argument from an October letter from Phillip Hubbard, vice president for student services, that supports Activities Board's right to assign space. Hubbard said that

support was written before Wirtz's appointment. He said Wirtz assigns his staff space as long as the allocations are "reasonable."

Involved parties are scheduled to meet this week in an attempt to negotiate a solution.

Despite student leaders' impressions, Wirtz said he is not working for administrative takeover. "On the contrary," said Wirtz, who previously held a similar position at the University of Nebraska. He termed the government commission system "obsolete" and said "we need to relate to people not connected with student government."

The present UISA constitution, now in its second year, is in effect without approval from the UI administration. Hubbard said it hasn't been approved because "students never requested it." He said approval wouldn't be necessary unless serious

conflict arose and added that the present circumstances are probably not serious.

Wirtz charged there is no potential enforcement in the constitution and no way to hold student groups accountable. He offered a five point plan for student organization survival under administrative influence that would stress stability, including:

—Leadership training. The political system interest is in power and control, not long range development.

—People with expertise are needed. Wirtz said a group needs more than just interested people for long-term survival. A constantly changing student government lacks the potential to bring in people with the know-how to keep an organization functioning.

—Existing programs must have funding. Government interest, he said, changes every year catching on to new, visible

Continued on page two.

in the news briefly

St. Clair

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon's lawyers moved to quash a prosecution subpoena Wednesday and hinted strongly they are moving toward a Supreme Court showdown over whether the White House must give any more tapes and documents to Watergate investigators.

In a motion filed in U.S. District Court, the President's attorneys asked Judge John J. Sirica to quash a subpoena seeking tapes and records of 64 White House conversations for use by the Watergate special prosecutor in the cover-up trial of seven defendants.

A spokesman for the office of special prosecutor Leon Jaworski said the White House motion would be resisted. A hearing was set for Thursday morning in Sirica's courtroom.

"Yes, we will resist," the prosecutor's office

said. "This is material we need. We will do everything we have to secure it."

While White House chief Watergate lawyer James St. Clair at a news conference earlier in the day had avoided a direct answer to questions about a Supreme Court fight, the motion filed later indicated he was preparing to take the battle to the high court.

In the motion, St. Clair raised some points of law which he said he was not pressing at this point but was mentioning them "in order that they may be preserved should it be necessary for this case to reach a court in which Nixon vs. Sirica is not a controlling precedent."

The only court through which this case could normally pass in which the Nixon vs. Sirica case of last fall is not controlling would be the Supreme Court.

Economy

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate voted 57 to 31 Wednesday to kill an attempt to revive wage-price controls on a standby basis for another year.

However, it adopted 44 to 41 another part of an

anti-inflation package advanced by three Democratic senators which would give President Nixon power to monitor price and wage hikes through the Cost of Living Council or some other agency.

The President also would have authority to enforce commitments made by industries when they entered into decontrol agreements.

The Nixon administration said earlier Wednesday that it will seek to enforce anti-inflation commitments made by several hundred business firms, even though its wage and price controls program has expired.

May Day

By The Associated Press

Buenos Aires and Lisbon, two capitals that previously banned May Day, joined this year in worldwide celebration of the international workingman's holiday.

A huge crowd, patrolled by 8,000 police, gathered in the Argentine capital's big Plaza de Mayo for a rally addressed by President Juan D. Peron on the 20th day of his return to power.

He appealed in a separate speech to Congress

for unity and an end to violence in Argentina. "We cannot conquer with violence," he declared. "We can only conquer with intelligence and organization."

In Portugal, a massive labor union rally gave support to the military junta that overthrew the heirs to dictator Oliveira Salazar last week. Apparently fearful that extremists could endanger the country's new political freedoms, the Portuguese Democratic Movement distributed leaflets urging demonstrators to avoid "useless, dangerous and infantile acts."

Moscow, which once dominated the world's May Day scene, abandoned the traditional speech from Lenin's tomb and focused instead on hundreds of thousands of smiling citizens parading across Red Square with scarlet banners and flowers. The dropping of the speech came five years after the Kremlin discarded the old May Day military parade in favor of the big civilian demonstration.

Tapes cost

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon's decision to go public with edited transcripts of

Watergate conversations has added thousands of dollars to the government bill for his defense against impeachment.

A precise figure could not be calculated for the additional cost, but the White House received the first 2,000 copies of the Government Printing Office's press run of the document the GPO is selling to the public for \$12.25 apiece.

The White House will be billed by the GPO for the 2,000 copies, but the total was not disclosed.

Many of the 16 lawyers in the office of Nixon's counsel were involved in preparation of the transcripts, along with a number of secretaries and other White House and government employees.

Rain 80s

Rain comes back into the picture, as surely as the weekend approaches. Highs today under possibly rainy skies will be in the low 80s. Lows tonight will be in the 50s. Cooler Friday, with more rain.



Kibitzing

AP Wirephoto

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Minn., puts on his coat as he pauses to talk with passing motorists near the Capitol Wednesday. Humphrey walked from his office to the Capitol to cast a vote in the Senate.

To UI organizations next fall

Senate will disburse \$9,000

By MAUREEN CONNORS
Staff Writer

The University of Iowa Student Senate will allocate nearly \$9,000 at its fall budgeting sessions. Most of those funds are unofficially earmarked for three UI organizations.

The senators at their Tuesday night meeting budgeted approximately \$34,000 to 25 UI organizations. They left nearly \$1,700 unallocated because of a student group's request.

When senate was reviewing its recommended allocations for the University Programming Service (UPS), two UPS representatives said they could get funding for three of its programs from other sources. Senate then subtracted nearly \$1,700 which would have been used for Contemporary Affairs lectures, Wheel Room entertainment and a pinball tournament.

This money was purposely taken from those areas and not allocated to any groups so that REFOCUS could be allocated money next fall, according to Hillary Maurer, A1, budgeting chair-

woman. Maurer said the REFOCUS area of UPS did not properly fill out its budgeting forms. She said REFOCUS people later said they would need more money than they had requested, and more than the budgeting committee had recommended.

During this budgeting session REFOCUS was allocated \$795. Last year REFOCUS was allocated \$2,354.

The senate budgeting committee postponed allocating approximately \$7,000 until fall for two organizations that received funding in the past—the Black Student Union (BSU) and the Women's Center—because neither group returned their forms before the deadline date. The budgeting committee said that funding is vital for the survival of those two organizations.

Senate is only required to leave 10 per cent of its budget for fall budgeting sessions.

With the exception of the UPS allocations, very few changes were made from recommendations made by the senate's budgeting committee.

The only student organization cut

completely from funding was the Hong Kong Student Association, for which \$450 was recommended by the budgeting committee. Senate members said that other programs were more in need of money than the Hong Kong organization. Senate allocated \$250 of that \$450 for Chicano-Indian American Center operating expenses.

Representatives from only five of the 26 organizations receiving portions of the senate budget attended the meeting. However, only representatives from the Chicano-American Indian Center voiced complaints about allocations recommended by the budgeting committee.

Ricardo Zavala, A4, spokesman for the center, said that it was unfair not to allot money for Chicano cultural affairs. He said, "The UI doesn't have anything to offer Indian students, nothing on any level to bring Chicano or Indian students here."

Zavala and 10 other students from the Chicano center came to the meeting in an attempt to get money for the center's operating expenses and cultural

affairs—two areas which the budgeting committee had not recommended for funding.

Recommended funding for the center was \$875, compared to \$1,500 last year. However, senate did allocate \$225 to the Chicano center for operating expenses, thus boosting the total allocation to \$1,100.

The senate summer budget—which included \$1,400 summer salaries for both Student Senate President Debra Cagan, A3, and Vice President Dan Rogers, A3—brought no dispute from senate.

Sen. Jim Magner, A4, asked Cagan, "Do you think it should be that much?" and Cagan referred the question to Sen. Mick Bilney, A3.

Bilney drew from his past experience as a junior college student body president and said, "A student body president works very hard—70 hours a week."

Bilney's comment must have appeased senators as the senate unanimously approved the summer budget, which included the \$1,400 salaries.

OSA

Continued from page one.

developments. "Most programs are self-generating and don't need student government for funds," he said.

—Methodology for problem solving. Government's answer to resolving problems is the judicial court. That doesn't "take the next step" of finding what to do with the court results.

—Membership. Students are widely diverse. Interests go far beyond the "red tape" of involvement in student government.

"Government's inability to provide these things is why programs have trouble relating to campus," Wirtz said. He added that control, as the government has over students, is not as effective in dealing with them as "the power of persuasion."

Hedge, a firm defender of student government, argued the benefits of change mixed in combination with continuity. Change reflects new flavors from each administration, affecting student moods and tastes as they change. Continuity suggests things won't change," he said.

Annoyed

Hedge is annoyed that he has had nothing but a file cabinet for an office since his election as CAC head in March.

Activities Board moved CAC out in favor of OSA staff space early this year without prior notification, according to Hedge and former President Ron Kastner. G. Kastner had apparently understood the temporary nature of the assignment, but was infuriated when he said Activities Board took the position he had usurped the space. "We couldn't move in without Activities Board approval," said the one-time board member.

Despite its priority as one-half the student government, CAC will apparently have no office until Activities Center remodeling is completed.

However, Hedge has refused to take the problem to Wirtz. "The case is not in his jurisdiction," Hedge said. "To do otherwise would be not to recognize our own commission" (Activities Board).

At full strength, the OSA staff would have 22 members. Wirtz said the staff, consisting of professional activities advisers and program assistants, would use its half of the center for "advisory capacities functioning to relate to student groups on campus."

Senate President Debra Cagan, A3, questioned whether the staff should have that much space when 200 recognized student organizations want space. "It is inconceivable for staff to serve students if students can't be in (the Activities Center) to be served."

Prove yourself

Wirtz argued many student groups that have offices don't use them adequately and that space should be allocated on a "prove yourself" basis. There is no reason to "cramp" staff when students who have space only use it one hour a day, he said.

Despite the apparently considerable juggling for position, even Wirtz's worst critics admit he has brought some positive values into the previously vacant director's office.

Among the plusses are: —Increased staff organization and professional direction.

—Coordination with the Home Economics Dept. for an interior design project to enhance the center's appearance.

—Portable partitions between offices have been removed. Student groups without offices can use them to set up a temporary workshop.

—Hubbard praises Wirtz for "developing personnel resources students asked for when he was appointed."

—Development of activities aimed at special interest students.

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Campus Notes

Today

ANGEL FLIGHT—There will be a grub meeting for members tonight at the Field House, followed by a party at Shakey's.

BOOKS—Logos Booktable will be in the Union from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

LEATHER BALLS—The Iowa Soccer Club will hold practice at 4:30 p.m. at the Hawkeye Drive field.

RECITAL—The School of Music will present John C. Laughton, clarinet, and Robert Koopman, piano, both G. in a recital at 4:30 p.m. in Harper Hall in the Music Building.

MORTAR BOARD—New members will meet at 7 p.m. in the Union Grant Wood Room to elect officers.

UIEU—AFSCME Local 12 will hold a monthly membership meeting at 7:30 p.m. in the Knights of Columbus Hall, 328 E. Washington St.

CAUCUS—The Johnson County District delegates' caucus will be held at 8 p.m. at the Paul Hoenk residence, 1208 Meirose Ave.

CENTER FOR NEW PERFORMING ARTS—"Three Choreographers" will be presented at 8 p.m. in University Theatre.

Iowa House concurs with Senate in approving tax relief package

By MICHAEL McCANN
Legislative Writer

A tax relief is in sight as the Iowa House joined with the Senate Wednesday in approving a package which includes a repeal of the state sales tax on food and drugs as well as increased exemptions for state income tax and a revision of the state inheritance tax law.

The decrease in state revenue from the sales tax alone is estimated to be between \$39 million and \$42 million.

The repeal of the 3 per cent sales tax, effective July 1, applies to food items (defined as those eligible for purchase with federal food stamps) as well as prescription drugs and diabetic supplies.

Items referred to as non-food items and therefore still subject to the sales tax include beer, soda and "meals prepared for immediate consumption on or off the premises of the

retailer."

The repeal of the sales tax has been one of the main items before the legislature this session. However, the two houses had been unable to agree on exactly which taxes should be repealed, so the bill was sent to the conference committee.

While in the conference committee, the package with the income tax exemption and inheritance tax revision was developed. A number of representatives protested this package concept not only because of the excessive loss of revenue caused by such a measure, but also because of the forced manner in which the different proposals were submitted together.

Rep. Willis Junker, R-Sioux City, defined the committee's action as such: "They tried to come up with a compromise and they ended up with this proposal."

The income tax revision increased the optional standard deduction of the net income after deduction of federal income tax from 5 to 10 per cent, with the maximum for such deductions raised from \$250 to \$500 per person.

Under the changes in the inheritance tax system the exemption for a surviving spouse would be doubled from \$40,000 to \$80,000. In addition, one-half of property owned jointly by the husband and wife would be exempt from the tax in the event of the death of one or the other.

Other House members expressed concern that the tax reliefs were a highly political move at this time of year so close to elections. It was feared that while the tax repeal may be popular it would result in a loss of revenue, which would necessitate a tax increase with in the next few years. The expected loss of revenue for the next three years from the total package is approximately \$117 million.

As Rep. Brice Oakley, R-Clinton, pointed out, "When you look at this sales tax, it doesn't shock the consciousness of the citizens. The average annual amount paid for this tax is only \$27. That's not much, and without it we're going to have to raise taxes in two to three years anyway."

However, whether for fiscal or purely political reasons, the House rejected the argument. Rep. Stephen Rapp, D-Waterloo, pointed out that such

a tax break "provides relief for the middle income group from inflation, inflation which makes his dollar worth less while at the same time putting him into a higher tax bracket. This approach to tax relief does as well as we can do to reduce that burden."

Most legislators felt that the repeal of the sales tax was necessary in light of the \$115 million excess expected at the end of fiscal year 1973-74. Pointing to the increased revenue from the tax due to some extent to inflation, the legislators felt that the tax was neither fair nor necessary.

Rep. Arthur Small, D-Iowa City, stated, "All we are doing with this bill is giving back to the people some of the money that has been picked from their pockets in the last five years or so."

The bill was finally passed 77-20 and sent to the governor for signing.

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Standing on the corner... AP Wirephoto

Young ladies on a street corner adjacent to Los Angeles' Criminal Courts Building turn to stare at John Ehrlichman, former White House adviser, as he waited for traffic while en route to

lunch. Ehrlichman was in court attempting to get a change of venue or dismissal of a perjury charge. He is accused of lying to a Los Angeles County Grand Jury.

UI employees ask Ray for \$1,200 pay hike

By KRIS JENSEN
Staff Writer

A \$1,200 yearly pay increase for all university employees is being requested in a petition sent by the University of Iowa Employees Union (UIEU) to Gov. Robert Ray.

Such an increase would help low wage workers at the University of Iowa who might not receive adequate increase in salary to keep pace with cost of living increases, said Les Chisholm, UIEU business manager.

UIEU gathered 1,080 names and sent the petition to Ray, UI Pres. Willard Boyd, the Board of Regents members, and the Iowa House and Senate.

The Iowa Legislature passed this year a 7.5 per cent wage increase for all UI employees. Chisholm explained that money from this increase is allocated by the Board of Regents.

The \$1,200 figure is "to get the money that's been appropriated allocated in a way that would be beneficial to the people," he said.

Chisholm said that some full-time employees must support families on less than \$5,000 per year. The \$1,200 increases would greatly aid these employees while cutting back the differences in wage levels at the university, he said.

The petition begins by saying that the cost of living rose "from 8 to 14 per cent last year" and that UI employees' wages have not kept pace with these

increases.

Hit hardest by cost of living increases are persons in the lower wage categories, according to the petition, and this "in effect denies them the opportunity for a decent living."

The petition also asks for the \$1,200 increase in addition to regularly scheduled merit increases already provided for in the regents' pay plan.

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Kissinger, Sadat discuss pact

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (AP) — President Anwar Sadat said Wednesday night he is fully confident Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger will work out a Syrian-Israeli disengagement pact on the Golan Heights.

Sadat also said he may take up with Kissinger the possibility of U.S. arms supplies for Egypt, but that the subject had not been discussed yet. Two weeks ago Sadat announced that Egypt was ending its 18-year reliance on Russia for weapons. He charged the Soviets with making long delays in promised arms shipments and with trying to use arms as a club to control Egypt's foreign policy.

Sadat stressed that Syrian President Hafez Assad "has the final word" with Kissinger about a Syrian-Israeli troop separation on the Golan, but added: "We are discussing all the possibilities."

Stumbling blocks

Egyptian sources said the only two remaining stumbling blocks are a way of linking disengagement to further steps toward peace and the question of who controls three vantage points west of Mt. Hermon which look down on Syrian and Israeli positions.

However, American sources cautioned there

was no deal in the offing and predicted negotiations would be protracted.

Earlier Sadat told a May Day gathering in Helwan that critics of his increasingly friendly relations with Washington were "fanatics" and "political teenagers." As he spoke Kissinger and his wife Nancy took a relaxed two-hour tour of ancient Roman ruins here, and hundreds of Egyptians waved at them and applauded.

Dinner

Sadat returned after his speech in Helwan to have dinner with the Kissingers. He was seated on a couch and Kissinger sat on an adjoining couch smiling approvingly. Mrs. Sadat was seated to the right of the secretary and Mrs. Kissinger, wearing a bright red dress, alongside Sadat.

Kissinger and Sadat will talk again Thursday morning before the secretary flies off to Israel to begin his diplomatic shuttle between Jerusalem and Damascus.

It was announced that Kissinger would make an unscheduled return visit to Egypt on Saturday after taking Israel's latest proposals to Syria, and then would fly on the same day to Amman, Jordan.

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The black politician

The political arena which traditionally has been the nesting ground for political animals who have been primarily White Anglo Saxon Protestant, has taken on many new participants over past decades. There are now, elected officials who represent the gamut of the national melting pot. This wide representation though small in actuality is largely due to the ethnic and ideological lines that have grown within the American electorate.

Today there are women, blacks, Jews, Indians and other groups that have somehow somehow made it into the political system. More specifically, it is necessary at this time and date to focus attention on the Black Politician.

Blacks have been involved in political participation for decades. Black input into the political arena goes back before reconstruction. Involvement in the art of political persuasion was not the sole product of anti-slave movement, contrary to the myths.

The majority, the status quo and in many respects the less educated members of this "Great Society" still adhere to many of the stereotypes regarding blacks. This same group is especially skeptical of black leadership, particularly when that leadership threatens to grasp effective control over them.

In 1970 the American public witnessed a large surge of black candidates running for public office, more than have appeared at any other time in American history.

Blacks in 1970 according to Profesor Hanes Walton Jr. Political Science, Savannah State College, Georgia "ran for every conceivable public office on the local and state levels." There were candidates for the Governor's post, Lieutenantgovernor's post, secretary of state, comptroller general, etc. On the national level Blacks sought senate and congressional seats. On the local level blacks ran for mayorships, vice mayorships, aldermanic posts, county sheriffs, schoolboard positions, justices of the peace and countless other positions."

Taking a look at black elected officials we find that in Newark New Jersey where Ken Gibson

narrowly defeated incumbent mayor Hugh Adizio who was on trial for kickbacks in government contracts we find that Newark has not decayed, that the city has grown and bounced back. A new International Airport was just finished along with other municipal projects that will serve the public sector.

There is Tom Bradley who defeated the powerful Sam Yorty for the mayorship of Los Angeles. The point to be made is that black politicians can win and they can govern. The notion that black politicians do not have America's interests

at heart is nothing but muck that is totally unfounded.

There is also a tendency for the electorate of this nation to literally vote for the candidate of their choice or should I say the candidate of their making. In some areas they call this ethnic block voting. Where votes cast, are votes to maintain a specific group, where one mans color and ethnicity become more valuable than words or deeds. This with relationship to the white majority of this society is where the black politician loses.

Looking in retrospect at the last presidential election, there is something wrong with an American election that sees one candidate receiving nearly all of the black votes cast, the other candidate receiving nearly three quarters of the white votes cast. That does not describe a race between Democrats and Republicans, or even between two men named McGovern and Nixon. This was in the words of Julian Bond, rather, "a national referendum on what has more politely been called "the social issue."

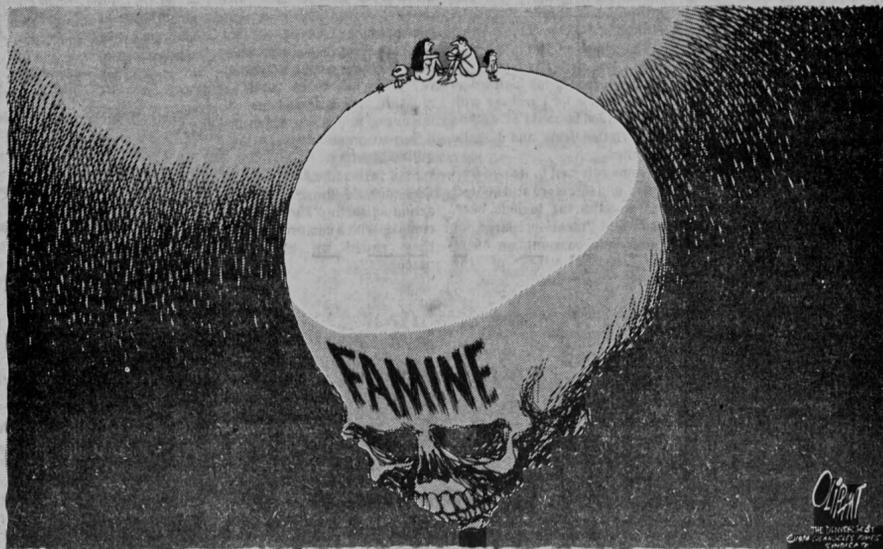
If there is any one person or group who are striving for equality for all people it is the black politician. There is presently a search for candidates who will serve the public sector. Candidates who are strongly in favor of limiting a runaway presidency, but still adhering to a strong executive. In this area the black politician fares well. There is great alarm over the present administration's runaway and sweeping power to veto and disregard major bills and projects that aid the poor and the needy. There is also an even greater concern that the presidency remain strong because it has been the strong presidents Lincoln, Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy and Johnson who with executive power effectively served the poor and the black.

Today there are many groups seeking input into the political system. Black leaders and black coalitions traditionally viewed themselves as participants and not as national leaders of the American melting pot in spite of the fact that black movements have been the major catalyst for change in this nation, particularly in the sixties.

Finally — there has to develop within the American electorate, particularly among the poor and oppressed as well as those in the upper economic strata, the realization that black politicians have something to offer them and the nation.

The myth of coalition doesn't have to remain a reality. If there ever was a political phenomenon that has finally begun to develop and blossom it is the birth of an elite core of black politicians, skilled artisans in the art of politics. It is strongly urged that we all take a long hard serious look at them.

Ron Langston



'UNEMPLOYMENT, INFLATION, HIGH FOOD PRICES, IMPOSSIBLE INTEREST RATES, BAD LEADERSHIP . . . AND THIS IS THE GOOD SIDE OF THE WORLD!'

perspective

Equal Time

Editor's Note: Today's Equal Time column is a contribution of Mark Hobson, a liberal arts junior.

I write in reference to the April 26th letter of Nicholas Hoefler which was printed in the Equal Time column. Hoefler attacks the homosexual act as a "sin" in a Christian's eyes. I can't disagree with him there, it probably is a sin to a "good" Christian. It is perfectly all right with me if Hoefler's narrow religious views preclude homosexuality, it is his right to be as bigotted and as ignorant as he chooses to be. But his religious views are prevalent in our society, and therefore are more than idle opinionation. Our entire society, whether it wants to be or not, is definitely Christian. Nearly all of our laws spring from Christian morality (or from opinion-mongers spouting their own particular definition of "right"). Hence, a great many of our laws are patently unfair to non-Christians. There are innumerable laws concerning "crimes" which have no victims, particularly our sex laws or "blue laws." These laws force Christian ethics on those of us who do not choose to live a Christian life. I am not, of course, referring to laws dealing with crimes such as murder, robbery, rape etc., where there are victims. I am

referring to the laws that prevent me from adopting my own code of ethics and living by it.

Even more destructive than those unfair laws is the vast unofficial community ethics system which is basically reactionary Christian. How can anyone even guess at the extent of damage done by those tenets to every individual? Damage which is revealed in hang-ups about doing what feels good, artificially instilled guilt-feelings about sins that do not exist. How much agony of self-incrimination and accusation exists above and beyond legal prosecution, causing unwarranted pain and making Life that much harder to bear?

Before I go any further, I feel I must clarify my position a bit. I am an atheist. I feel that belief in God is a crutch that fearful people who are afraid to look their universe in the eye use to hide from the fact that death exists, and that some day we all must die. There is absolutely no reason at all to believe in any sort of a god. There is no evidence, no rationale, no logical argument that even begins to support the existence of a deity. The Bible is a collection of rather boring campfire tall-tales along the line of Paul Bunyan and Babe the Blue Ox. (I have read the Bible more than once, along with the

Bunyan tales.) What is Eternity then? I haven't the slightest idea. WHERE DID ALL THIS COME FROM? I don't know. Why does it have to have come from anywhere? If you can tell me where your God comes from, I'll tell you where my universe comes from. To believe in a sentient being who knows all, sees all, and controls all, is ridiculous and rather child-like. I remember asking my mother how Santa Claus got down our extremely small chimney. She said, "He's magic, dear." To me, that sounds a great deal like, "God moves in mysterious ways." I say, Bah! Humbug!

Even if the Christian God (or any other) did exist, look at the evil it has done. How many people die horrible deaths each day? What justice is there for evil men? Is the universe set up on the principle of to the good, goes the good, or is it the Law of the Jungle? Many people want to impeach Nixon for letting his aides do evil. How many good Christians has your god let die horrible deaths?

It is obvious to me that there is no guiding force, that things just happen that way. I don't care at all if Nicholas Hoefler and his myriad cohorts want to believe in their sick deity, but I do care when they try to interject their perversion on my life.

To the Editor:

It was brought to my attention by Richard Wayne that Tom Byers alleged that I resigned from the UISAS investigative committee because I didn't have enough time. I hope that this letter will clarify a few things. First of all, Tom Byers' allegations are incorrect and I never told him that.

I resigned from the committee for the following reasons:

1) If there are irregularities existing in any organization I feel that the students have the right to know. On Tuesday, April 30, I delivered a copy of all documents, sworn statements and material that I felt was pertinent to the investigation to Maureen Connors, reporter from the Daily Iowan. I was told that I shouldn't have released this information at the Senate meeting. Some felt that I was trying to make UPS look bad in the eyes of the students—that is a false allegation. Debbie Cagan and Tom Byers were both opposed to this action, because both sides of the story weren't there. I attempted three times to get both sides and couldn't get it; since I didn't have subpoena power, I could do no more.

2.) Shortly after I was approached by Tom Byers and Debra Cagen concerning the aforementioned. Tom Byers was appointed Chairman of the

Letters

UISAS investigative committee. Prior to the meeting, Tom Byers was reluctant to share notes from his investigation with me. It was evident to me that the committee was not working together as a unit.

Therefore, I feel someone else should be appointed to work on this committee, because I cannot work effectively under these conditions. I enjoyed working on this committee and I would like to extend my thanks to Peter Wirtz, Dick Wheelwright and the UPS staff for their cooperation.

Dale W. McGarry

To the Editor:

After reading Joe Heumann's Letter to the Editor in the April 30 DI, I feel compelled to respond with some background information on Mr. Heumann.

According to Susan Muse, a REFOCUS '74 official, Mr. Heumann secured an interview with her by masquerading as "Tim Sacco, from The Daily Iowan." Muse said that Mr. Heumann reported that he was "digging up dirt about REFOCUS for the DI." It is also believed by REFOCUS personnel that Mr. Heumann claimed Tim Sacco's press

pass at the information desk, thus allowing him free admission to all REFOCUS films and workshops.

Despite these sophomoric shenanigans, Mr. Heumann still finds access to these pages in which to express his opinions, as in his letter criticizing John Bowie's film reviews.

To err is Heumann, to forgive, DI. Tim Sacco
DI copy desk editor

To the Editor:

The United States Congress, in declaring a national day of prayer, fasting, and humility, seem to have forgotten the traditional and necessary division of the church and state which this country embraces.

They have called for humility, prayer, fasting. Who are they to tell me to pray more on one day than on another? Anyone who is serious about humility and prayer has been doing it for some time and will continue long after this day is forgotten. To set aside a day for prayer is as absurd as giving aside holidays for love and setting—if they have any value at all, then they must be year-round activities.

Thank you, Congress, for nothing. Again.

Don Doumakes, Jr



spectrum

Now that the local boycott of bars who sell scab Gallo wine is in full swing, some people have expressed concern for the Army. You see, last time there was a nation-wide boycott in support of farmworkers in the grape fields, the military took the opportunity to buy up huge quantities of California table grapes to try to break the strike.

Now that the strike and boycott is focused on Gallo Guild and Franzia wines, will the (bosses') welfare-minded military distribute wine to the ranks?

So far, members of the United Farm Workers Support Committee report, Donnelly's and Joe's bars have agreed to suspend selling Gallo.

When is a people's advocate not a people's advocate? When it attempts,

as members of the Iowa Student Public Interest Research Group now are, to persuade the city council to co-opt people.

After a bitter struggle on the part of hundreds of Iowa Citizens and a number of organizations, including ISPIRG, to put a stop to runaway rip-off in the downtown Urban Renewal area, culminating in the defeat of the Old Capitol company referendum March 28, it was ISPIRG that suggested that the differences between the rippers and the rippies be settled by means of a "charette."

A charette, as I understand it, amounts to a sensitivity conference among warring parties aimed at compromise. But Iowa Citizens have no reason to hand anything—whether it be their tax money, their downtown, their environment or their worn out shoes—to companies whose primary

interest is nothing more or less than callous profiteering.

More recently, ISPIRG told council members that a method of effecting citizen input into the council-revived Old Capitol plan is to make better use of their public relations people. Undoubtedly both the council and Old Cap would like nothing better.

As for ISPIRG's approach to solutions to the contradiction between people and profits downtown, it is the fruit of a liberal and superficial relation to the needs of the working people of Iowa City.

While the rulers of this country continue to tell people that May 1 is "Law Day", working people worldwide remember that Mayday is the international day of workers, commemorating the just struggles of the

working class and initiated by a general strike for the eight-hour day by 350,000 U.S. workers in 1886.

Nixon is now crowing that he and Kissinger have won a lasting peace, this time in the Mideast.

What Nixon is proud of is that he has been able to coax the Sadat government of U.A.R. to sell-out the demand of the Palestinian people to their homeland, the continuing Syrian resistance to Zionist expansion, and even Egypt's own interest in the Sinai.

The U.S. government's ultimate aims for the Mideast have nothing to do with peace, but rather the preservation and expansion of corporate power over the resources there—and that should give all the Mideast peoples and governments

something to worry about, even the Zionists.

Nixon has also become increasingly fond of quoting Abe Lincoln recently. Here's one quote of Lincoln's that Nixon will never recite, though it lies at the heart of his problems, U.S. foreign policy, the rejection of May 1 as the international workers day, the farmworkers' strike, and even the rip-off of downtown Iowa City...

"As a result of the War, corporations have been entrenched and an era of corruption in high places will follow and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated into a few hands..."

"I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war."

lowell may

Wine boycott

the daily iowan

Thursday, May 2, 1974, Vol. 106, No. 195

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Published by Student Publications, Inc. 111 Communications Center, Iowa City, Iowa, 52242 daily except Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, days after legal holidays and days of university vacation. Second class postage paid at the post office at Iowa City under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1879.

Subscription rates: Iowa City and Coralville 3 months \$6.00, 6 months \$10.00, 1 printing year \$18.00. Mail subscriptions 3 months \$8.50, 6 months \$14.00, 1 printing year \$22.00.

Boyd promotes support for the arts

By JOAN MCGEE
Staff Writer

"The arts must be available to all ages in and out of the classroom, before and after graduation, on and off campus, with or without credit, formally and informally," University of Iowa Pres. Willard Boyd said Wednesday.

Boyd, in his speech entitled, "The University's Responsibility in Support of the Arts," stressed the need and the responsibility for post-secondary education to expand the community education through the arts.

Speaking to a group of concerned students, faculty and other persons connected with the arts, Boyd said that universities and colleges have the responsibility to promote understanding and to maintain heterogeneity among ethnic groups through the arts.

"This is important to make the whole of education more available to more people in more ways. They (universities) must provide an environment which stimulates artistic creation, performance and criticism. They must reach beyond the traditional student to the non-traditional student."

"Our educational institutions must cooperate openly with other public and private institutions promoting the arts."

The arts must be an integral part of the instructional mission of the university and not stand apart in isolation," Boyd said. He said that there are two purposes for the arts, to prepare the liberally educated artist and critic and to prepare the liberally educated student in all other fields.

"The sad truth about the knowledge explosion is that it has only taught us more about the individual parts of society and has greatly obscured the total view."

"We are specialists, not generalists. Presumably, higher education should protect us from narrowness through general education, but general education is caught in a vise between career-oriented

students and specialty-minded faculty.

"We must resist narrowing professional education in the arts, just as energetically as we must in such other professions as engineering, law and health. Specialization is a narrowing process; it causes us to back away from the narrower issues from which we know less. We need to be generalists as well as specialists," Boyd said.

He said that the students' life is enriched by just being on a campus where cultural riches exist. He suggested that the arts permeate the entire academic environment. With more general education we will have a better society, he added.

"We must recognize that the writer, the actor and the

historian are just as essential to the well-being of a society as the engineer and the business person. We must do everything possible to assure students in the arts of a quality education, as we do in other fields."

"We must recognize that there is no single best curriculum for any one profession," Boyd said.

He stressed the need to promote flexibility, creativity and experimentation to broaden horizons to that which is different and does not conform.

Boyd expressed concern over the "dangers of a single artistic approach or school."

The heterogeneity of our culture, he said, is threatened by mass communications and transportation. Because ad-

vancement of the arts cannot be limited in time, space or audience, Boyd suggested that the arts be also taken off campus to educate non-students in faculty, student and professional tours.

He also suggested summer festivals, consulting services to high school and community theaters and an expansion in media coverage of the arts through journalism programs.

Boyd said that the bicentennial is an opportunity to consider the historic value of the arts. "In celebrating our artistic achievements, we must recognize that while there have been financially-disadvantaged people in our country, there have been no culturally-disadvantaged people."

He pointed out that one of the most significant contributions to post-secondary education is its inclusion of the fine arts in academic curricula. Up until World War II, he said, the University of Iowa had limited academic offerings in the arts.

In the years between the two world wars, a group of controversial, nonconforming and determined faculty members came to the university and expanded the curricula in the arts, Boyd said.

"To remain vital, we must continually search for new art frontiers. We no longer can or should regard aesthetic appreciation as the province of the few. Survival depends more today on broad cultural understanding than on expert technology," Boyd said.



AP Wirephoto

Low bridge

The Belle of Louisville sneaked out to an early lead over Cincinnati's Delta Queen Wednesday in the Kentucky Derby Festival Great Steamboat Race. The larger Delta Queen, shown trailing here, pulled ahead after about a mile and won the 12-mile race.

Nixon utterances a 'best-seller'

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon's private utterances proved to be a best-seller Wednesday as the government's initial 700-volume supply was sold out in three hours.

When the Government Printing Office bookstore opened its doors at 8 a.m., two dozen government employees, lawyers, businessmen, journalists and tourists were lined up, eager to buy a piece of history hot off the press.

Customers paid \$12.25 for each of the blue-bound, three pound copies. Some bought as many as 25 volumes for gifts, office libraries, collector's items and bedside reading.

The supply had been expected to last all day, but more volumes are being printed, according to GPO spokesmen. They hope 5,000 copies will be available in GPO bookstores in 19 cities by next week.

It is hardly the flashy title that attracts customers. One cartoonist suggested the book be called, "Everything you need to know about Nixon, but not what you asked for."

The White House, however, has already decided on something less sexy: "Submission of Recorded Presidential Conversations to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives by President Richard Nixon."

Anyone hoping to be titillated by presidential profanity will be disappointed by this historic glimpse into the Oval Office. The 1,308 pages of Nixon's conversations with his aides are studded with unfinished sentences marked "expletive deleted," "inaudible," "unintelligible."

Even before the volumes hit the book stands, they were hot items in this gossipy, political town. Comedian Mark Russell obtained a volume and used it in his nightly routine at the Shoreham Americana Hotel.

Wellington H. Lewis, assistant public printer at the Government Printing Office, said the White House ordered 2,000 volumes last Friday. They were delivered Monday morning. By Wednesday, the public got its opportunity.

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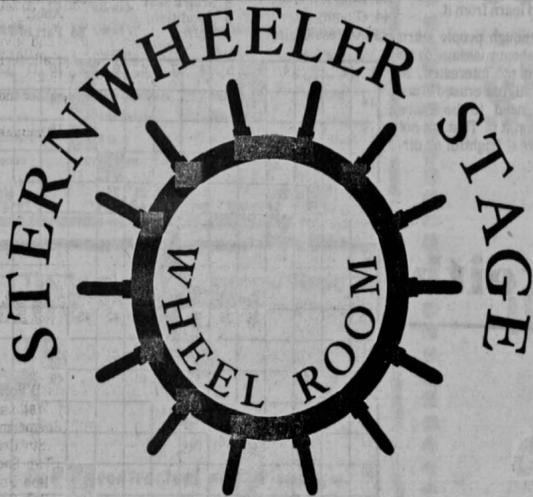
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Last medicine men search in vain for a successor

Abraham Clay, 79, (picture right) is one of the last remaining Seminole Indian medicine men. He says he is willing to teach his craft to young Indians, but they are too busy to learn.

There are seven other medicine men, all over 65, and no young men have been trained to continue the ancient profession.

"Through our long history we have relied on our medicine men and now we are losing them," says Seminole Chief Howard Tommie. "It is sad." "No one has asked to learn. The young don't ask, they do not want to know," Clay, whose treatments are still sought by young and old, says through an interpreter. "I think my generation might be the last to keep the tradition."

The Seminoles tried to persuade their medicine men to hold classes for Indian youth with funds from the federal government. The Navajos in the western states already have such a school.

"But our medicine men told us no," Chief Tommie says. "For our tribe, it is not something that can be done in a classroom. A young person must be put in isolation, he must fast, he must go into the woods, he must forget about things of the modern world. Everything is so strict — young men are not willing to make such a sacrifice."

Clay was 10 years old when he started learning the ways of medicine men. His training lasted many years and he was not in full practice until his mid-20s. He says he no longer remembers some of the chants and doesn't make as many cures as he once did. No chants are written; the smooth-sounding Seminole language is only spoken.

To the Seminole, the medicine man is more than the family doctor. He combines his scientific knowledge with psychiatry and theology.

"Our medicine men have helped us survive many years. When our people went to battle against the white man, our medicine men helped give them courage with a pouch to carry on the side and ward off death," Chief Tommie says.

"In the culture clash that is evident among Indians, a certain amount of preserving our own identity has got to come from us. But we cannot go about it like Boy Scouts, glamorizing our medicine men and making a mockery of them. Some people, young and old, believe very strongly in the medicine man and he is important in their lives. I have mixed emotions about it."

Clay says Seminoles come to him with alcohol problems, chest pains, stomach aches, cuts, broken bones, bad dreams and various other ailments.

Most patients go to his office — an open air clinic on high ground in the swampy glades — and he tells them what roots, herbs, bark or leaves to collect. Rare herbs he provides. Sometimes he'll make house calls.

Clay accepts no money for his services but he'll take chickens, hogs, beef or other goods in return for a cure.

For a stomach ache, Clay boils the herbs in water, uses a small bamboo stick to blow on it, then chants and either applies the potion to the affected area or has his client drink it. He also orders the patient to follow a special diet.

Clay has a cure for the alcohol

that makes the patient ill each time he takes a drink of liquor. The patient with a chest pain drinks and inhales a potion.

Clay says only tribal members can hear the secret chants. Many of the words are an older language and have never been translated into English.

"Indian medicine is handed down generation by generation and the words in a chant cannot be changed," says interpreter Jimmy Jumper. "It is an eloquent language and it has to always be the exact same way in order to work. It is the law of the medicine way."



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Today on TV

By JOHN BOWIE
T.V. Specialist

TODAY
8:00 DRAMA SPECIAL. Part three of the BBC War and Peace, with domestic issues at the center for most of this evening's ninety minutes. Anthony Hopkins, Sylvester Morand, and Joanna David star, on 12.

10:30 DICK CAVETT. Jan Morris, British author headlined recently because of a sex-change operation, discusses her past career as male journalist James Morris and her autobiography, Conundrum. On 9.

FRIDAY
7:30 GOOD TIMES. James (John Amos) is featured in tonight's episode, hemming and having over a medical checkup. You may remember Amos—with toupee—as Gordy the Weatherman in last year's Mary Tyler Moore Show. Now, with a starring role, he's given a lot more room to exercise what's proving to be a fine comic talent. On 2.

9:00 THE OREO HOUR. White mobsters are trying to take over black ghetto prostitution rings on Toma, thus carrying manifest destiny to its most illogical extreme. ABC has given Toma the red light for next year; if the other networks would only follow suit, then there might be at least one night in the week where en-

ertainment and gunpowder weren't synonymous. On 9.

9:30 SPEAKING OF WHICH, this evening's CBS pilot film is—hold onto your hats—Mr. and Mrs. Cop, with Marianne McAndrew and Anthony Costello as badge-toting newlyweds. About ten years ago Mort Sahl did a satire of television's fall premieres, chalking in the most absurd premises he could think of—things like a weekly drama about a boy and his pet bear, a sit-com about a man who wakes up after a century in cold storage; six months later, we were handed Gentle Ben and The Second Hundred Years. Somebody up there is listening, on 2.

10:30 BIG MAC VS. VICHYSOISE. Two fine movies are offered up in this time slot, with the choice between them depending more on your gastronomic than aesthetic mood. On Channel 2, William Wyler's The Desperate Hours (1955) stars Humphrey Bogart as one of three escaped convicts holding a suburban family hostage; good supporting roles are filled out by Fredric March, Arthur Kennedy, and Gig Young. On Channel 12, Ingmar Bergman's The Magician (1958) combines real and surreal images with more imagination and control than any other film attempting the same. With Max von Sydow, Ingrid Thulin, and Bibi Andersson.

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<p style="text-align: center;">WALGREEN COUPON</p> <p>MULTIPLE VITAMINS</p> <p><small>Plain or With Iron. Good May 2, 3, 4, 5, 1974. Limit 2.</small></p> <p>365 tabs</p> <p>Reg. \$2.98-1.99</p> <p>\$3.17 1 choice</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WALGREEN COUPON</p> <p>FACIAL TISSUES</p> <p><small>Society. Coupon good May 2, 3, 4, 5, 1974. Limit 1.</small></p> <p>Box 200</p> <p>32c</p>	<p>OUTDOOR BUYS!</p> <p>OUR PRICE JUST CAN'T BE BEAT!</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>SUNBEAM</p> <p><small>With Batteries and Charger</small></p> <p>Cordless... Shockless ELECTRIC GRASS SHEARS</p> <p>6 Blades 13.88</p> <p>Ample power to trim average yard. #6788 6T</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Solid Rubber Center GOLF BALLS PACK OF 3</p> <p>Low price 99c</p> <p>Long-distance, tough vulcanized cover.</p> </div> </div>	
<p style="text-align: center;">WALGREEN COUPON</p> <p>WALGREEN Color Film</p> <p><small>20 Exp. 126. Reg. 1.24</small></p> <p>\$1.00</p> <p>LIMIT 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WALGREEN COUPON</p> <p>WOOLITE LIQUID</p> <p><small>Good May 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1974. Limit 2 pints.</small></p> <p>PINT 99c</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WALGREEN COUPON</p> <p>REESE'S PEANUT BUTTER CUPS JUNIORS</p> <p><small>10 1/4 oz. Bag. Reg. 76c</small></p> <p>59c</p> <p>LIMIT 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WALGREEN COUPON</p> <p>HUNT'S Tomato Sauce</p> <p><small>8-oz. Coupon good May 2, 3, 4, 5, 1974. Limit 2.</small></p> <p>Special 11c</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">WALGREEN COUPON</p> <p>Rewebbing Kit... 17-ft.</p> <p><small>Coupon good May 2, 3, 4, 5, 1974. Limit 4 easy-use kits.</small></p> <p>Reg. 33c</p> <p>4 for \$1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WALGREEN COUPON</p> <p>Tennis Balls... Pack of 3</p> <p><small>Pro 100. Good May 2, 3, 4, 5, 1974. Limit 2 packs.</small></p> <p>Reg. \$1.97</p> <p>1.44</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WALGREEN COUPON</p> <p>VASELINE INTENSIVE CARE LOTION</p> <p><small>1-oz. May 2-5, 1974. Limit 2.</small></p> <p>Trial-size 11c</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WALGREEN COUPON</p> <p>Coppertone QT LOTION</p> <p><small>2-oz. tube. Coupon good May 2, 3, 4, 5, 1974. Limit 1.</small></p> <p>\$1.59 value 99c</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">WALGREEN COUPON</p> <p>NO-PEST STRIP</p> <p><small>Coupon good May 2, 3, 4, 5, 1974. Limit 2.</small></p> <p>Shell 1.29</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WALGREEN COUPON</p> <p>Charcoal Lighter, Qt.</p> <p><small>Coupon good May 2, 3, 4 & 5, 1974. Limit 1.</small></p> <p>Reg. 44c</p> <p>33c</p>	<p>FOR MOM'S DAY!</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Chambly Sauna Bath or CHAMBLAY MILK BATH</p> <p>Reg. \$1.69 1.29</p> <p>32-oz. Look and feel your very prettiest!</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Nature's Finest Vitamin E Cream</p> <p>Reg. 1.98 1.47</p> <p>Softens and moisturizes skin.</p> </div> </div>	
<p style="text-align: center;">WALGREEN PHOTO COUPON</p> <p>KODACOLOR PRINTS from NEGATIVES</p> <p><small>NO LIMIT</small></p> <p>16c</p> <p><small>No Foreign Film</small></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WALGREEN COUPON</p> <p>Vinyl Air Mattress</p> <p><small>Coupon good May 2, 3, 4, 5, 1974. Limit 2.</small></p> <p>Save now 99c</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WALGREEN COUPON</p> <p>Dispoz-A-Lite</p> <p><small>Never refill or relint. 100's of Lights. Adjustable flame.</small></p> <p>Reg. 1.49 99c</p> <p>LIMIT 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WALGREEN COUPON</p> <p>Pistol-grip Hose Nozzle</p> <p><small>Coupon good May 2, 3, 4 & 5, 1974. Limit 2.</small></p> <p>Only 59c</p>
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Witt's 'slam' powers sorority

ADPi's, Jets capture softball titles

By BRIAN SCHMITZ
Staff Writer

Alpha Delta Pi, fired by Debbie Witt's grand slam home run and the two-hit pitching of Sue Overlock, exploded for 11 runs in the fourth inning to put away the Cripps, 18-0 for the women's all-University softball title.

ADPi, displaying a fine defense and playing heads-up ball the entire contest, jumped out to a 3-0 lead after two innings. In the third inning, ADPi's Kristi Blaylock started a four-run surge with a single. Syd Kelly then singled, and after a walk, Linda Fulton drove home three runs with another hit.

Then in the fourth, leading 7-0, the ADPi's "streaked."
"We just got a hitting

streak," commented Debby Jerome, ADPi intramural manager, in referring to her 16 teammates who came to the plate.

"Witt hit the grand slam, after Fulton, Blaylock and Kelly singled and that about did it. We got our momentum going."

Momentum wasn't the word. Every girl in ADPi's lineup got on base in the 11 run inning, as the girls pounded out eight hits. They were helped out, however, by seven Cripp errors.

"That's one thing that helped us. Their fielding fell apart. Our defense played well together today and the all-U title really feels great. It's been a good year," said Jerome.

The championship contest was called after four innings due to the 15-run rule that

governs women's softball. ADPi's Overlock, in limiting the Cripps to only two hits, allowed only one runner to get as far as third base.

Jets Win

The Red Ball Jets scored four times in the first and twice in the second to build up a 6-1 cushion, then held off a small Snatch, Grab and Run Home rally to take a 7-4 win and the coed all-U championship.

After Snatch's Jim Gill homered in the top of the first, the Jets came back to tie it on doubles by Mike Rovner and Ken Hanson.

Steve Betcher then drove home Hanson and later scored on Kathy Gordy's double as the Jets went ahead 3-1. Ken Gerdes followed with a triple to force home Gordy and give the Jets a

4-1 advantage.

In the second, the Jet's Jerry Jorgeret singled and went to third on an error and scored on Rovner's second double of the game. Henson then delivered again, bringing Rovner home with a triple and up the Jets lead to 6-1.

Snatch could only muster one run in the third, that coming on Paul Atkins' solo shot, cutting the margin to 6-2.

In the bottom of the stanza, Gerdes lifted a short fly between third and the pitcher's mound which fell in for an infield home run.

Third-sacker Kathy Porter and pitcher Linda Fulton collided going for the fly as Gerdes circled the bases. Porter then threw to third to nab Gerdes, but no one was covering the bag and Ken

scored to make it 7-2 Jets.

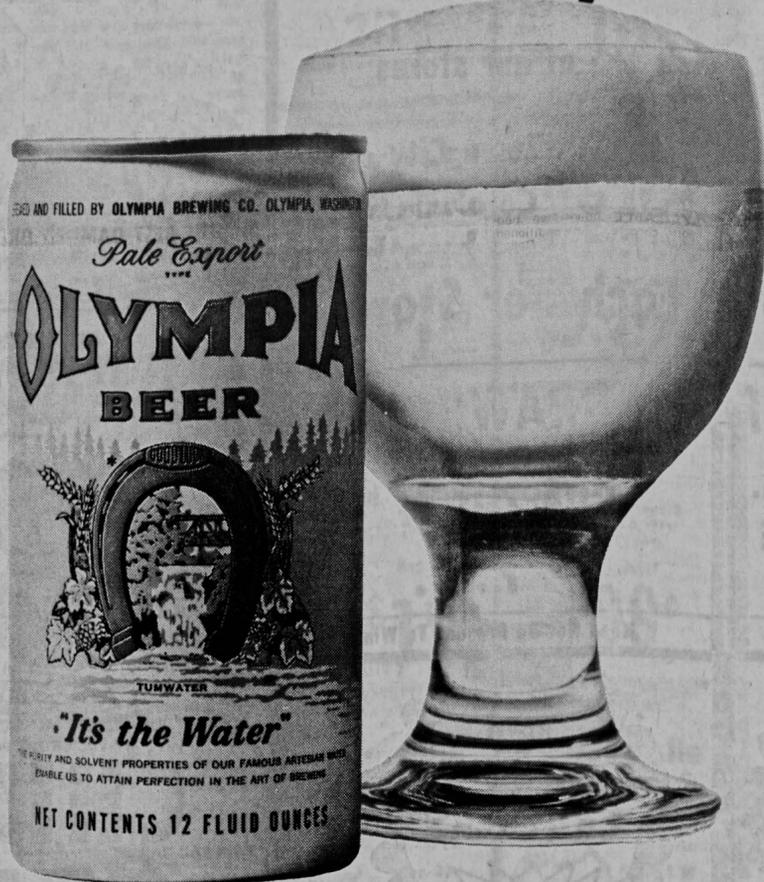
Snatch rallied in the fourth. Gill scored on a sacrifice fly and Liz Smith came home on Ed Morrissey's double. But it was all in vain, as the Jets squelched the uprising and secured the victory.

Jet Coach Steve Betcher called Snatch "the best team we've played all season" and felt his girls performed well.

"They have a good team, the best we've faced all year. But our girls came through for us. They got some key hits and their fielding was great," Betcher said.

The last all-U softball title will be decided tonight, when the Blue Streaks meet Currier 1 at 8:15 p.m. at the Coralville softball diamond for the men's crown.

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ADVANCED AUDIO has the musical equipment you want in stock: black and blond Rickenbacker basses, guitars; cherry sunburst gold-top, and black Gibson Les Pauls, L-45's; lots of used Fender and Wurlitzer; amps by Peavey, Acoustic, Ampeg and S.G. Systems; amp stacks by Sound City, Marshall, Orange and H.H. of England. PA equipment by Shure, AKG, Beyer, E.V. JBL, Vega, Altec, Heil Sound, Malatka, Allen and Heath, Interface Systems, Phase-linear, SAE, Soundcraftsmen, electronic cross-overs; synthesizers; used Crown, Sunn, Kustom, etc. We sell the good stuff at Advanced Audio, 712 S. Riverside. 337-4919 after 12. 515

ADVANCED AUDIO has the musical equipment you want in stock: black and blond Rickenbacker basses, guitars; cherry sunburst gold-top, and black Gibson Les Pauls, L-45's; lots of used Fender and Wurlitzer; amps by Peavey, Acoustic, Ampeg and S.G. Systems; amp stacks by Sound City, Marshall, Orange and H.H. of England. PA equipment by Shure, AKG, Beyer, E.V. JBL, Vega, Altec, Heil Sound, Malatka, Allen and Heath, Interface Systems, Phase-linear, SAE, Soundcraftsmen, electronic cross-overs; synthesizers; used Crown, Sunn, Kustom, etc. We sell the good stuff at Advanced Audio, 712 S. Riverside. 337-4919 after 12. 515

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HONDA 1971 CB350—Luggage rack; new pipes. \$650. 351-5181; 353-6070. 5-7

1971 125cc Harley-Davidson Trail Bike—Less than 100 miles. Must sell, \$500 or offer. 338-7425 after 5 p.m. 5-3

1972 Honda CB450—Excellent condition. 9,000 miles. Make offer. Must sell. 353-0719. 5-7

1973 Honda CB100—Only 500 miles. Evenings or weekend. 354-3271. 5-7

1967 Yamaha 350—Phone 351-0340 after 5 p.m. Priced to sell. 5-2

1969 BSA Thunderbolt 650cc—Inspected, immaculate. Call 338-4329, evenings or see at 415 N. Van Buren. 5-3

IMMEDIATE Delivery—Honda CL360, MT 250, XL 350, MT 125, XL 70, XR 75, CT 70, Stark's Sport Shop, Prairie du Chien, Wis. Phone 608-326-2331. 6-13

RACERS—1970 Sachs Moto X, little rusted but fast, \$350. Evenings, 351-8233. 5-8

21-inch Schwinn Suburban woman's bicycle, 5 speed. Excellent condition. Reasonable offer. 351-3907. 5-7

TEN-speed racer with rack, chain, toeclips. Excellent condition. 337-2686. 5-7

SPORTING GOODS

SCUBA tanks (2), regulator, backpack, safety vest. \$51,254, evenings. 5-6

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HOMEcoming BADGES for sale—Full set + 1922 team. Mounted, \$175 or offer. Call 353-3981 between 1:30 and 4:30 p.m. or 8:00 and 10:30 p.m. 5-15

HONEYWELL Elmo 104 Super eight outfit-1.8 electric zoom, \$150 offer. 337-5527. 5-2

ADVANCED Audio has fine hi-fi components in stock: Phase Linear, SAE, Integral Systems, Soundcraftsmen, Philips, JVC, Corwin-Vega, JBL, Pro-Line, electronic cross-overs, used Crown. We sell the good stuff at Advanced Audio, 712 S. Riverside. 337-4919 after 12. 5-15

CASSETTE decks—Teac A-24 with warranty, \$130. Sony TC-130 needs work, \$65. Great components. 338-5618. 5-8

PAIR AR-6 speakers, three months old, cheap. Call Phil, 626-6464. 5-8

TRUETONE AM-FM stereo multiplex. Best offer. Call evenings, 351-4613. 5-9

COMPLETE Lloyd's component stereo system. Good condition. \$125. 338-8073. 5-2

MOBILE HOMES

8x28 Indian with 14x16 annex—Furnished, window-air, garden space, Forest View. \$1,000. 354-1466. 5-15

12x60 Park Estate—Two bedroom, carpeted, air, unfurnished. Will negotiate. Air, unfurnished. 338-6259. 5-10

EXCELLENT 1971 Windsor 12x65—Two bedroom; central air; washer-dryer; stove; refrigerator. See to appreciate! Phone 337-9056. 5-14

1965 10x50 Roycraft—Excellent condition, air, furnished, two bedrooms. Best offer. Bon Aire. 351-0836. 5-7

8x47 Silver Star—Two bedroom, skirting, air, 80 Hilltop. 351-8642-5-8

1968 12x50—Two bedroom, furnished, air, skirting, excellent condition. 626-2854. 5-9

1969 12x60 Monarch—Furnished; carpeted, air conditioned, skirting, Williamsburg, 1-668-1890 after 5 p.m. 5-3

10x40—One bedroom, furnished, window-air. Low utilities. Bus service. \$2,100. 354-1370 after 5:30 p.m. 5-16

1969 Globemaster 12x60—New furnishings or sell unfurnished, air, 354-3983. 5-13

10x55 Early American—Two bedroom, air, laundry, microwave, Forest View. 351-2544. 5-6

1973 Globemaster 12x64—Three bedroom, 1 1/2 baths. Best offer. 351-4837. 5-6

10x50 1967 trailer—Furnished, air, washer. Best offer. Call 354-2426. 5-13

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MISCELLANEOUS A-Z

REFRIGERATOR—7 1/2 cubic feet, less than year old, \$150. Two-burner hot plate, \$15. 353-0702. 5-7

USED books—Mostly nonfiction, no textbooks. Phone 338-8591. 5-3

GIGANTIC moving sale—Saturday, May 4, 9 a.m.-6 p.m., 209 Myrtle Avenue. Sofa bed; den; dresser; carpets; curtains; baby furniture; E 78 14 tires, dishes; infant's, children's and adult's clothing; toys; winter items; much more. 5-3

USED vacuums, \$10 and up, guaranteed. Dial 337-9060. 6-27

NEW Kodak pocket Instamatic 6 camera outfit—Was \$110.95, sell for \$70. 338-5212. 5-7

PYRAMID SERVICES, INC.—New—Used Lawn mowers, Lawn—Garden tractors, John Deere—Lawn Boy—Toro. Used and reconditioned lawn mowers of all types. Some carry 90-day warranty. 390 Highland Ave., 337-2133

SANYO AM-FM receiver with 8-track player, only \$50. Smith Corona portable typewriter, \$45. Call Steve, 354-2645. 5-2

LEICA 111F—With Four Leitz lenses: 35, 50, 90, 135mm. Adjustable viewfinder, self-timer, case. Selling complete system. 351-9552, Gary S. 5-6

HOMEcoming BADGES for sale—Full set + 1922 team. Mounted, \$175 or offer. Call 353-3981 between 1:30 and 4:30 p.m. or 8:00 and 10:30 p.m. 5-15

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HOUSE FOR SALE

BY owner—Two story, Cape cod style, three bedrooms, dining room, two fireplaces, attached garage, large wooded lot. Mid-thirties, 702 Grant. 351-6048. 5-14

HOUSING WANTED

TWO rooms wanted late June to late August by Ph.D. and R.N. with child. Write Box O, The Daily Iowan. 5-3

RESPONSIBLE couple desires summer sublease for farmhouse. After 5:30 p.m., 351-8920. 5-6

COUPLE needs one-bedroom apartment beginning August. Contact Steve Mueller, 338-7894. 5-10

WELCOME DUPLEX

SUMMER sublet—Two bedroom, furnished, air, bus, Coralville; \$125. 351-4620. 5-13

MAY 15 fourplex—Two bedroom, deluxe apartment, furnished, unfurnished, includes central air, dishwasher and free washer and dryer. From \$180. 705 20th Ave. E., Coralville. 351-3759; 351-2324. 5-15

ROOMMATE WANTED

FALL—Female to share furnished two-bedroom apartment near Mercy. 353-0172; 353-0161. 5-8

ONE-two females: Summer, two-bedroom, furnished apartment. 711 Burlington. 351-7383. 5-15

ROOMMATE to share house and facilities with four women. Own room. \$60. 338-2064. 5-6

SHARE room with male student—Refrigerator, TV, cooking privileges, \$40. 922 E. Washington, Room 7, morning or late evening. 5-8

FEMALE—Own room in spacious house. 337-4705. 5-8

FEMALE to share house, \$85-90 monthly. Own room. Washer, dryer available. 353-3080; 338-0773. 5-2

ROOMMATE wanted; close in; own room; large, furnished apartment. 339-7476. 5-7

MALE—Share two-bedroom duplex, air, carpet, yard, bus. May through summer. Phone 337-7987. 5-7

SUMMER—Girls share modern air, furnished, close apartment with dishwasher. 337-9810. 5-7

OWN room, house, high ceiling, eleven windows, yard. \$58. 338-9189. 5-7

OWN room, house with three others, \$50 plus utilities. 338-0484. 5-3

FEMALE grad share apartment, own room, available May, \$65. 351-2805. 5-7

MALE to share three-bedroom house in Coralville with two others. Immediately. Fall option. Bus. 337-3910 before 4 p.m. 5-3

INEXPENSIVE summer sublet, \$62.50—Two females to share modern, furnished, two bedroom, air, five blocks to campus. 338-2929. 5-3

SUMMER roommate(s) May 15-August 15. Nonsmoker, one bedroom of two-bedroom apartment. \$55 each for two; \$65 for one plus electricity. Air, furnished. 316 S. Dodge. 338-0720. 5-3

FEMALE to share apartment for summer, very close, \$80. 351-7986. 5-6

FEMALE grad to share house with two, \$65. 353-5121, 6-midnight weekdays. 5-6

MALE share apartment with two others, own room, air. Summer. 351-2969. 5-7

SHARE sublet with two males. New, 505 E. Jefferson. 338-7535, David Rowley, Jeff Baird. 5-2

MALE share apartment—Own room, air, furnished, four blocks from campus, May 15-August 15. Call 353-1928. 5-2

TWO girls to share room in two-bedroom apartment. \$50 person. 351-0043. 5-2

MALE or female to share large apartment with grad student. Furnished, own room, garage. Utilities paid, close to campus. May rent paid, available May 15. 354-3286. 5-6

TWO roommates share furnished two-bedroom apartment for summer. Air, close. 354-3343. 5-6

ROOMMATE—Female, summer, furnished, own bedroom, air, bus line. 338-2942. 5-6

ROOMS

SUBLET May through July—Room in large house, share

sportscripts

Tickets

Student ticket orders for football are still being accepted by the Iowa Athletic Department at the Field House. The student season ticket, which includes six home games, is priced at \$15.50. A priority system based on the year of enrollment will expire May 15.

All orders must be accompanied by ID cards and a current registration certificate. Spouse tickets may be ordered at the student rate. A student may also order additional tickets provided he has the additional student credentials.

Student tickets will be on sale on a non-priority basis after May 15 until the home opener with UCLA Sept. 21.

The ticket office in the Field House is open weekdays from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m.

NBA

MILWAUKEE (AP) — The Milwaukee Bucks have achieved parity in the National Basketball Association championship playoffs, but the Boston Celtics profess not to worry. "I think the pressure is still on them," Boston guard JoJo White said. "Now they've got to come to our place."

The Bucks, helpless against the Celtics' pressure in losing the opener 98-83 Sunday, adjusted Tuesday night and squared the best of seven series with a 105-96 overtime victory.

The Celtics rallied from 16 points down to tie 90-90 at the end of regulation time, but five points by Cornell Warner in the last 34 seconds of the extra period broke it open for Milwaukee.

The Celtics will have the home court advantage for the next two games, with the third one set for 9 p.m., EDT, Friday night in Boston.

"I don't think it will be a lot easier on our home court," Celtics' Coach Tom Heinsohn said. "We'll have to play tough, aggressive basketball. But we didn't play our best game here and it still took an overtime to beat us. I have to feel pretty good about that."

"We had an open shot with three seconds left before the overtime, but it just didn't fall," he said. "We had a couple of chances before that to win. You can't ask for more than that."

Bucks' forward Bob Dandridge, after connecting on only six of 17 shots in the opener, sank 11 of 18 for 24 points before fouling out Tuesday. He also maneuvered John Havlicek into foul trouble and held the Boston star to 18 points, eight under his output on Sunday.

ABA

UNIONDALE, N.Y. (AP) — It is no easy task to steal the spotlight from Julius Erving, especially when the American Basketball Association's Most Valuable Player scores 47 points.

But rookie Larry Kenon managed and because he did, the New York Nets hold a 1-0 edge in their ABA championship series against the Utah Stars.

Kenon finished with 18 points, which might ordinarily pall by comparison with Erving's 47. But six of Kenon's points came in the last four minutes of the game, when the Nets cemented their 89-85 victory. The big rookie also had 20 rebounds in the opening game of the best-of-seven series.

But Kenon's success was due in large measure to Erving's. When the Stars tried to gang up on Dr. J., it left his front-court partner free to roam.

"I was moving around a lot," said Kenon. Except for Erving and Kenon, the Nets' offense was sluggish. Erving hoped that would change in Saturday night's second game.

"We've got to get more people into the act offensively," said Erving, who, at one point, hit 13 consecutive shots. "I don't usually like to take that many shots."

Dr. J. hit on 19 of his 29 attempts and Kenon was just about as sharp with nine for 15 from the field. Utah's top scorers were Jimmy Jones with 25 and Willie Wise with 20.

Derby

LOUISVILLE (AP) — A field of 23, the largest in history, was poised Wednesday for a shot at the most spectacular horse race in the world, the 100th Kentucky Derby.

An 11th-hour move by Churchill Downs to ease the traffic jam by doubling the purse for an alternate race Saturday apparently removed only one prospect from the field, Mrs. Herman Udouj's Silver Hope.

"Run in the Twin Spires instead of the Derby? Why, hell, if I wasn't here for the Derby, I'd ship to New York," one trainer said, reflecting the feelings of most of them.

Although the action appeared moot at this point, the Kentucky State Racing Commission adopted a new racing rule Wednesday that no more than 24 horses can be entered in the Derby so that it can never be split into divisions.

Commission chairman William May said he had assurances that Gov. Wendell Ford would sign an executive order to make the rule effective immediately.

The temperature of Derby fever rose steadily on the backstretch, with a few of the probable starters getting their final workouts and the crowds around the barns swelling by the minute.

The \$4,000 entry fee for what will be the richest of all derbies is due Thursday morning, when post positions will be drawn by lot for the 1 1/4 mile-Run for the Roses.

To start Saturday at 5:30 p.m., EDT, costs another \$3,500. If all 23 probable starters go to the post, the centennial Derby will carry a \$326,500 purse with \$274,000 of it going to the winner, \$30,000 for second, \$15,000 for third and \$7,500 for fourth.

Bengals

CINCINNATI (AP) — Cincinnati Bengals Coach Paul Brown said Wednesday that, if all his players who have been offered World Football League contracts accepted, "It would just decimate us."

Brown, also the general manager of the Bengals of the National Football League, testified in the third day of hearings before U.S. Dist. Judge David Porter on the Bengals' attempts to obtain a preliminary injunction against linebacker Bill Bergey and the WFL.

Bergey and teammate Steve Chomyszak, who is not a defendant in the suit, have signed with the Virginia Ambassadors and Philadelphia Bell, respectively.

Scoreboard

National League
San Francisco 13, Philadelphia 8
San Diego 5, Montreal 1
American League
New York 4, Oakland 3
California 4, Boston 2

New activities planned for '74-75

Women's intramurals jump in popularity

By BRIAN SCHMITZ
Staff Writer

More than 1,400 women participated in the University of Iowa's intramural program this year in comparison with 563 the previous year. Colette Downs, IM coordinator, attributes the 250 per cent increase to the fact that women are becoming more aware of sports.

"Before, women weren't geared toward physical education. There either weren't enough opportunities or many women thought it was unfeminine," said Downs. "But with the fight for equal rights I think more women have become aware of sports activities."

"Also the high school athletic programs have had a great influence. Many women who for instance played basketball in high school found out how much fun it was and wanted to continue playing in college."

Downs joined the Recreational Services Division staff, which coordinates the intramural programs, two years ago, after graduating from Iowa with a degree in physical education.

She feels the lack of participation last year stemmed from the misconception many girls had about intramurals in general.

"It seems the term intramurals scared many of them away. They just didn't know what intramurals meant. Many were afraid that it meant strict competition or you had to be a jock to play," said the red-haired Downs.

"I've been told the term 'intramurals' is outdated. Maybe we should change it to recreational services," she said. "I feel I need to do something for women who are interested in recreation and not intramurals."

Downs would like to start something such as a jogging club to help women who are not interested in intramurals to participate in some form of recreation.

"This way we could introduce the women to each other and find out in what sports they have common interests. Like maybe one girl likes to play racquet ball but has no one to play with. With these clubs we could find her a partner," continued Downs.

Downs would also like to see more student-wives getting involved in intramurals or informal recreation activities.

"Many of the wives are not aware that they can use their husband's ID to check out equipment. Also I think a recreation night, one that is well organized and well publicized, would go over," she said.

Overall there were 19 sports

conducted in women's intramurals this year and nine of these were new additions to the program. Downs reports that 83 different teams participated, with 38 Dormitory, 30 Independent and 15 sorority squads entering the program.

Downs feels a key to the success of the program lies in publicity and new sports which tend to break away from the traditional sports like basketball and football.

"We mail all our entries and schedules to all women's dorms, sororities and independent intramural managers. This greatly publicizes the program and helps increase participation. We've also started an intramural newsletter," Downs said.

Designing a recreation brochure which would include intramural facilities, schedules and any other women's recreation programs, disposing of the 'jock-image' on posters, holding meetings with IM managers and presenting a slide program at summer orientation are other improvements in the area of publicity that Downs thinks would benefit the program.

The Turkey Trot, a one-mile cross country run, free throwing shooting, a tug-of-war, inerte tube water polo and a bike race are five new sports Downs has added to next year's program.

"There doesn't seem to be much increase in the traditional sports like basketball, softball and football. But we've had great success with many novelty sports. Like the trike race. We had 36 participants," she said.

Powder Puff flag football has become the number one attraction. More than 350 girls played in the tournament last year and the winner met Iowa State's intramural champ for the state title.

"Many of the different sports attract a lot of girls. Many girls didn't have a chance to play flag football in high school. This has to be our biggest success and with the help of some fraternities the Powder Puff games went over fantastically," she said.

Downs said the department's coed program has hurt the women's program, but she thinks that's fine as long as the girls are participating in one or the other.

Long before Downs took over the job, women's intramurals were placed under the jurisdiction of the women's physical education department.

Participation was slim and the program suffered from disorganization and lack of funding. In 1972 the Recreation

Services Division stepped in and Harry Ostrander, RSD coordinator, feels the move was the best thing that ever happened to women's intramurals.

"Of course, traditionally women's intramurals were under the physical education department. The history of the program showed that participation fluctuated depending on who was assigned to run it. Usually a grad assistant coordinated it on a part-time

basis," said Ostrander.

Ostrander said that several factors prompted the Recreation Services Division to take over the program.

"First, we already had the men's and coed programs and they were achieving great successes," he said. Secondly, we were promoting intramurals and recreation, and didn't feel the women's P.E. department was giving it enough attention."

"We felt we could handle the women's program because at the time we had the sufficient funds. The women's P.E. department had trouble getting funds even for themselves and had to go through many channels to get the money," Ostrander commented. "We worked directly with the university's vice-president, so we didn't really have to compete with anyone. We had a direct line."

Ostrander said the success of the women's program in the last two years "doesn't surprise me a bit."

"We knew a long time ago that women were becoming more active through their use of our informal recreation facilities and activities. It's been a good thing for intramurals that the RSD came along and helped out," he said. Colette Downs and 1,400 girls can verify that.



From the bullpen

Baseball

bob dyer

title march.

The holdovers have been bolstered by new additions like first baseman Steve Stumpff and second baseman Bryan Jones.

Stumpff, a sophomore from Norway, Ia., leads the Hawkeyes in runs-batted-in with 33, while hitting at a .347 clip.

"Steve's been a pleasant surprise," said Banks. "When the season started we knew the veterans would hit but his bat has really picked us up."

Jones is also a sophomore. The New Jersey native earned second team all-Big Ten honors in his initial season and is picking up right where he left off, leading Iowa in home runs with seven and hitting .324.

Banks likens Jones to former Hawkeye Jim Cox, who now plays second base for the Montreal Expos.

"Bryan's a real major league prospect," said Banks. "He can do it all and will play as much baseball as he wants to."

Iowa will start its two best pitchers, righthanders Ewell and Tom Steen, against Northwestern.

"If we don't win Friday, it's useless," said Banks. "We won't save anyone for Saturday. It's a do or die weekend for us. If we sweep we'll win the Big Ten."

Unlike his counterparts in other sports, Banks has an added worry when it comes to recruiting. It's called the major league draft and this year's session is scheduled

for June 6.

George Schmidt, who received his Masters at Iowa, is again helping Banks recruit the Pittsburgh area. Schmidt coaches a Pittsburgh Pirate sponsored youth team appropriately named the Little Pirates and is in contact with most of the good young talent in the area.

Two of Schmidt's proteges have signed letters of intent with the Hawks but are awaiting the results of that old nemesis, the draft.

The two recruits are Harris Price, a 6-foot 3-inch, 195-pound left-handed hitting catcher and Tom Toman; a switch-hitting outfielder with outstanding speed.

Bob Dworschack, secretary of the UI Volleyball Club, has informed us that seven teams will take part in a power volleyball tournament here Saturday.

Two entries are from Western Illinois, including one team that will compete in the national tournament. Two YMCA squads from Fort Dodge and Clinton will also be on hand along with the Iowa "A" team and two units made up of IM all-stars.

The round-robin tourney will begin at 10:00 Saturday morning in the North Gym.

Ed Donovan, who lettered as a defensive back last season, has been switched to halfback by Coach Bob Commings. It appears the Hawks hope to take more advantage of the former Solon all-stater's speed and quickness.

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Page 4

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The Constitutional Coup

Impeachment: simple, complex and touchy

By LEWIS D'VORKIN

"What we've really got here is a constitutional coup. That's it, plain and simple. The constitution has provided a means for having a coup."

This is how Randall Bezanson describes impeachment. But neither Bezanson nor Robert Clinton, both University of Iowa law professors, view impeachment as simplistic.

In fact, they find the legal aspects complex and often times confusing and unanswerable.

When discussing impeachment, the two young lawyers debated numerous controversial issues: impeachable offenses; the definition of high crimes and misdemeanors; the judicial branch's role in impeachment; and the burden of proof required for guilt.

The difficulty in determining impeachable offenses, which in President Nixon's case boils down to defining high crimes and misdemeanors, drew much discussion and disagreement.

"The chief executive, it seems to me," Bezanson said, "cannot be snapped by one's fingers. Placed on his knees. The thought of cranking it up (impeachment) should not be absent some substantial violation. There has got to be some substantial justification for the House assaulting the executive branch."

And in Bezanson's mind, that justification is a statutory crime—a violation of written state or federal law.

"My position roughly stated is that a statutory crime should be presumptively, a very heavy presumption, the basis for impeachment. I'm not so vigorous or so inflexible in my belief that I would entirely disagree that some very gross abuse of office could provide grounds for impeachment."

What Bezanson appears to favor is limiting the possible presidential actions that can be considered high crimes and misdemeanors. He fears a broad interpretation of impeachable offenses; or an interpretation that does not restrict or limit the definition of high crimes and misdemeanors.

"My problem is that unless you limit yourself to what is defined by statute, you are on a slope that is so slippery, the ramifications of which are so difficult, that one ought to make the judgment never to enter onto that slope."

"The danger ultimately being if a high crime or misdemeanor can be virtually anything, this government will be converted," Bezanson continued. "It would be converted or convertible into a parliamentary executive form of government. And just as in Britain, the executive as well as the entire legislative system can be deposed and a re-election forced."

"But the problem with my view," Bezanson admitted, "is that I guess I want my cake and eat it too. While I think there are

substantial arguments which counsel in favor of statutory prescription, all statutory prescription of permissible conduct probably should not be impeachable." Clinton disagrees. He believes the "framers" intended the same broad interpretation that Bezanson wishes to avoid.

His philosophy is that high crimes and misdemeanors include not only statutory crimes, but also other offenses: corruption in office, abuse of constitutional power and contempt of parliamentary prerogatives (in this case congressional).

"My problem with limiting high crimes and misdemeanors to statutory offenses," Clinton continued, "is that we don't have crimes that say, 'The President shall not abuse his power and violate non-criminal statutes limiting his war powers,' for example. We don't have criminal statutes that say 'thou shalt not exceed your constitutional power.'"

Clinton views impeachment as the ultimate check in the check and balance system on executive power. He believes that delineating the scope of impeachable offenses—restricting the definition of high crimes and misdemeanors—would weaken this check.

"My own view," he said, "is that the scope ought to be left broad and what the framers intended essentially is that the Senate is going to exercise its wisdom and judgment to decide in fact whether the abuse is of sufficient magnitude, of sufficient problem, that it has to exercise that ultimate check of presidential power."

These "academic" beliefs also prevailed in the more practical discussion of what actions committed by President Nixon are impeachable.

Both Clinton and Bezanson seemed to agree that if Nixon tried to cover-up the Watergate, it would be an impeachable offense. "I would have great difficulty," Bezanson added, "saying that a President should be impeached for the conduct of the advisers the President selects in the absence of very, very extenuating circumstances."

"If the President accepted a milk fund contribution in a fashion designed to alter decisions with respect to price supports," Clinton said, "then in fact neither of us would disagree that there's probably an offense of bribery."

The two instructors disagreed in the areas of impoundment and taxes, with Clinton arguing that impoundment and tax fraud could be impeachable offenses.

"This is where you really get in the gray area," Bezanson said, "and we might put that gray area in a different place. All statutory crimes or statutory prescribed courses would not be impeachable. So civil tax fraud, I'd put that in the gray area. Criminal tax fraud, I'd say yes (impeachable), although I'd put that lower than obstruction of justice or suborning of perjury. On such matters as impoundment, my conclusion would be impoundment would not provide a basis for im-

peachment." Another topic attracting disagreement was the question of guilt. Must the President be guilty "beyond a reasonable doubt," the burden of proof required in criminal cases, or by "preponderance of the evidence," the proof required in civil matters.

(Defining the later, Clinton said if the "plaintiff has 51 per cent of the evidence, he wins. Or if the scales are weighted closely but tip slightly in favor of the plaintiff, he wins.")

"My own feeling," Clinton argued, "is that because the Constitution limits the judgment in an impeachment matter to removal and disqualification from office—a non-criminal judgment—then maybe we ought to rely on a civil standard or possibly something in between."

"I don't think the Senate necessarily has to find proof beyond a reasonable doubt in order to impeach and remove. But I think given the great public importance to an impeachment matter, and the fact that the President has the mandate of the electorate, maybe something beyond 51 per cent of the evidence, that is preponderance of the evidence, should be required."

"But certainly not an elimination of any conceivable doubt on the minds of the Senators."

Bezanson quickly took an opposing viewpoint.

"On the other hand we're talking about an entirely different animal here than we are about the normal trial," he said. "And I think one is putting a certain degree of wool over one's eyes if one says we look only at the nature of the disability because here we have an entire electorate, or at least some 60 per cent, that voted in President Nixon."

"Their interests are at stake and that is a dimension not present in the normal criminal or civil trial," he continued. "So I would be inclined to presume beyond a reasonable doubt or very close there to, and to virtually eliminate the possibility of mere preponderance of the evidence."

"Maybe something in between would be the ultimate balancing of those interests."

Bezanson soon moved on to a matter he considered of more importance.

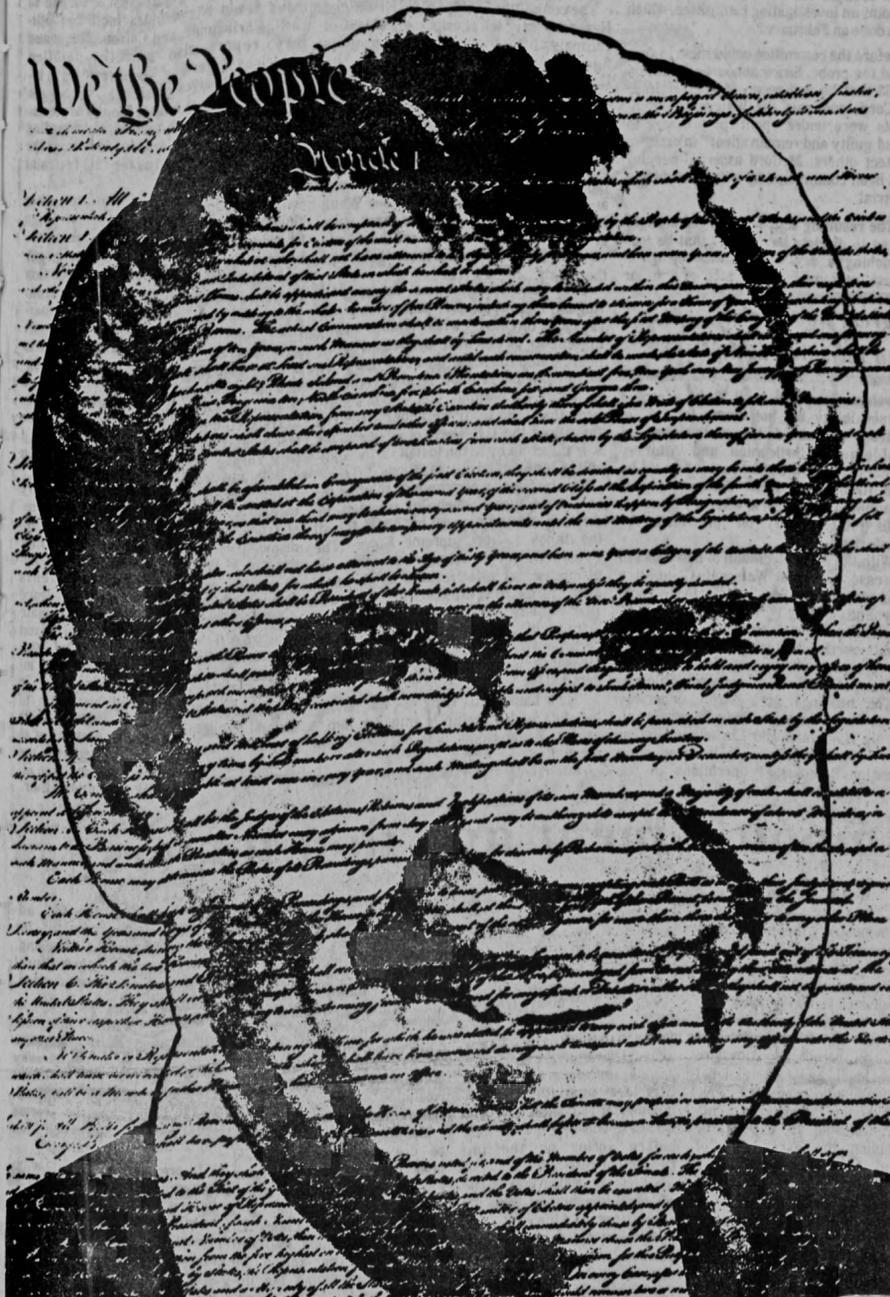
"One can talk long and hard about what an impeachable offense is, what the burden of doubt is, what the procedures are in the Senate. But the ultimate question it seems to me is whether the judicial branch...can rectify any errors."

"And my view on that is that it is just unthinkable that the judicial branch could attempt to reset a deposed President. There is just absolutely no way the judicial branch has the power to do that."

"The ramifications of that are extraordinary. We could have a coup on our hands. A military coup on our hands in a minute."

Bezanson also rejected this judicial review for another reason.

Continued on page 6



Overall effect unknown

Watergate may produce campaign reform

By STUART CROSS

A new campaign financing bill could be the only constructive result of the Watergate scandal.

This is the attitude of University of Iowa political science Prof. Donald B. Johnson. He also believes that the situation is very fluid, and as "day-by-day" events occur, the final accounting is altered.

"Let me begin by saying that we have no real way of knowing exactly what will happen because of this," Johnson said. He does feel, however, that the break-in and subsequent revelations have "indirectly increased" pressure for public financing of political campaigns; pressure which could be stymied by congressional action.

"Wayne Hays (D-Ohio), chairman of the House Administration Committee which is considering public financing bills, is opposed to this legislation. And President Nixon has said that he would veto any legislation in this area," Johnson said.

Johnson cited a new bill passed by the Senate and awaiting action in the House. The bill would exceed any previous legislation in the area, but "still fall far short of a measure to adequately deal with the problems revealed by the 1972 election."

- Included in Senate File 3044 are provisions which would:
 - Provide for limitations on the amount of money raised for campaigns.
 - Provide anti-fraud measures for vote tampering.
 - Drastically limit the size of contributions of individuals and organizations.
 - Prohibit the use of the franking privilege (free mail service) for soliciting contributions.
 - Repeat "equal time" requirements in some races (presidential).
 - Establish a "matching fund" system in which privately solicited funds would be matched by government funds up to the spending limit.

Johnson said that one of the problems with the bill is possible public resentment over having to support, through tax dollars, candidates with whom they do not

agree. He said, however, that this argument is somewhat weak in comparison with the bill's advantages.

Another area which has come to the forefront during Congress' dealing with the present administration is the topic of "executive privilege."

The President has used the argument time and again in refusing to release much of the information desired by House and Senate committees and the special prosecutor.

Johnson feels that the President's argument is "partially destroyed by the fact that conversations were privately recorded and saved."

"And I'm not sure executive privilege applies at all in the impeachment process because the Constitution clearly calls for this process when there is a possibility that the executive has committed high crimes and misdemeanors."

Nixon's handling of the press is another area of concern because of the apparent absence of a feeling of responsibility to citizens through the press. There is also the abuse that Nixon has piled on media people during this term.

"Nixon has generally regarded the press as an adversary and hostile to him in spite of the fact that he had favorable publicity during the 1972 campaign," Johnson said.

Johnson added that "he has occasionally made rather broad blasts at the press which have not been substantiated by subsequent, carefully documented studies. He has also, until very recently, conducted far fewer press conferences than other presidents, and has generally favored prepared radio and television statements to the extemporaneous nature of the press conference."

To support this statement Johnson quoted the following figures:

- Franklin D. Roosevelt conducted 998 press conferences during his 12 years in office.
- Harry S. Truman held 322 in eight

years.

- Dwight D. Eisenhower attended 193 in eight years.
- John F. Kennedy held 64 in three years.
- Lyndon B. Johnson held 126 in five years.

Johnson feels that impoundment has been heatedly debated during the last three years "because it has been used to dismantle entire agencies" which had

administrations is the manner in which the impoundment of appropriated funds was handled.

Johnson feels that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) "became more of a funnel for clearance of funds to conform with executive programs than the Bureau of the Budget had been during previous administrations."

"The use of impoundment in Nixon's hands virtually became an 'item veto'—which, of course, the President does not have."

In contemplating the overall effect of these individual areas, Johnson said:

—"On the whole, the revelations of 1972 probably will not affect the outcome of the campaigns of most candidates up for election or re-election this year."

—"Nevertheless, there seems to be a trend towards disclosure of personal finances and publication of contributions—even small ones of \$5."

—"There are signs the President's impotence domestically may be affecting his foreign policy. I am not convinced at all that he has achieved much at all in foreign policy. But I think any conclusions on such developments are premature just now."

—"The Republican party may have young people that the system is viable, because no one can deny that the whole thing has had a horrible effect on the country."

William F. Buckley, in Iowa City Wednesday to deliver a speech, said that he doubts if the current governmental dilemma will speed up the call for campaign finance reform.

"I think it will slow it down, because of the technical aspects of impeachment that have to be considered first."

"Overall, I question the ramifications of the Watergate scandal. I think the most scrupulously honest candidates—those who would not take their Irish setter on Air Force One—could make a lousy President. I think the effects of this will wear off, just as did taking a commercial airplane to San Clemente."

"The Constitutional Coup" is an in-depth look at impeachment and related topics. This special section is designed to put in perspective the many controversial issues facing Americans today.

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—Richard M. Nixon held 31 in his first four years of office—with eight in 1969, four in 1970, nine in 1971 and 10 in 1972 (an election year).

Another facet of the Nixon administration which could affect future

received funding from Congress. "And Nixon used it so extensively that he altered the balance of power between Congress and the presidency," Johnson said.

It was especially troublesome because

Started with Ellsberg break-in

Two years later: Watergate still leaking

By CHUCK HICKMAN

The Watergate complex is not a likely location for history. A typical collection of shops, apartments and offices, it is a real estate developer's dream, erected in 1960's-modern architecture. The Potomac River flows nearby, and the structure is favored as a dwelling spot by many of Washington D.C.'s fashionable residents.

In 1972, Watergate also housed the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee, and within one year, the term "Watergate" grew to represent the squalid side of American politics. A minor burglary of the Democratic office on June 17 unraveled into an astounding parade of denials, investigations and revelations which threaten to topple the President of the United States. Moreover, Watergate has come to include issues of campaign financing, executive privilege, national security and perhaps most importantly, the faith of citizens in basic institutions of government.

The complex history of the "Watergate Affair" can be traced backward to 1970, when President Nixon, angered by acts of political violence and leakage of the Pentagon Papers, ordered White House aide John Ehrlichman to create a "Special Investigations Unit" to halt the removal of material from national-security files. Responsibility for the group was delegated to a deputy, Egil Krogh, who selected former CIA agent E. Howard Hunt, zealot G. Gordon Liddy and Henry Kissinger aide David Young for the group, soon to be known as "the Plumbers."

Immediate target for operations was investigating public disclosure of the celebrated Pentagon Papers, released by former Defense Department employee Daniel Ellsberg. Tactics included the burglary of Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office, with the assistance of the CIA. Months later, when word of the "Plumbers" exploits was passed to Ehrlichman, he warned Hunt and Liddy only that "he did not agree with this method of investigation" and that the pair "should not do it again."

Transferred in early 1972 to The Committee to Re-Elect the President (CREP), Liddy proposed to focus his investigative skills on leading Democrats. Associate Director of CREP, Jeb Magruder testified to the Senate Watergate Committee that CREP Director John Mitchell approved a scheme modified from Liddy's original plan at a March 30 meeting, though others present at the discussion state Mitchell did not give any authorization for such activity. However, bugging devices were installed on two phones at the Democrat's Watergate offices by late May.

On June 17, five men including CREP security chief James McCord were arrested at the Watergate during a second break-in. Magruder later admitted a central role in the plot, but Mitchell again denied any prior knowledge of the incident. Liddy sensed the potential consequences caused by revelation of "Plumbers" activities, and immediately attempted to destroy evidence pertaining to the group's existence. Presidential council John Dean had similar documents in Hunt's office removed for safekeeping. Magruder also ordered that CREP wiretap files code-named "Gemstone" be destroyed at once.

Two days later, Magruder met with Mitchell, Dean, and campaign officials Fredric LaRue and Robert Mardian. LaRue testified that Mitchell suggested Magruder dispose of additional records dealing with spying by the Plumbers. Mardian says he did not hear such a conversation.

Admitting he never told Nixon the details of CREP bugging practices, Mitchell later testified he sought to "keep the lid on" the Watergate case to avoid disclosure of other Plumbers activity which would cause even greater harm to the President's campaign.

Ehrlichman and Nixon aide H.R. Haldeman met on June 23 with CIA officials concerning FBI investigation of the Watergate break-in. Both warned the probe might lead to affairs of national security which involved the CIA.

Deputy CIA Director Vernon Walters recalled he was directed to inform acting FBI chief Patrick Gray that pursuit of the investigation could harm CIA operations in Mexico. However, both White House officials deny they used pressure to halt the FBI examination.

Nixon issued his first complete statement on the affair August 29, announcing that a Dean investigation had cleared "any present members of the White House staff or anybody in government."

Dean testified he did not compile such a report, and at that time suspected White House aide Gordon Strachan, his boss Haldeman, and Presidential assistant Charles Colson had been aware of the "Plumbers" activity.

Haldeman and Ehrlichman both claim Dean had described such an investigation, and misled them (and Nixon) into believing he had found no White House compliance with the bugging activity.

'He's banking on Congress not having the guts or leadership to impeach him...'

Nixon summoned Dean to his office on September 15, after Federal grand jury indictments had been issued against Liddy, Hunt, McCord and four others. "The President told me I had done a good job and he...was pleased the case had stopped with Liddy," Dean testified.

This conflicts with Nixon's claim that "Dean gave me no reason...to believe others were involved. Not only was I unaware of any cover-up at that time, but until March 21 (1973) I was unaware there was anything to cover up."

Dean also testified he asked Nixon attorney Herbert Kalmbach to raise more than \$200,000 to supply the seven defendants with "hush money." Mitchell, Haldeman and Ehrlichman all testified the money was collected, but said they believed such payments to families of the accused were legal and proper support money. The trial of the "Watergate Seven" began in Federal District Court in January, 1973. Though defendants were found guilty of burglary, conspiracy and attempting to intercept phone calls at the Watergate, Judge John Sirica noted he was "not satisfied" all the facts of the case had been brought out. He urged the Senate to appoint an investigating committee, which was done on February 7.

Before the committee could meet to continue the probe, Sirica announced on March 23 that he had received a letter from McCord, who said the Watergate defendants were under "political pressure to plead guilty and remain silent" in order to protect others. McCord asserted perjury had been committed by witnesses during the trial.

The resulting series of charges brought Nixon to disclose on April 17 that he was launching a new investigation of White House personnel in the face of "major developments." On April 30, he accepted responsibility but not blame for the incident, announced the resignations of Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Attorney General Richard Kleindienst, and said he had fired Dean. Elliot Richardson was nominated as the new attorney general, with "total authority" for "uncovering the whole truth."

With the news media full of new leaks in the case, the Senate Watergate Committee was convened by Sen. Sam Ervin (D-North Carolina) on May 17. The hearings were to become a national "event," as television displayed the sweltering senators listen to three months of testimony from a variety of Nixon, CREP and government officials. The hearings were barely underway when Nixon issued a May 22 report implying Haldeman and Ehrlichman might have broken laws while conducting "national security" operations in the Ellsberg case.

The next day, White House assistant John Caulfield told the Watergate committee Dean had directed him to offer McCord executive clemency in return for McCord's silence, and that Dean said the offer was from "up at the top."

The committee also heard CREP official Herbert Porter tell of dispersing \$69,000 of campaign funds for "dirty tricks" projects against Democrats, approved by Haldeman and carried out by Donald Segretti. These activities later brought Segretti a prison sentence.

The hearings took a major new twist in July when presidential deputy Alexander Butterfield reported Nixon had secretly recorded White House office conversations and phone calls. Subpoenas on the White House demanding to hear the tapes were granted to the committee and Archibald Cox, Richardson's special investigator into the affair.

The Senate committee recessed in August, but dispute over possession of the tapes continued, with Nixon citing arguments of executive privilege, public interest and the separation of powers between branches of the federal government to justify his position. Cox won orders to hear the tapes from the Federal District Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals, but was then told by Nixon to halt further pursuit of confidential conversations.

Nixon offered a compromise solution for use of the tapes, which Cox rejected, indicating he would carry his quest for all the tapes to the Supreme Court. The President then asked that Cox be dismissed, an order resisted by Richardson and his assistant William Ruckelshaus, who both resigned. The three dismissals, which occurred October 20, became known as "The Saturday Night Massacre," and brought the first real demand for Nixon to leave office.

"He's banking on Congress not having the guts or leadership to impeach him," said a White House aide on the fateful evening. Launching "Operation Candor," Nixon then volunteered to turn over the tapes to Cox's successor, Leon Jaworski. Many of the relevant tapes were of poor quality, subject to mysterious erasures, and minus several which the White House claimed had been lost. However, by March 1974, Jaworski collected sufficient evidence to indict seven Nixon aides including Mitchell, Ehrlichman and Colson. The grand jury report also secretly detailed suspicions regarding the President's involvement in cover-up efforts. No charges were filed against Nixon, though some observers speculated questions regarding constitutional barriers to indicting the chief executive served as the only restraint to such action.

Senate hearings resumed in September with investigation of Nixon campaign financing and the dirty tricks operations. Prominent in the probe were campaign gifts from a milk producers association seeking higher price supports; a gift from Howard Hughes, who faced Justice Department anti-trust action; and a \$200,000 gift from financier Robert Vesco, who hoped to gain favors from the Securities and Exchange Commission. Mitchell and Stans had been charged with obstructing justice, conspiracy and perjury for helping Vesco to fix such a decision, but were acquitted last Sunday by a Federal District Court in New York.

Both Jaworski and the House Judiciary Committee, charged with possible recommendation of impeachment charges against the President, engaged in further disputes with Nixon over the use of additional White House documents associated with their probes. Evidence sought includes that related to Watergate cover-up attempts, the nature of Nixon campaign contributions and the President's liability for back federal income tax. Nixon partially dropped his claim to executive privilege over the tapes on April 29, and publicly released transcripts of 48 office conversations related to the Watergate break-in and cover-up, in an attempt to prove his innocence in the affair.

Impoundment question lingers

By STUART CROSS

Undoubtedly the second most controversial issue facing the Nixon administration is the "impoundment" of appropriated funds. Although the issue has died down in respect to increased impeachment dialogue, recent indications are that legal and congressional action are forthcoming.

It is this impoundment action—refusing to expend, or delaying the expenditure of funds appropriated by Congress—which brought Richard Nixon to the brink of his first "Constitutional Crisis." The Supreme Court agreed Monday to hear a case challenging the President's right to withhold some \$9 billion over a three-year period from a water pollution control program in New York. This is the first case to be heard by the high court concerning impoundment practices utilized by the Nixon administration.

In the past, several federal district courts have ruled in favor of governmental agencies which were denied funding approved by Congress. But none of these cases challenged the "right" of the chief executive to take such action from a legal standpoint. The Supreme Court will rule on that very question. In addition, the House Judiciary Committee had

considered impoundment as possible grounds for impeachment but the staff has decided not to focus on that issue for the remainder of the investigation.

Rep. Ed Mezvinsky, (D-Iowa City), said Sunday that although the staff will no longer actively pursue the issue as grounds for impeachment, "the files are available to any member of the committee who wishes to consider the question before voting on the impeachment resolution."

Mezvinsky added that "none of the Republicans on the committee viewed impoundment as an impeachable offense," which aided the decision to drop the issue from that standpoint.

The groundwork for this presidential action and the subsequent Congressional reaction is accounted for in the foundation of the present American political atmosphere. The confrontation is analogous to mixing oil and water—a uniquely strong-willed Republican President and an emotionally defeated and Democratically-controlled Congress.

Executive branch officials had urged Congress for several years to maintain a \$250 billion annual budget ceiling. Legislative leaders saw this suggestion as trespassing in

Congress' responsibility as defined by the Constitution: "The Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States..."

The ceiling was not maintained and the President then retaliated in a secretive and decisive manner. The initial program money to be discovered as impounded involved missing food stamp funds in Florida. The allocated amount was \$200 million.

When Sen. Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.) was informed by local officials of the action he responded by saying the impoundment, "twists constitutional principles and usurps Congress' funding power."

By June of 1972, some \$12 billion had been "frozen," even though legislative approval for expenditure had been granted.

Precedent for this type of impoundment is laid deep in the annals of American history. In 1803, Thomas Jefferson declined to spend an appropriation for gunboats stating that the military circumstances surrounding the funds "had changed drastically," and the money was no longer necessary.

Several times during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations money for military, public housing, education and agricultural programs was impounded.

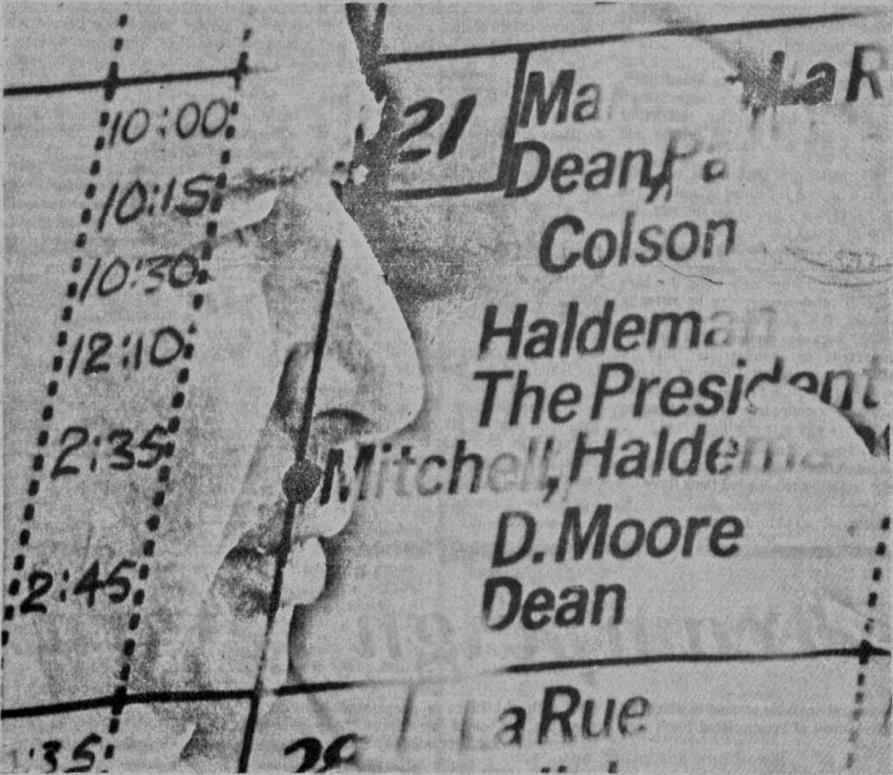
But the main "bone of contention" with this administration is the secretive manner and enormous intensity to which the impoundment procedure has been utilized. Never before has the process been used to such an "unacknowledged extent."

In preparing the presidential arguments to be presented before the Supreme Court, executive branch lawyers described the case in this manner:

"(It) has important ramifications for the power of the executive branch to coordinate and control the federal government's spending process in light of the need for economic stability and the limitations on federal resources.

The question hence will revolve around how much power the executive is entitled to (in the appropriation of federal tax monies) and at what point in time that power can be exercised.

That question sounds interestingly similar to those still under consideration in the Judiciary Committee impeachment investigation.



Double-trouble?

AP Wirephoto

This double-exposure photograph pictures former attorney

general John Mitchell and his appointment book as he testified before the Senate Watergate committee.

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Dominant political leader

Nixon career faces another crisis

By JUSTIN GREEN

Even before Watergate it was inevitable that history would

describe Richard Nixon as a dominant political personage of the mid-twentieth century. His political career has been characterized in many ways, by his detractors as plummeting to the very depths of political misbehavior. Of Richard Nixon it can certainly be said that he did nothing in a small way, and that when events happened in his life he did so with a force that few men have felt.

Enmeshed as he is in the scandal of Watergate and the other "horrors" of the 1972 presidential campaign, it is interesting to reflect on Earl Mazo's biographical sketch of the young Richard Nixon.

Two points in particular draw attention for they are quite relevant to current events. First, Mazo documents a nearly universal feeling among Nixon's boyhood and adolescent associates that here was a born lawyer, a person skilled in analysis and argumentation and filled with respect for the law. It was therefore no sur-

prise that Nixon graduated high in his law school class at Duke University. He returned to Whittier, California to join a practice only after trying unsuccessfully to find employment as a Wall Street lawyer and then as an FBI agent.

The law was always meant to be Nixon's career and everything about his pre-professional educational experiences prepared him for this calling. Mazo also describes a major event in young Nixon's socialization to politics.

He was an appalled seventeen year old when the scandals of Teapot Dome were breaking in the press. Nixon at that time apparently was convinced of the need to remove corruption and greed from the profession of politics. It is with a sense of irony then that one watches as the Nixon of 1974 is impaled by the misdeeds of lawyers on his staff who involved the presidency in the deepest national political scandal since the Harding era.

Unlike many who have held high electoral office, Richard

Nixon served no apprenticeship in local politics. He was asked to run for Congress in California's 12th district while awaiting discharge from the Navy.

A key figure in the search for "new faces" in the California Republican party was Murray Chotiner. Until his recent death, Chotiner was a key advisor to Nixon and had a major role in his campaigns. After being charged with influence peddling in 1956, Chotiner ceased to occupy formal positions in the Nixon entourage but continued a strong personal friendship with Nixon.

Chotiner led Nixon to victory in 1946 over Jerry Voorhis, a ten-year Democratic veteran of the House of Representatives. The principle issue in the campaign was Communism. Voorhis had been a LaFollette Progressive and a socialist before entering electoral politics. His career in the House marked him as an avid New Dealer. Nixon used this record to associate Voorhis with Communists. He was aided substantially by an endorsement of Voorhis by the CIO Political Action Committee, the California branch of which may have included Marxists among its officials. Voorhis repudiated the endorsement, and it is not entirely clear from the record whether such an endorsement

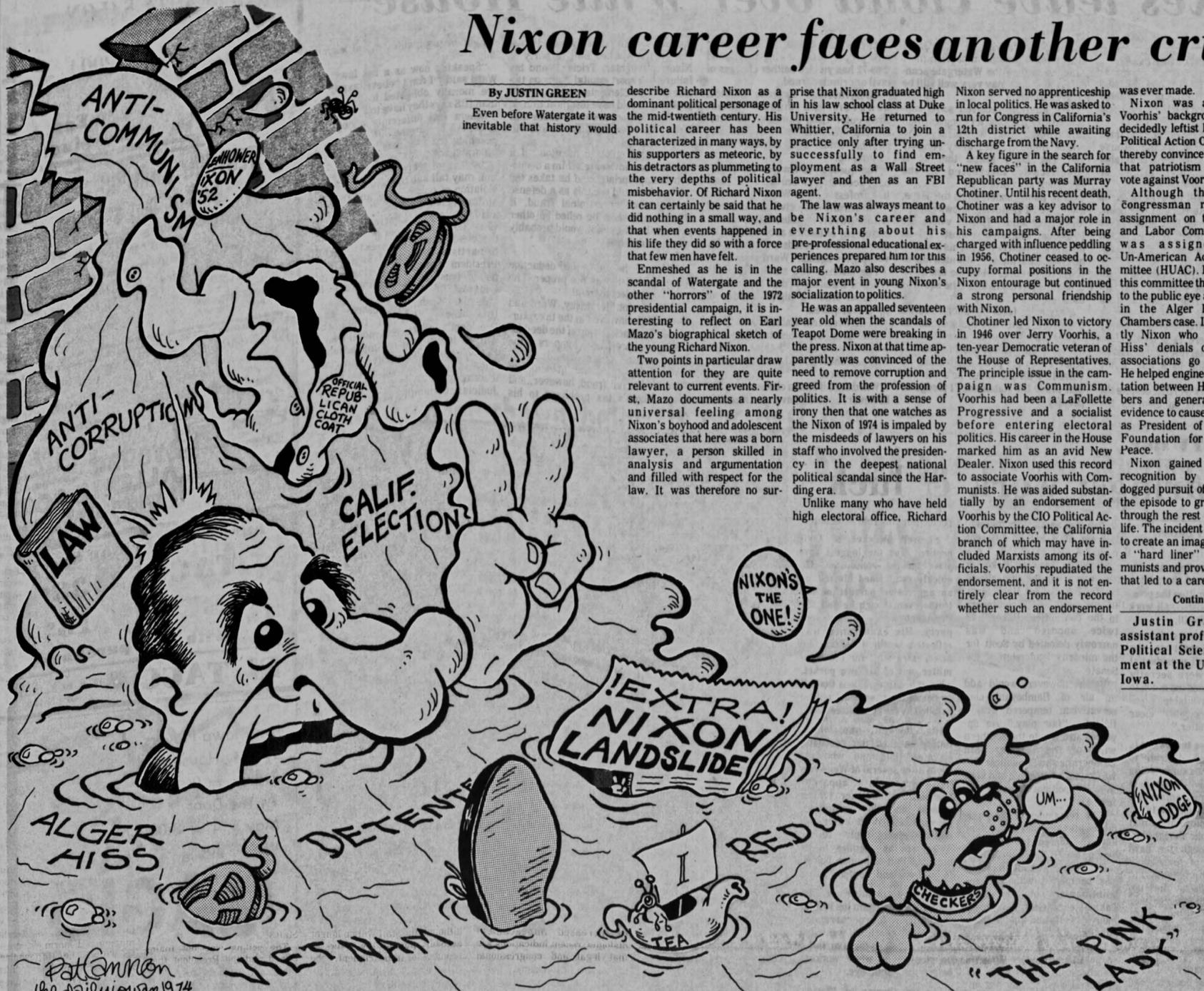
was ever made. Nixon was able to link Voorhis' background with the decidedly leftist leanings of the Political Action Committee and thereby convince the electorate that patriotism demanded a vote against Voorhis.

Although the freshman congressman requested an assignment on the Education and Labor Committee, Nixon was assigned to the Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC). It was while on this committee that Nixon came to the public eye as a key figure in the Alger Hiss-Whittaker Chambers case. It was apparently Nixon who would not let Hiss' denials of Communist associations go unchallenged. He helped engineer the confrontation between Hiss and Chambers and generated sufficient evidence to cause Hiss' removal as President of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace.

Nixon gained great public recognition by virtue of his dogged pursuit of Hiss. He used the episode to great advantage through the rest of his political life. The incident enabled Nixon to create an image of himself as a "hard liner" against Communists and provided the spark that led to a career beyond the

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Justin Green is an assistant professor in the Political Science department at the University of Iowa.



Current impeachment mood recalls Andrew Johnson

By ROBERT R. DYKSTRA

In coming weeks attention is likely to focus on the only other time America moved to replace its President by impeachment. A good grasp of that episode will demand acquaintance with up-to-date materials, the scholarly consensus about the first President Johnson and his encounter with Congress having shifted dramatically in the last generation. The newest version goes something like this:

Reared in poverty, a self-made small businessman without formal education of any kind, Andrew Johnson rose in Tennessee politics in the 1840s and 1850s as champion of the common white man against the plantation aristocracy of the antebellum South. When the South seceded in 1860-61 Johnson was the only U.S. Senator

elected from that region to remain loyal to the Union. In 1864 Abraham Lincoln, in an unwise moment, chose Johnson as his running mate in the presidential election of that year. In 1865, in the last hours of the Civil War, the assassin's bullet that felled Lincoln lifted Johnson to the highest office in the land.

Though he had sided with the North, once the fighting ended the new President reverted to a comfortable role as a true son of Dixie. A late convert to the notion that slavery was a bad thing, he now saw slavery's abolition as the only important concession to be wrung from the defeated South. His old hatred of the Southern aristocracy was now shown to have been mere jealousy of his social betters. The repentance professed by swarms of former Confederate officers and politicians seeking White House pardons charmed and flattered him, melting old antagonisms. Suddenly willing to forgive and forget, he proceeded to help the South snatch a considerable victory from the jaws of defeat.

Quite correctly, of course, Congress saw that liquidating slavery was not enough.

The newly freed blacks needed special federal educational and economic programs to ease their adjustment to freedom. They needed the right to vote and hold office as a political defense against a reassertive white establishment. And protection of their lives and properties required special guarantees. Spurred by its progressives, the so-called Radical Republicans, Congress responded to these needs with legislation. All this, and more, laid firm groundwork for a socially "reconstructed" South fit for potential readmission to the Union.

President Johnson, however, opposed Reconstruction as defined by Congress. Economy-minded, holding to a narrow view of federal powers, and the most overtly racist chief executive ever to inhabit the White House, Johnson grimly resisted Congress and encouraged the lately rebellious states to do likewise. He wielded the presidential veto freely, refused to implement programs that depended on executive branch initiative, emasculated others with destructive administrative decisions. He appointed ex-rebels to provisional governorships in the South and

ruthlessly used removal from office to bend the U.S. military and judicial apparatus to his will.

A notorious case in point was his response to the "New Orleans Massacre." In 1866 the police of that city broke up a peaceable interracial Republican party rally, killing 40 persons and wounding over a hundred more. It was a police riot pure and simple, encouraged by local authorities. The U.S. military commander with jurisdiction over Louisiana removed from office the city and state officials ultimately responsible for the crime, but President Johnson intervened. He induced his Attorney General to nullify this partial remedy, and in fact to declare against any such action in the future. The President then removed the "offending" military officer from his command, replacing him with a more pliant general who in turn restored the implicated Louisiana officials to office. The enraged Congress, meanwhile, groped helplessly for legislation that might curb such presidential misbehavior.

In light of the evidence Professor Michael Benedict, the most recent student of the Johnson case, notes this:

"Historians have often interpreted the impeachment movement as part of a drive for congressional supremacy... But in fact it had not been Congress but the President who had been claiming broad new powers. It was Andrew Johnson who had appointed provisional governors of vast territories without the advice and consent of the Senate, who had nullified congressional legislation, who claimed inherent quasi-legislative powers over Reconstruction."

Congressional patience with the President finally broke in 1867. As yet Johnson had violated no law that prescribed a criminal penalty—that is, he had so far committed no "indictable offense." The best legal scholarship (in those days as today) saw sheer abuse of office as sufficient grounds for presidential impeachment, rejecting the notion that a President could be brought to trial only for an indictable crime. But few members of the House of Representatives were legal scholars. Many took the narrower view. The first try at passing an impeachment resolution, based simply on Johnson's outrageous behavior, failed miserably in

the House in December 1867.

The initial defeat of the Radical Republicans tempted Johnson to go much further in defying Congress than he had dared go before. He now violated the Tenure of Office Act, a violation of which was specifically an indictable offense. The law in question made the removal of appointed officials subject to the consent of the Senate. The congressional majority passed it to restrain Johnson's purge of governmental dissidents toward his permissive Southern policy. Now the President directly challenged the act by firing the last hard-line holdout within his own cabinet, Secretary of War Henry Stanton, with whom Johnson had been struggling for full control over the military occupation of the South.

An older generation of writers, tending to a benign view of Johnson, dismissed his impeachment as "politics." Yet good politics would have been to let Johnson finish the one year remaining of his term, especially since Northern public opinion toward a new impeachment effort seemed

Continued on page 6

Robert Dykstra is an associate professor in the History department at the University of Iowa

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Taxes leave cloud over White House

By LEWIS D'VORKIN

Nearly one month and \$470,000 later, President Nixon's tax problems still hover over the White House like a cloud of doom.

And that doom could take the form of impeachment if the House Judiciary Committee sees fit to label these problems high crimes or misdemeanors.

Whether this will actually occur is impossible to determine at this point, but there are strong indications taxes are still on the minds of Washington officials and Judiciary Committee members.

Many Capitol Hill observers feel Nixon made his smartest political move when deciding to pay the back taxes and interest.

But a Washington observer recently countered. "There is a tremendous amount of residual resentment that no amount of paying back bills would cover."

Other observers feel that despite the President's efforts to clear-up the

problem by "paying-up," the issue still made a greater impact on most Americans than the Watergate scandal. And in fact may very well still be on their minds.

This analysis received some support from First District Congressman Edward Mezvinsky, a Judiciary Committee member. Mezvinsky recently told *The Daily Iowan* that he is specifically interested in the President's tax problems.

"The public understands this issue, and the President knows that," Mezvinsky said. "This is where the President flinches the most. This is his most sensitive area. This is where he sweats the most. Just watch him at press conferences when the tax issue is brought up. This is where he squirms the most."

Mezvinsky feels the public relates better to the tax issue than to Watergate. "In this case Nixon's name is on the bottom line. In the other cases his subordinates are involved. With the taxes he's the one that made the statement. I pledge no perjury."

At this point the failure of Nixon to pay proper taxes during the period 1969-72 has yielded neither charges of civil or criminal fraud.

The Internal Revenue Service, however, did signal Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski via Atty. General William Saxbe to look into possible fraud. That investigation is continuing.

The question of fraud is a difficult one, according to University of Iowa law professor Larry Ward.

"Generally both civil and criminal fraud involve substantial understatement of income accompanied by fabrication of records and lying to investigative agents," Ward said.

The offenses are similar for both types of fraud, he added, but to prove criminal fraud a higher burden of proof is required.

"The President walked close to the line of propriety when taking deductions," Ward said. "I think if there was any doubt about taking the deduction, he took it."

Ward said if Nixon chose to litigate, however, he could have won in certain

instances. "He probably would have lost on the Masked Ball (a party of Nixon's daughter, Tricia)," and his failure to report capital gains on the sale of San Clemente property. "He probably would have lost most things, but very seldom are there cases that large where you can't litigate and win on a few things."

Ward was quick to mention "if a person's tax adviser tells him a deduction is appropriate, and he takes the advice, he could use this as a defense against civil or criminal fraud. If Nixon could show he relied on other people, then I think it would probably be a good defense."

"But if he took the deduction knowing that it was not proper," he would be subject to fraud.

At this point Mezvinsky, Ward and other people involved in the tax returns view the back-dating of the deed for Nixon's pre-presidential papers as the area most susceptible to fraud.

Many discount the question of criminal or civil fraud, however, and relate Nixon's tax problems to his

obligation to provide "moral leadership."

"Speaking now as a tax lawyer," Ward said, "I don't believe taxpayers are morally obligated to pay more than IRS says they have to."

Others feel differently about this issue, but realize the difficulty of impeaching the President for a lack of "moral leadership."

"A lack of moral leadership very well may fall into the broad view of a violation of public trust, and thus be an impeachable offense," Mezvinsky said. "Very realistically we're (Judiciary Committee) going to have to focus on other broad areas to have a bi-partisan decision. Saying the President committed a violation of public trust would not make it in Congress."

As one Washington observer said this week, "I don't think the President's failure as a moral leader will be interpreted as impeachable. Fraud, yes. The really important thing is did Nixon fault on his moral leadership. But I don't think the Judiciary Committee will touch that."

Ervin a TV star

Hearings: work & luck

By STUART CROSS

When unsuspecting Alexander Butterfield told the Senate Watergate Committee the presidential tapes existed, all work came to a stand still.

The seven senators did not know how to react to the disclosure that all presidential conversations were secretly recorded. It seemed too much to ask to have available tapes which could conceivably "clear up the entire matter."

It has of course turned out to be a little more difficult to ferret out the facts surrounding the break-in and subsequent cover-up of Democratic headquarters in June of 1972.

Much of the information that has become public through the hard work and luck of the Senate Watergate Committee. And much of the credit for uncovering the story as we now know it belongs to the special mix of talent and personality that made up the committee.

The selection of Sam J. Ervin, although customarily proper in the sense that he had authored the resolution calling for the formation of the committee, was to give the investigation a free-swinging atmosphere coupled with cool integrity.

Ervin, at 76, had spent 18 years in the Senate. His expertise as a constitutional lawyer was unquestioned throughout Washington D.C. Yet the North Carolina Democrat also possessed a little humor, a dose of testy patience and an ability to call "a spade, a spade"—with tact.

His ability to organize and operate the most important investigatory committee in the last 15 years was not above reproach, however. But the former justice of his state's Supreme Court knew his weaknesses as well as his strengths and compensated with excellent staff selections.

The Republican chosen minority leader of the com-

mittee was another southerner, but out of a highly different mold.

Ironically, Howard Baker of Tennessee was the first choice of Minority Leader Hugh Scott to head up the GOP contingent to the committee. Baker had twice opposed and was narrowly defeated by Scott for the minority leadership of the Senate.

Baker, however, would add an air of flamboyant conservatism tempered with a flair for "fair play." He appealed strongly to the southern wing of the Senate, both Democratic and Republican. He was young, photogenic and very much a political force of the future.

The remainder of the committee provided disappointment and an unpredictable air of perception.

The Democratic membership was completed with the appointments of Herman Talmadge of Georgia, Daniel Inouye of Hawaii and Joseph Montoya of New Mexico.

Talmadge is one of the most respected if little known members of the Senate. He displayed an uncanny but inconsistent ability to ask pointed questions.

Inouye was consistently intense about his role in the investigation. His conscientious attitude sometimes disturbed other members as he constantly pressed for a return to decorum.

Inouye's presence on the committee provided one of the truly tense moments, however. John J. Wilson, attorney for both presidential aides H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, snapped at Inouye during a break in testimony, referring to him as "that little Jap."

Montoya's ability to ask piercing questions was never in doubt: he had none. The press would often take coffee breaks during a session of Montoya's interrogatories.

This "blase" attitude is basically derived from his "pork barrel" type approach

performing his role as Senator.

Lowell Weicker of Connecticut was the biggest surprise on the committee. He quickly established himself as an aggressive pursuer of the truth—even though he and the President were of the same party. His exuberance was reflected in the fact that he hired extra staff for the committee, out of his own pocket, when it became obvious that all angles of the case could not be handled by the committee staff.

His dogged questioning finally reached the cool and elevated Haldeman who sat silent after several of Weicker's questions. In apparent exasperation, Weicker told a witness and the committee, "Republicans don't cover up, don't reject their fellow Americans as enemies to be harassed, but as human beings to be loved and wanted."

The last member of the committee may gain his lasting recognition for occurrences after the hearings went off television rather than anything he contributed while working before the public eye.

Edward Gurney of Florida was known as the "President's man" on the committee. It was obvious from his blasts at John Dean and other executive accusers, and easy questioning of presidential staff members that his loyalties were firmly lodged in the White House.

But earlier this week Gurney was indicted by a Florida court for irregularities in campaign contributions. The case revolves around money collected for Gurney (about \$100,000) before he announced his re-election plans in 1972.

The money was left unreported for a while and he has been implicated in the plot. Ironically, it was Gurney who stated vehemently during the questioning of Dean that he had complete control over all of his campaigns and would "take full responsibility for any wrongdoing of subordinates."



John Dean

AP Wirephoto

Former White House counsel John Dean strikes a thoughtful pose as he ponders a question from one of the Senators.

Further delay to be avoided in probe; Mezvinsky urges speedy cooperation

By ED MEZVINSKY

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The President spent Saturday at Camp David, away from Washington where 10,000 people demonstrated demanding his impeachment. I spent most of that day in Grinnell. We were both dealing primarily with the same issue.

Mr. Nixon chose the seclusion of Maryland's Catoctin mountains to make the final decisions on how to respond to a long-standing request—subpoena for evidence for the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry. I participated in a lively forum on impeachment, discussing the Committee's procedures and progress in handling this constitutional remedy which for the first time in more than a century has been seriously prescribed for a President.

A year ago, the proposition that Congress would seriously consider

impeaching a President was about as plausible as the thought that Harold Stassen would someday hold that office himself. Today, some wish the issue of impeachment would disappear as quickly as it sprang into our newspapers, our television sets, and our conversations.

But I haven't found much of this fright-provoked attitude in the First District. Certainly, people feel strongly on both sides of this critical issue. Many complain, and rightfully so, that impeachment is distracting our attention from critical issues confronting the nation. Some suggest that Mr. Nixon appears more preoccupied with his personal salvation than with the affairs of state.

However, the suggested escape from this thicket is not to abandon the impeachment inquiry. Instead, the public wants us to get on with it, to resolve the charges, to get it over with.

The public's prominent role in this constitutional machinery accentuates what a strange concoction of political and judicial devices the founding fathers blended together in the impeachment provisions. This politics of impeachment, which had become

almost alien to our government, is now in the limelight and its intricacies are up for public scrutiny.

In this situation, I believe the best politics for Mr. Nixon would be cooperation, not public relations. The impeachment inquiry is part of a constitutional remedy, a last resort for accountability, designed to clear the innocent or convict the guilty. Instead of going to Disney World, and Chicago, and Houston, and Jackson in an orchestrated campaign against this constitutional concept, I think Mr. Nixon should be anxious to see that the Committee gets the facts we need to finally resolve the allegations which have ripped at the White House for months.

Further delay is the last thing the American people want. Mr. Nixon knows this and struck a responsive chord by proclaiming in the State of the Union address that "one year of Watergate is enough." Yet, more than one quarter of another year has passed since that speech without any effort from the White House to expedite our inquiry.

It should be clear by now that delay will not make the inquiry go away. Our Committee will complete its job and sometime this summer, hopefully

by the end of June, we'll report our decision to the full House.

We know that both the Constitution and the public demand that we pursue the inquiry with all deliberate speed. But, just as important, it must be a thorough investigation.

On this score, I'm gratified that the inquiry is getting generally good marks from the public. I think the staff and the Committee have demonstrated that we are not divided between "prosecutors" and "defenders" but rather unified in our attempts to gather the evidence on which to base a responsible decision. Charges that the inquiry amounted to a partisan witch-hunt have crumbled before examples of a unified Committee exhibiting patience and graciousness. We have leaned over backwards to provide due process, doubled and tripled, to meet White House objections and get the evidence we need.

The importance of our inquiry demands that we be persistent in our search for the evidence which will either implicate or exonerate the President. We can't allow ourselves to be caught reading newspapers in August which expose bombshells we should have known before we made

our decision in June.

The decision on impeachment must rest on the evidence presented to the Committee in the coming weeks. The politics of impeachment preclude the decision from being based on political considerations such as party affiliation or special constituencies. This may seem ironic today, but I doubt if it would surprise the founding fathers who devised this constitutional safety valve.

If there is anything significant about the politics of impeachment, it is that the unique forces at work create a situation that not only allows but compels members of the Committee to look at this momentous issue objectively.

Public attention is intensely focused on our impeachment inquiry. We know that partisanship and platitudes will not be tolerated as explanations for our decision. We all know that we must go on record and whatever our decision, we will be remembered and held accountable for it.

This fundamental reality has served to abrogate most partisan impulses and fuel our determination for a decision based on all relevant evidence.

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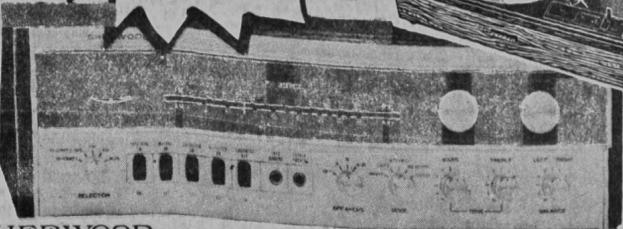
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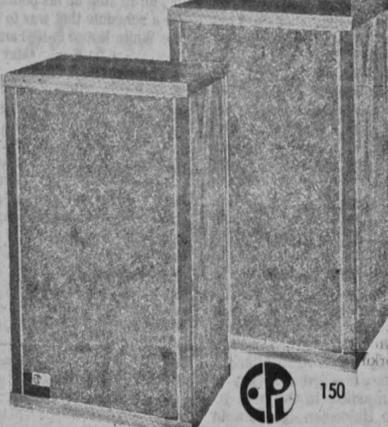


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Watergate fever — from Penn. Ave. to Cerro Gordo

By WESLEY G. PIPPERT

WASHINGTON—Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren starts his morning news briefing by saying President Nixon's economic Quadriad is going to meet and that he will send a foreign assistance message to Congress. Warren doesn't mention Watergate or impeachment.

Then the 40 or 50 reporters in the press lounge, some of them standing, some sitting and others squatting on the floor, begin their questions.

For the next half-hour Warren is besieged by question after question about how Nixon will

Wesley Pippert is a Washington reporter for United Press International. He is UPI's principal Watergate reporter.

respond to the subpoenas for the Watergate tapes. There are few questions about the worst inflation in years or the volatile conditions in the Middle East.

Reporters are skeptical. And a recent announcement that Nixon would speak at Expo '74 Saturday night—the same evening White House correspondents scheduled a dinner—did not improve the President's position with the press.

Speaking with obvious irony, Warren said, "Without inflaming an unhealthy atmosphere, let me point out in all humility that an opening of an international exposition is considered by many Americans to be of significance."

Since Pat Nixon was scheduled to speak at Expo anyway, it appeared pretty obvious that Nixon was just getting even with the press corps by gutting its dinner.

Watergate and its endless array of repercussions remains the talk of the town. It is almost

impossible to go to a party or any gathering of persons—whether of reporters and government officials or not—without the conversation turning to Nixon and his problems.

Not since racial attitudes seized the attention of people in this town has any subject so dominated conversations.

At this moment the unwritten word in Washington is that the Executive Branch is almost paralyzed for lack of presidential guidance. "Check it with the White House" now means weeks of delay. A White House endorsement may be a kiss of death in even the most routine of matters.

The move toward impeachment may be irreversible. A conservative insider talks now of a House vote to impeach by a 2-1 majority. Senate Democratic Whip Robert C. Byrd warns his colleagues and committees weekly to expedite their work on legislation so the

Senate will have cleared the desk by July and August—"In view," Byrd says, "of the uncertainty of developments."

It all is a dark allusion to a likely late-summer impeachment trial in the Senate.

The work of Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski marches on: the Ellsberg conspiracy trial in June, the perjury trial of California Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke in June or July, the Watergate conspiracy trial in September, and indictments expected soon in the ITT and milk cooperative cases.

President Nixon himself seeks to personally the White House image of a man at work. He flies to a hospitable Southern audience in Jackson, Miss., to address the Mississippi Economic Council, he says, about the economy and peace.

The 12,000 persons jammed in the Jackson Coliseum cheer him more than 30 times in 41 minutes. The cheers come, however, from an organization

that in effect is Mississippi's Chamber of Commerce.

At the start of his speech and at the end, however, he is drawn back to his own fight for survival. He recalls Hurricane Camille in 1969 when he came to the devastated gulf coast and found a young Mississippi farmer who had lost his house, barn, car and tractor.

Nixon said the young farmer then told him: "I've got my wife, I've got my little girl, and I love my country and I love my state and I'm going to see it through." Nixon makes clear that these are his sentiments, too.

But the President and much of Washington run the risk of assuming the anti-Nixon sentiment hinges on a Pennsylvania Avenue axis. In truth, however, Washington may be trailing the rest of the country in its feelings about Watergate and impeachment.

Four out of five special congressional elections have

been won by Democrats. This writer's own visits to farms in Cerro Gordo County, small campuses in Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania, and groups of newspaper editors in Mississippi and Indiana—hardly hotbeds of liberalism—convince him that if anything, the nation is demanding answers

more than even Special Prosecutor Jaworski or the Judiciary Committee.

On Tuesday the public may have received some answers as Nixon made public 1,308 pages of transcripts of taped Watergate conversations. An obvious euphoria permeated the White House in what it ob-

viously thought would still the waters.

What emerges in the transcripts is the portrait of a President who was inarticulate, a liar and ignorant of the law, and an executive who is quickly and abruptly overruled by subordinates.

Johnson Impeachment

Continued from page 3

lukewarm at best. With the President forcing the issue, however, it seemed a case of put up or shut up.

In February 1868, by a vote of 126 to 47, the exasperated Republican majority in the House of Representatives resolved "That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office." A few days later it adopted eleven specific charges, most of them relating to the Stanton dismissal. It was now up to the Senate to try the case, a two-thirds majority being needed for conviction.

Through six weeks in the spring of 1868 the unprecedented ceremony proceeded. The impeachment resolution managers from the House acted as the prosecution, the absent President was represented by counsel, the chief justice of the Supreme Court presided as judge, the Senate sat as jury.

In the end the senators failed to convict by the margin of a single vote, the dozen wholly pro-Johnson Democrats having been joined by seven Republicans in casting "not guilty" votes. The popular history of another era would end these seven senators with a phony martyrdom. In fact, the nation was relatively quick to forgive them, even as it would soon, forgive Andrew Johnson himself. The mood of America, after all, was changing. Public interest in a rational social restructuring of the South was already in decline.

What, in a more specific sense, saved Andrew Johnson?

For one thing, the rather

inept trial managers failed to convince all senators that impeachment could rest on other than an indictable offense. For strict constructionists, then, the Tenure of Office Act had to bear the entire burden. But had Johnson really violated it? There was doubt that Secretary Stanton actually came under its protection. The law was indeed ambiguous on this point—even though the President himself had originally gone on record as accepting its jurisdiction over Stanton.

But not all objections to conviction rose from the legalities. There was the fact that should Johnson be removed—there being no Vice president to fall back upon—the next in line for the presidency was the Speaker of the House, Benjamin Wade. At a moment when federal economic policy was second only to Reconstruction as a hot public issue, Wade was deemed by many as dangerously unsound on the tariff and money questions. Better another year with Andy Johnson.

Also important was a feeling that the President had at last learned his lesson, that he would go and sin no more. Johnson was indeed giving out private assurances of good behavior for the rest of his term, and he ceased interfering with Reconstruction programs once impeachment got underway.

Finally there existed a powerful fear that a Johnson conviction would do permanent damage to the office of the presidency, that it might stand for all time as a tempting invitation to political instability. As one senator later phrased it:

"Whether Andrew Johnson should be removed from office, justly or unjustly, was comparatively of little consequence—but whether our government should be Mexicanized, and an example set which would surely, in the end, utterly overthrow our institutions, was a matter of vast consequence." Failure to convict Johnson, he felt, insured "that impeachment has not become an ordinary means of changing the policy of the government by a violent removal of the Executive."

In the short run the trial at least brought presidential obstruction of Reconstruction to an end. Johnson finished his term, as promised, without renewing the strife he had precipitated. But in the long run it is clear that his actions in the crucial first postwar years so damaged black welfare and civil rights programs that a century later they would have to be forced anew on an unrepentant South at a new cost in terrorism and murder.

A second long-run result is a bit harder to judge. The failure of the Johnson case probably weakened the nation's will to discipline—expeditiously—a chief executive who ignores the expressed will of Congress. In this sense the Johnson precedent has been an open door to White House irresponsibility, leaving the American people no recourse save presidential elections. As recently as a few years ago it seemed inconceivable that another President would ever be impeached.

Watergate, however, has reversed the inconceivable in more ways than one.

Legal Debate

Continued from page 1

"The difficulty is that ultimately the judicial branch is not representative, the legislative branch is, and you would be preferring the non-representative branch in a matter that goes really to the very heart and sole of democratic-American form of government."

Clinton was very much in agreement, also feeling "it would be unthinkable to try and reseat a president who has been unseated by a conviction trial." But Clinton also raised the

question of whether judicial review was possible before a President was deposed; can the courts rule on subpoenas, trial procedures, the definition of high crimes and misdemeanors, testimony or evidentiary procedure.

"I'm kind of torn on that issue," Clinton said. "I think probably on balance I would suggest that the judiciary ought not to get involved once articles of impeachment are voted. Possibly before that time, for subpoena power enforcement purposes, I might suggest that

maybe they could get involved."

The legal analyses of impeachment can become quite burdensome to the American citizen. The entire situation is extremely confusing. But there was one quote offered by Bezanon, and supported by Clinton, that places the issue in perspective.

"In terms of pure power, impeachment probably can be anything because no one can stop the House of the Senate if it does what it shouldn't do."

Nixon History

In 1950, Nixon challenged Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas for the vacant California Senate seat. The campaign leading up to the general election was vicious and marked by charges of smear tactics from both sides. Douglas had survived an equally bitter primary battle and didn't hesitate to trade blows with her colleague. Nixon used his HUAC experience to great advantage and adopted basically the same strategy as he had against Voorhis. In 1950 he questioned the strength of Douglas' opposition to Communism, calling her "The Pink Lady."

He again linked his opponent to unsavory associates. Nixon pointed out that Douglas and Vito Marcantonio, a New York congressman often described as having socialist leanings, had voted on the same side on several hundred roll calls in the House. Nixon used the "guilt by association" tactic to the fullest, and led by Murray Chotiner, swept to a 980,000 vote victory.

After five years of service in the Senate, Nixon was recruited by Eisenhower as his vice presidential candidate in 1952. The campaign had barely begun when a story about a Nixon "slush" fund surfaced. In a dramatic appearance on national radio and television Nixon explained the facts surrounding the fund. There was, he said, an account amounting to some \$18,000. It was not, he claimed, for his personal use, but was created to meet "political expenses" incurred between elections. Had he converted the funds to his private use, said Nixon, "that would be wrong." He went on to point out that he was not a rich man, that his wife possessed only a "Republican cloth coat" and that he had never abused his public trust. The only public gift which he had used for personal purposes was that of a cocker spaniel named Checkers with whom his daughters were much in love.

In concluding his speech Nixon indicated that he would abide by the decision of the Republican National Committee, and urged his listeners to advise the committee as to whether he should remain on the ticket. The public response was overwhelmingly favorable to Nixon. In a dramatic meeting in Wheeling, West Virginia, Eisenhower described Nixon as "my boy" and assured him that he would remain his running mate.

Nixon campaigned heavily for the Republicans. He took the offensive, charging that Truman was soft on corruption and that Stevenson was by virtue of his associations, soft on Communism. He and Eisenhower pledged to reform the government and remove from public office those who profited illegally from their public trust and those who sought to overthrow the American democratic system.

No other vice president was entrusted with the quality of high-level missions that Eisenhower awarded Nixon. He took an active part in the development of administration policy, both foreign and domestic. Nixon traveled widely, his riot-marked visit to Venezuela and the "Kitchen Debate" with Khrushchev being the most publicized.

In 1957, Eisenhower took the unprecedented step of writing Nixon a letter, with copies going to the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, charging him with the duties of the office of president should the general's health be substantially impaired. This informal resolution of a particularly thorny problem of American government provoked the Congress to begin action on a constitutional amendment containing a similar but more formalized succession solution.

As 1960 drew nearer it was obvious that Nixon would be the Republican nominee to succeed Eisenhower. The nomination of John Kennedy, a colleague of Nixon's in the House, set up the closely contested election of 1960. The campaign was marked by the

television debates, the first time in the modern era that the two leading contenders had squared off against each other on the same platform. Nixon vigorously defended his record of opposition to Communism and when the Quermoy and Matsu controversy arose, questioned the depth of Kennedy's commitment to the halting of Communist aggression. Nixon was defeated by a narrow popular vote margin and temporarily retired from politics.

Richard Nixon's political comeback began when he announced his decision to challenge Gov. Edmund (Pat) Brown of California in the 1962 election. That campaign was the most fiercely contested in recent California history. Nixon's manager was the same Murray Chotiner, aided by such now familiar figures as Casper Weinberger, Robert Finch, Herbert Klein and H.R. Haldeman.

The chief issues, as in 1952, were corruption and Communism. Nixon again used the associates of his opponent to condemn him. At one time Nixon charged that Brown had 35 known Communists working in his administration; an allegation that purportedly gave rise to a controversial "Is Brown Pink?" bumper sticker.

Libel and slander suits were the order of the day, with a total of over \$5 million being sought by both parties. After the election all were dropped with varying degrees of prejudice. In the most interesting case, Haldeman signed an out of court settlement admitting virtually all of the Democrats' charges of scurrilous campaign activities. As was the custom in such election generated suits, however, no criminal penalties were imposed and therefore the record is free of punitive legal action against any of Nixon's campaign leaders.

The election of 1962 is more famed for Nixon's parting words to the press. So bitter was his attack on the reporters who had covered his campaign and so convinced was he that their stories

were slanted against him that most observers described the conference as a serious error and pronounced Richard Nixon "politically dead." The conference has, of course, gone down in history as the source of the statement "you won't have Dick Nixon to kick around anymore."

Following his defeat in 1962, Nixon moved to New York and joined the law firm of which John Mitchell was a partner. He assumed a "statesman's" role for several years, venturing out only occasionally to support Republican candidates. By 1966 though, Nixon had begun to step up his political activities on a schedule that was to culminate in the White House in 1968 and a landslide re-election four years later.

The current Watergate situation literally overflows with irony when placed against Nixon's pre-presidential years. For a person so appalled by Teapot Dome as was young Nixon, the fact that his administration is jeopardized by scandal of an even higher order is a strange contradiction indeed. His protestations of innocence bear a remarkable resemblance to the great Checkers speech of 1952, even the language being similar: "If (that were the case), it would be wrong." And of course there is the strange similarity between the Chotiner tactics of 1962 and the Mitchell et al strategy of ten years later. In both cases, Nixon the principal denied knowledge of his subordinate's sins. What fascinates many observers, however, is the apparent rejection of a key Nixon theme, anti-Communism. Surely, at face value, Richard Nixon would have been the least likely politician to propose detente with Russia, much less establish a relationship with the People's Republic of China.

With much of the evidence still unknown, it is abundantly clear that in Richard Nixon, history has found a maker of events. Only the next few weeks and months will reveal whether he be hero or goat.

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