

House inquiry listens to recording

No mention of campaign pledges on Nixon-milk tape

WASHINGTON (AP) — Members of the House Judiciary Committee who listened to a tape of President Nixon discussing a milk price support increase, said Wednesday they heard no mention of campaign contribution pledges from dairymen.

Committee members generally agreed that Nixon's March 23, 1971, discussion with aides concerned the political ramifications of the price-support question but that campaign contributions were not discussed.

The committee is examining evidence in closed session to determine whether the

price-support increase was granted in exchange for a promise by dairy cooperatives to raise \$2 million for the President's reelection campaign.

The committee also heard recordings of two conversations earlier the same day and reviewed documentary evidence to determine whether White House and Nixon campaign aides sought assurances on March 24, 1971, from dairymen that their campaign pledge would be met.

The committee had tapes of three conversations that took place on March 23, 1971: a telephone discussion with then-

Treasury Secretary John B. Connally, a meeting with dairy cooperative representatives and a staff discussion of the price support question.

As they emerged from the morning session at which they heard tapes of the first two conversations, committee members said they had heard nothing to prove the contention that the price increase was tied to political contributions.

Members heard the President thank the dairymen for their support but they said it sounded on the tape like gratitude for overall backing of administration programs

rather than for financial pledges to his reelection campaign.

In discussions with White House and Nixon campaign aides, dairymen had pledged to raise \$2 million for Nixon's reelection campaign. The amount they actually came up with fell far short of that goal.

The White House issued a statement last January acknowledging that the President was aware of the \$2-million campaign pledge but saying it did not influence his decision to order the price support increase.

The President has contended that a major factor in the decision was his belief that the Democratic-controlled Congress was preparing to pass legislation increasing milk price supports, a move that would have cost the President political support for dairymen.

Material presented to the committee by its impeachment staff alleged that Connally discussed a possible milk price support with dairymen and urged the President to approve it on several occasions in March 1971.

Until his decision on March 23 to in-

crease milk price supports, Nixon had supported the position of then-Agriculture Secretary Clifford Hardin that there should be no increase that year.

Elsewhere at the Capitol, President Nixon's two brothers, Edward and Donald, appeared before Senate Watergate investigators in connection with a probe of \$100,000 given by billionaire Howard Hughes to C. G. "Bebe" Rebozo, the President's close friend.

Sources said the brothers did not immediately answer questions as their attorneys discussed details of the committee subpoena.

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Jaworski: Mitchell, Erlichman lied to FBI as part of cover-up

WASHINGTON (AP) — Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski said Wednesday that John N. Mitchell and John D. Ehrlichman had extensive knowledge of the Watergate break-in even as they told FBI agents that all they knew came from reading newspapers.

He said they lied as part of an extensive pattern of criminal actions, in trying to bottle the truth about Watergate, adding that their conduct represented the perversion of government functions.

Mitchell, Ehrlichman and four others are scheduled to be tried Sept. 9 on conspiracy charges in the Watergate cover-up. A seventh defendant, Charles W. Colson, pleaded guilty to another charge Monday and the indictment against him in the cover-up case will be dropped.

Jaworski's statement was in an extensive filing of legal documents answering claims by the defendants that their cases should be dismissed on various grounds, that they should have separate trials and that the indicting grand jury was sitting improperly.

Mitchell and Ehrlichman,

each also charged with three counts of lying, contended that one charge of making false statements to the FBI should not have been brought. They said the statute under which they were charged covers false statements "made in non-investigative situations."

Jaworski said Ehrlichman suggested in his brief that "no criminal investigator worthy of the name" would rely on the false denials of knowledge.

"On the contrary," Jaworski said, "it was quite natural for FBI agents interviewing the defendants to assume that men of their stature would have no involvement in the criminal activities under investigation and would be eager to disclose any information they might have ... so as to assist in upholding the laws of the government in whose service they had been or were so prominently engaged."

Mitchell, a former attorney general, was interviewed by agents on July 5, 1972 — 2½ weeks after the break-in at Democratic Party headquarters. Ehrlichman, then President Nixon's domestic counselor, was interrogated July 21. "The government is prepared to prove that at the time of their respective FBI interviews, each defendant had extensive knowledge of the facts sur-

rounding the Watergate break-in, knowledge which far exceeded that of the investigators themselves," Jaworski said in his legal papers.

"Moreover, the defendants not only falsely withheld their knowledge from government investigators, but also made use of that superior knowledge in performing various criminal actions designed to frustrate the investigation."

Nixon friend cited for contempt

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP) — A judge cited C. Arnholt Smith for contempt of court Wednesday after the financier repeatedly refused to answer questions in the trial of a man accused of attempted extortion.

Superior Court Judge Paul Eugene Overton ordered Smith to appear in court June 13.

Smith, 75, invoked the Fifth Amendment seven times in the trial of Robert Daggett, who is charged with offering to change grand jury testimony given by his brother if Smith would buy up to \$20 million worth of property for him.

Smith, a long-time friend of President

Nixon and a major campaign contributor, is former president of United States National Bank, which collapsed last year in the nation's biggest bank failure.

Smith refused to answer questions regarding conversations between himself and a Los Angeles tax attorney concerning contacts between the Daggett brothers.

Smith faces a \$23-million income tax claim, the largest ever filed by the Internal Revenue Service against an individual, and has been the subject of a grand jury investigation.

Pliny Daggett, brother of Robert, has pleaded guilty to delivering an extortion letter and is awaiting sentencing.

At Robert Daggett's trial Tuesday, attorney Barton Sheela testified that the Daggetts approached him last Oct. 1 with an offer to influence Pliny's testimony before the grand jury.

Sheela, who represents a former president of the Westgate California Corp., said the Oct. 1 meeting was arranged after he got a hint that Pliny Daggett would be a witness before the grand jury.

Smith founded the Westgate conglomerate and was chairman of the board until a court ordered him to give up the job. It has since been reorganized.



Photo by Edwin D. Overland

The longest day

Most people forget things that happened 30 years ago but few will forget the events of June 6, remembrance of D-Day. The parachute hangs over the front of Pecina's Grocery at 613 Iowa Ave. and belongs to Gerald Showman, a former paratrooper who took part in the D-Day invasion.

Van Allen awaits probe data

Five stage Hawkeye satellite successfully launched

By WILLIAM McAULIFFE
Staff Writer

On December 27, 1968, a letter written by Dr. James Van Allen of the University of Iowa proposing a satellite study of the earth's magnetosphere was sent to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Last Monday the fruit of 5½ years work by Van Allen, other UI scientists, engineers, graduate students and machinists was hurled into space. At 5:32 p.m. in Pomona, California, a five stage Scout rocket blasted off, carrying into orbit a 58 pound cone-shaped satellite.

The afternoon before the launch Van Allen took time to discuss the project, over a petit déjeuner of roasted soy beans, an apple and coffee.

The satellite, appropriately named Hawkeye, will study previously unexplored space above the North Pole to gain data on phenomena such as the Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights.

"So far we've only had very skimpy flights through this area above the Pole," Van Allen said. He added that in this area little has actually been done in gathering data.

When asked if he had a definite idea of the information Hawkeye would transmit back to earth, he replied, "In detail, no. What results we will get are unknown to us now. But, we do have an idea of what to expect from the few previous models."

Van Allen explained that while most earth satellites in the past have traveled in equatorial orbits, Hawkeye is the first to experiment in a polar orbit.

The original plans as announced by NASA were for Hawkeye to follow a strangely oblong orbit which would last 38 hours and would reach its highest altitude at 54,909 nautical miles above the North Pole. However, by Tuesday, Hawkeye was in an orbit that would require 50½ hours at an altitude of 80,000 nautical miles.

Van Allen explained the strange orbital pattern, "That's where the action is in terms of the earth's magnetic field. Out there you have the generation of the Northern Lights, the discharge of electric particles, and the population of the radiation belts.

"We're putting it up above the North Pole, rather than above the South Pole, because that way the Observatory at North Liberty will be able to monitor it about 80 per cent of the time," he said.

In addition to Van Allen, UI physics professors, Donald A. Gurnett and Louis A. Frank are chief investigators of experiments aboard Hawkeye.

Gurnett, concerned about the performance of the Scout rocket, before the launch said, "We'll be lucky if it goes well. It's in the hands of engineers now who know more about it than I do."

It was left for Dr. Frank, the third Hawkeye investigator, to say after the successful launch, "For a five stage rocket, we're pretty pleased with it."

The scientists were concerned about the Scout rocket's performance because it had five stages, instead of the customary four, the fifth stage being required to push the satellite into the desired orbit. The rocket also used a solid propellant, while most rockets today use liquid.

Gurnett's experiment will measure radio waves transmitted naturally by the earth. "We've recently made measurements to find that the earth is actually a strong radio emitter," he said. But he added that the radio waves are detectable only above the ionosphere. Hawkeye must thus travel at such an altitude as to measure these emissions.

Frank will study the acceleration of particles in the solar wind (the gas of protons and electrons which flow from the sun), which create the Northern Lights when meeting the earth's atmosphere.

His experiment coincides with Van Allen's, whose magnetometer will study distortions and "neutral points" in the magnetosphere made by the solar wind. By achieving orbit, Hawkeye has been officially dubbed Explorer 52, the fifty-

second in that series of American earth satellites. Van Allen has been associated with the Explorer program since its inception. Explorer 1, launched February 1, 1958, discovered the radiation belts named after Van Allen.

The satellite is also the sixth in the UI's Injun series, which has yielded data on charged particles trapped in the earth's magnetosphere. Named Hawkeye, it reflects the role that many local people have played in its development.

Van Allen discussed his involvement with and fondness for Pioneer 10, which is exploring the outer reaches of our solar system, as a venture which fired many people's imaginations. "Really, exploring the unknown is," he said, pausing to glance out his seventh floor window, "fascinating."

in the news Briefly

Drug feud

WASHINGTON (AP) — A longstanding feud between federal agencies over drug law enforcement has erupted into the open with a Nixon administration decision stripping the U.S. Customs Service of much of its responsibility for combating narcotics smuggling.

Reacting angrily to the move by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Customs Commissioner Vernon D. Acree charged Wednesday that it was an attempt by the administration to politicize drug enforcement by turning it over to the Justice Department, "the most political of all government agencies."

He said the decision, shifting the major responsibility for fighting marijuana traffic out of Mexico from his agency to the Justice Department's Border Patrol, has the additional effect of sharply downgrading the priority of

marijuana as an illicit drug. Customs officials admitted they were hoping for help from the House Appropriations Committee, which controls the budgets of government agencies, including OMB.

Rep. Thomas Steed, D-Okla., chairman of a key appropriations subcommittee and a supporter of the Customs Service, said he felt the OMB decision was probably illegal because it came without congressional approval.

A committee legal source said presidential authority under which the federal government's entire drug enforcement structure was revamped a year ago has expired, and no executive agency now has the power to make reorganizational decisions in the field on its own.

Hoffa

WASHINGTON (AP) — Attorneys for James R. Hoffa argued in federal court Wednesday that no president in history ever imposed the type of condition that was placed on Hoffa by President Nixon in releasing the former Teamsters chief from jail.

The judge took the case under advisement.

Hoffa's attorney, Leonard B. Boudin, contended that Nixon's decision in 1971 to commute Hoffa's sentence on the condition that he be barred from seeking union office until 1980 was an abuse of presidential power.

"The President can't determine what is good for the man when he gets out," Boudin argued. "It is a probation problem, a problem for judges."

Irish

DUBLIN, Ireland (AP) — Police and troops searched the lonely Wicklow Hills Wednesday for the Earl and Countess of Donoughmore, kidnapped from their stately home in Tipperary by three masked gunmen.

The chief of Dublin's murder squad took charge of the investigation, as fears grew that the elderly earl and countess would be held hostage for the lives of Irish hunger strikers in British prisons and killed if more strikers die.

The abduction of the earl Wednesday followed the death Monday of Irish Republican Army member Michael Gaughan, who had been on hunger strike since March 31 over demands to be

classified as a political prisoner and allowed to serve his sentence in Northern Ireland.

Five other IRA members are engaged in a similar fast, including Dolours and Marion Price, who led last year's car bomb attack on London which injured more than 200 persons.

Cambodia

IN NIEN, Cambodia (AP) — A three-pronged government force linked up Wednesday with a surrounded garrison on Phnom Penh's outskirts, bringing relief after a 10-day siege by Khmer Rouge insurgents, the Cambodian command reported.

It said 22 insurgents were killed in the fighting at Robah Angkanh, seven miles from the capital. The command gave no casualty figures for the relief troops or for the town's 200-man defensive garrison.

More than 1,000 government soldiers were said to be moving on Robah Angkanh from the east, north and southwest. The government column had met stiff resistance.

The command also reported that heavy rebel

bombardment continued at Kompong Seila, 90 miles southwest of Phnom Penh on strategic Highway 4.

Cloudy 70s



"Well, the airplanes got him."
"No, it wasn't the airplanes—it was beauty killed the beast. That, combined with partly cloudy to cloudy skies, thunderstorms and showers over the state—diminishing from west to east Thursday night and Friday—and highs Thursday in the 70's, with lows Thursday night around 60 degrees."
"I still say it was the airplanes."
"A lot you know about love. Or weather, for that matter."

Postscripts

Attention

News items submitted to The Daily Iowan for publication in Postscripts and Campus Notes columns must be typewritten (or printed legibly) and mailed or brought in to the DI office, 201 N. Communications Center. There is a basket to the left of the newsroom door in which Campus Notes may be dropped. Postscripts should be given to Bob Foley, Chuck Hawkins or Maureen Connors. A phone number should be printed on the paper so that information can be verified. If at all possible, items should be submitted at least a day in advance. Noon of the publication day is the absolute deadline date. The DI reserves the right to edit the releases.

Personnel

A workshop on evaluation of school personnel sponsored by the University of Iowa Office of Community College Affairs will be held June 10-14 at the Iowa City Hilton Inn.

The workshop is entitled "Assumptions and Expectations: The Institution's Personnel Evaluation Procedure." Morning and afternoon sessions are scheduled each day of the workshop. Program coordinator is Daryl VanderWilt of the UI Office of Community College Affairs.

Mini-conference

The interaction of community colleges with the community is the topic of a mini-conference to be held June 11 at 7 p.m. at the Iowa City Hilton Inn.

Entitled "Community Colleges: Expanding Community Interaction for Mutual Goals," the conference is under the sponsorship of the National Conference on Learning. It is being held in conjunction with the week-long personnel evaluation procedures conference also at the Hilton Inn.

Speakers at Tuesday evening's mini-conference include Robert Engle, assistant professor of higher education at UI, whose topic is "Some High Probability Trends in the Future of Iowa Community Colleges," and Associate Professor Edgar Czarnecki, program director of the UI Center for Labor and Management, who will speak on "Labor Education Courses through the Community College."

Workshops

The University of Iowa Political Science Department in cooperation with community colleges will present a workshop on Iowa's new unified court system.

Russel Ross, UI professor, John Schmidhauser, University of Southern California professor and Jerry Beatty, state municipal court administrator will conduct the clinic.

The workshop will be held in Cedar Rapids June 10 at Kirkwood Community College, Building S; in Ottumwa June 11 at Indian Hills Community College, the Auditorium in Administration Building 4; in Creston June 12, Southwestern Community College, Room 180; and in Fort Dodge June 13, Iowa Central Community College, Student Activity Building. Workshops will begin at 7:30 p.m.

Medievalists

The University of Iowa Medievalists will hold practice and instruction in medieval combat at 1 p.m. on the field in front of the Union. For further information call F. Hollander, 353-5143.

Grants

Two University of Iowa physicians have received Pulmonary Disease Fellowship grants totaling \$20,000 according to officials of the American Lung Association of Iowa.

Doctors Randall Hanson and Ronald Schope will begin their fellowship studies in July. The two \$10,000 grants are part of the Lung Association's annual program of support for research and professional education in respiratory disease.

AFSCME

AFSCME Local 12 will hold an informational meeting at 10 a.m. Saturday in the Knights of Columbus Hall, 328 E. Washington St. for members who will not be able to attend the regular membership meeting.

Playwrights

The Playwright's Theatre will present "The Duck Parade", a one-act play by Dan Coffey, GR, at 9 p.m. Saturday in the Wheel Room of the Union.

The play is about a family of deliberate imbeciles and what happens to them on the Fourth of July.

The play is the first of a series to be presented in the Wheel Room this summer. Admission is free.

Volunteers

Volunteers are needed to help with a swimming class composed of children from the University Hospital School, Pine School Section. The sessions will be held at the Recreation Center from 10:15 to 11:15 a.m., Monday through Friday, June 19 through July 2.

Eight to nine volunteers are needed, and do not need to be authorized instructors. Anyone interested in helping with this swimming program may call the Johnson County Chapter of the American Red Cross (337-2119) for information.

Heated argument over minutes disrupts Supervisors' meeting

By SCOTT WRIGHT
Staff Writer

Another angry exchange occurred at Wednesday's Board of Supervisors' meeting. Although brief, Supervisor Richard Bartel later described the argument, between himself and Supervisor Robert J. Burns, as one of the "worst."

The exchange concerned minutes of supervisors' meetings kept by County Auditor Dolores Rogers' office.

Burns told Rogers as the meeting began that he approved of this week's minutes from the May 29 supervisor's meeting because they didn't have "a bunch of crap" in them.

The May 29 meeting was also marked by a verbal battle, a portion of which was broadcast on Radio KXIC. Apparently the minutes contain minimal reference to the incident.

Burns said he disapproved of previous minutes because they were too detailed. He said that future minutes should, like the May 29 minutes, contain only information such as motions and subjects discussed, omitting dialogue between the supervisors

and persons attending their meetings.

As for a more detailed account of the meetings, Burns said, "That's up to the media."

Bartel pointed out that keeping minutes is "the auditor's responsibility" and that the board "can change them if they want to and should." Bartel accused Burns of "starting an argument" every time the board meets.

Getting down to business, the supervisors considered the Johnson County Social Services revenue sharing request for 1974.

The request calls for grants from the county totaling \$184,399 for 1974, including \$31,850 to be transferred from 1973. Thus, the amount actually needed to meet the request is \$152,549.

Bartel raised questions about going ahead with approval of the request without first arriving at a more "well-defined set of priorities" for the program. Action was deferred until next week.

Included in the Social Services request is the county's congregate meals program. The board approved the submission of bids on a temporary kitchen structure for the

Close Mansion, which the County plans to use as one of three sites for the program.

In other business, the board determined that it is not necessary to take any further action to enable County Attorney Carl Goetz to resume the board's suit against Iowa Data, Inc. and Rogers, now that the election primary is over.

The suit is being brought to determine whether Rogers, as commissioner of elections, had the authority to sign a contract with Iowa Data for voter registration services without prior approval of the board, and, if she did, whether she could do so without taking competitive bids.

A motion to defer action on the suit until after the June primary was approved May 8, with Burns and Cilek voting in favor, Bartel against.

An official from Iowa Data raised objections at the May 8 meeting. He said, "You're going to sue us, and say you don't owe us anything for work we've done in the past. Now you're going to unsue us so we'll do more work for you during the June primary, and then after the primary sue us again and possibly gyp us out of the cost of work done for this election."

Bell hiring more male operators

By MICHAEL DONAHEY
Staff Writer

"I'm sorry, the number you have dialed is not in service at this time. If you need assistance please dial the operator."

This message is familiar to many users of the telephone and is not unusual unless the pre-recorded voice is that of a man. More surprising is that when you do dial "0", a man may answer on the other end.

Northwestern Bell has fifty male operators in Iowa. Six are with the Iowa City division, with more on the waiting list. Why the sudden emergence of males in an area once traditionally reserved for Lily Tomlin types?

First, the phone company

pays well and provides for quick promotional advancement. Telephone operators make \$103.50 a week, and promotion is possible after six months work. For instance, Larry Walker, the first male operator hired in Iowa City, hopes to advance to a higher position after his stint as operator.

A second reason is that Northwestern Bell, along with other industries, is following guidelines applied by the federal government under the Affirmative Action Program, which eliminates job discrimination in regard to sex and race.

Thus the telephone company is hiring men for positions once

labeled "women only" in the want ads, and is placing women in such jobs as lineman and installer, once exclusively male oriented jobs.

Ironically, men did serve as operators and clerks in the earlier days of the telephone system. A spokesman for Northwestern Bell stated that over the years the practice changed due to normal social stereotypes. Women were not considered "tough enough" to work outside, and were hired for office work and operator positions instead.

However, it appears that even more male operators will now be sought. "We are aiming for a

10 per cent male operator figure, which is required by the government," said Virginia Wehmyer, employment supervisor. Wehmyer also added that this applies for positions once considered all male.

Operator Walker says the public is becoming accustomed to male voices in the operator's role. "Articles in newspapers have helped a good deal in the public's understanding," he said.

Apparently, Walker and others have received little negative feedback from callers concerning their job. "One girl said I was taking away jobs from women," Waler said. But he doesn't think sister operators feel the same way. "They welcomed me. In fact, they were glad to have some male operators."

Supervisors for Northwestern Bell are pleased with the public's reaction to the transition. Even more important, they are impressed with the work of the men. Noted one supervisor in Iowa City, "All of our men are industrious, and have fine futures ahead of them in the telephone company."

Committee approves request for Coralville police funding

The only law enforcement funding application received was approved Wednesday by the Justice and Human Relations Committee of the Johnson County Regional Planning Committee acting in its capacity as Johnson County's Crime Commission.

Approved unanimously was Coralville Police Department's request for \$10,224 for additional personnel and \$8,143 for a new police car and equipment.

Left unallocated was the remaining approximately \$32,000 earmarked for Johnson County by the Iowa Crime Commission for fiscal year 1975 in Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funds.

A June 24 deadline has been set by Jack Kellog, Director of the East Central Iowa Area Crime Commission, for the full Johnson County funding application.

Areas established by the LEAA for potential fiscal 1975 funding are prevention, law enforcement, adjudication, corrections and research and development. No funding is available for social action programs such as halfway houses, crisis centers or counseling.

Also at the Wednesday meeting the committee was informed that unallocated and rever-sionary fiscal year 1973 LEAA

funds are available to local crime commissions from the Iowa State Crime Commission.

\$51,000 potentially is available in one program area of these funds for use in the soon to be developed Johnson County joint law enforcement communications system.

A meeting will be held bet-

ween Johnson County Sheriff officials and officials of the Iowa City Police Department to determine if application should be made for these funds.

There is a June 30, 1975 deadline for these funds and all grants include 75 per cent federal funds with 25 per cent local matching amounts.

U.N. forces enter Golan

By The Associated Press

United Nations peacekeepers moved into the Golan Heights buffer zone between Syria and Israel Wednesday to patrol the cease-fire and disengagement of forces agreement.

U.N. units arrived in the destroyed Golan city of Quneitra within hours after the signing in Geneva of the military plan for withdrawal from the front where an artillery war had raged for 81 days.

The disengagement agreement signed last Friday provided for the withdrawal timetable to be worked out by generals of the two sides.

U.N. sources said the first 500 men of an authorized 1,250-man force had come to Quneitra to prepare the buffer zone. The force is to become officially operational Thursday and is made up initially of soldiers from Austria, Peru, Canada and Poland.

Meanwhile Israeli troops were dynamiting military installations in the Golan bulge captured in October 1973 and now due to be returned to Syria. Tank carriers hauled away damaged tanks, trucks and personnel carriers abandoned by the Syrians in the last phases of the October Middle East war.

The Geneva signing Wednesday of final documents on the disengagement followed five days of negotiation between Israeli and Syrian generals to put into effect the agreement forged by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

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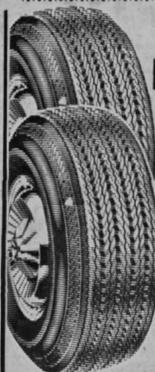
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Two former POWs victorious

Campaign reform wins in California

LOS ANGELES (AP) — California Republicans rallied around their gubernatorial nominee Wednesday, hoping his reputation as a moderate will help the GOP keep the statehouse in November, despite a 5-3 Democratic registration edge. The nomination of Houston I. Flounoy, a onetime professor of government, in Tuesday's primary marked the first time since 1962 that the California Republicans have chosen a

moderate as their standard bearer. The primary was one of eight in the nation. Twelve years ago, Richard Nixon was the gubernatorial nominee. He lost and the party turned to conservative Ronald Reagan who won two terms as governor.

Flounoy, 44, the state controller and once a 3 per cent also-ran in the polls, will face Democratic Secretary of State Edmund G. Brown Jr., 36, in the

November battle to succeed Reagan.

It was Brown's father, Edmund G. Brown, who defeated Nixon in 1962.

Flounoy had a 2-1 victory margin over Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke, who had been the front-runner until he was indicted April 3 on a federal perjury charge. Reinecke goes on trial July 15, accused of lying to a Senate committee investigating campaign contributions.

The proposition was sponsored by Common Cause, the citizens' lobby group, and its approval was seen as a reaction to Watergate and a boost for the political prestige of Common Cause itself.

All 37 incumbent California congressmen seeking re-election were renominated. There are six seats for which there is no incumbent — five representatives decided not to seek re-election and the sixth seat was vacant because the Republican who held it received an ambassadorial appointment.

That seat was captured by Democrat John L. Burton in a

special election held concurrently with the primary. It was the fifth special election won by the Democrats so far this year.

Burton, a state assemblyman, defeated seven other candidates in the 6th Congressional District.

In other highlights of Tuesday's balloting: —Congressman Paul N. McCloskey, the maverick California Republican, narrowly won renomination over conservative GOP challenger Gordon Knapp.

—South Dakota Republicans chose a former Vietnam prisoner of war, Leo Thorsness, to face Sen. George McGovern, the 1972 Democratic presidential nominee. McGovern is seeking a third term.

—Civil rights pioneer James H. Meredith led a field of five candidates in a Democratic congressional primary in Mississippi and goes into a June 25

runoff. Meredith broke down racial barriers at the University of Mississippi a decade ago.

—More than 70 congressmen in the eight states easily won renomination in spite of fears that the aura of Watergate posed a threat to all incumbents, Republicans and Democrats alike.

—Alabama wound up with two black nominees for the state Senate and 13 for the House. And Lt. Gov. Jere Beasley won renomination in the Democratic runoff over an opponent who led him in the first primary.

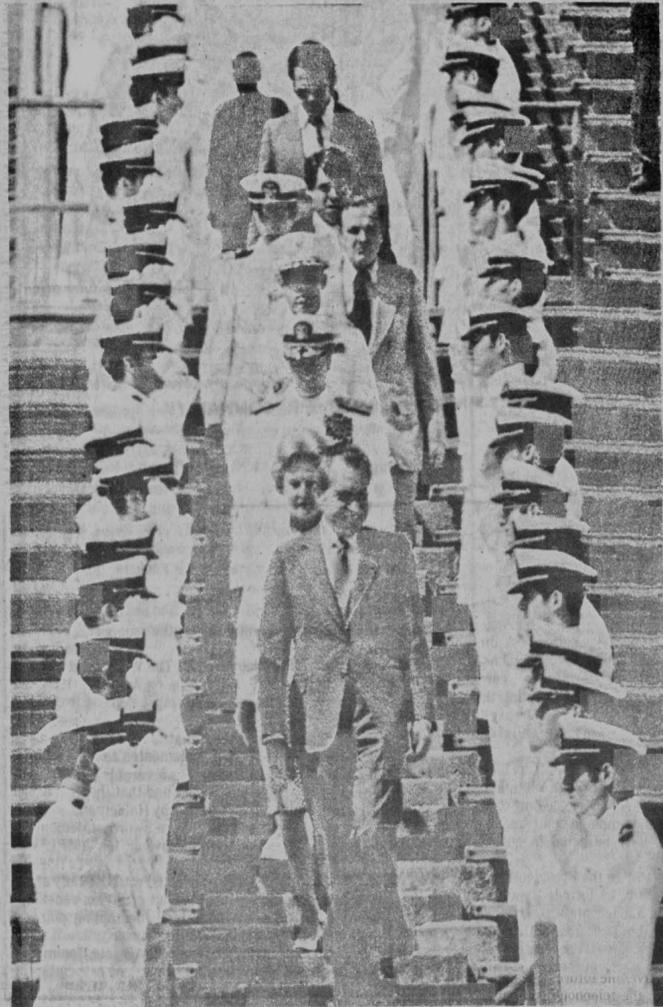
—Wilson Riles easily won re-election as California's state superintendent of public instruction. In 1970, he was the first black to win statewide office. State Sen. Mervyn M. Dymally, a Trinidad-born black who represents the Watts area of Los Angeles, was nominated by California Democrats for lieutenant governor.

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Rank and file

AP Wirephoto

President Nixon, followed by Mrs. Nixon and other dignitaries, walks through an honor guard of midshipmen at the U.S. Naval Academy

Wednesday at Annapolis, Md. The President later delivered a major foreign policy speech as a commencement address at the Naval Academy graduation ceremonies.

Campus security investigation finds missing REFOCUS film

By CHRISTINE BRIM Staff Writer

A 16 millimeter (mm) print of Robert Altman's film "The Long Goodbye," was recovered Tuesday by University of Iowa Campus Security.

The film disappeared April 2 after a number of showings at REFOCUS, a student run photography and film festival which is an area of the University Programming Service (UPS). Officials of REFOCUS, university officials and Campus Security have been conducting an investigation into the films whereabouts for two months.

The print was one of four 16 mm United Artists (UA) prints intended for college distribution. Blaine Novak, head of UA 16 mm college distribution, delivered the film personally at the beginning of the REFOCUS activities in April.

The film, valued at \$2,500, was to be mailed back to the UA office in New York.

Jeff Berger, A2, head of the University Programming Service's Film Board, told the Daily Iowan he located the film in Chicago. Berger said the person from whom he received the film, guaranteed the return of the print intact, provided that

no questions were asked about the source.

Conflicting stories were given by several people involved as to how the film ended up and was found in Chicago.

It has been reported to the Daily Iowan that no charges are being contemplated against the person or persons involved in the taking of the film.

According to Detective Sergeant Donald L. Wilson of Campus Security, Berger gave the film to Mary Driscoll, G, from whom the police recovered it Tuesday.

Susan Muse, A2, newly named co-director of REFOCUS, was involved in the negotiations

with UA concerning the recovery of the film.

According to Muse, Novak has blacklisted the UI for UA films "until the whole thing is cleared up."

Apparently, the clearing up is underway. Peter Wirtz, director of the Office of Student Activities, commented, "We're primarily just glad to get the film back. Now students can get involved in programming who have been directing their time to recovering the print. I plan to communicate with Novak to re-establish our credibility."

"My understanding is that the film is now en route to Novak," Wirtz added.

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The primary lesson

With a heavy voter turnout predicted for both the local and state primary elections, the actual turnout, surprisingly light, strikes ominous tones for not only Iowa politics but for the basic elements of the American system of participatory democracy.

While to some extent the two political parties can be held responsible for failing to provide a wide scale choice of real issues represented by diverse candidate stands, there were at least enough issue-orientated contests on the various levels to bring out the usual number of voters.

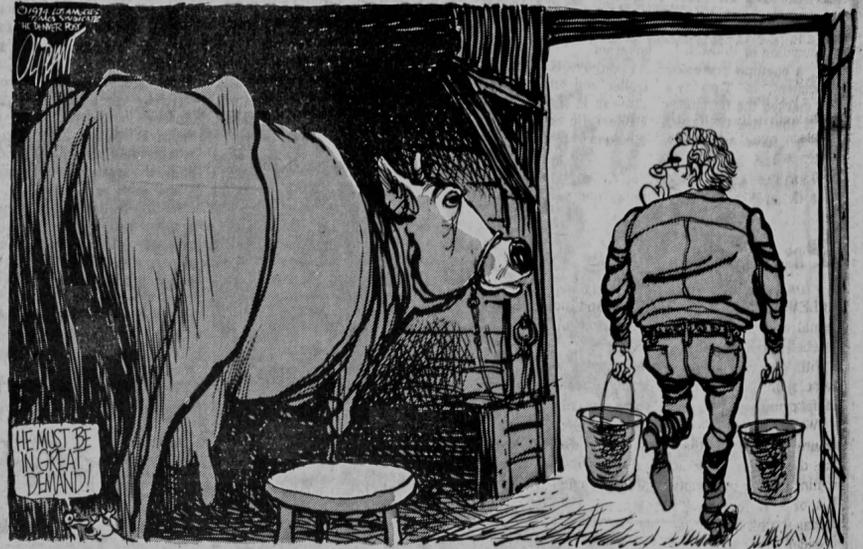
But with state-wide turnout falling below 15 per cent of the registered voters and local Johnson county totals falling below the past two year's levels, there appears to be more at work than just poor party organization. While this admittedly does not serve to condemn the two party system as a political force, one must conclude

that voter apathy played a substantial role in the poor turnout.

This was to be, or rather, still is the year of Watergate's impact on the electoral system. Political theorists predicted that the voters, in a definitive sign of their disapproval of the political shenanigans in Washington, would rise up in indignant masses and move for major changes through the mechanism the system has provided.

However, as this primary election may indicate, the "middle American," that often hailed member of the silent majority, has all too well learned the true lesson of the political system as it has been exposed in its raw, uncamouflaged form. The poor turnout typifies a feeling that the political system has become too large and complicated to handle. Or, more seriously, not worth the effort.

MICHAEL McCANN



Backfire



Of telephones and udder matters

Editor's Note: The following is a topic which has of late been over shadowed by the issue of the tapes and the congressional subpoenas, but it is just as important as the obstruction of justice charges which have been leveled at the President. This reprinted article was compiled by the AFL-CIO for their series The Case for Impeachment of Richard M. Nixon.

Richard M. Nixon has committed an impeachable offense by personally intervening to halt an antitrust suit against ITT after the corporation had agreed to donate \$400,000 to the 1972 Republican National Convention.

The background: In 1969, the Justice Department sought to force International Telephone and Telegraph to divest itself of three corporations. It would have been the largest divestiture in antitrust history. In July 1971, while the case was on appeal to the Supreme Court, the government reached an out-of-court settlement to ITT.

On February 29, 1972, Columnist Jack Anderson revealed a memo written by ITT lobbyist Dita Beard on June 25, 1971, which said that ITT President Harold Geneen had secretly offered the Republican Party \$400,000 toward the costs of its 1972 Convention. The memo also said in part:

"Other than... (former Attorney General) John Mitchell, (California Lt. Gov.) Ed Reinecke, (former Presidential Assistant) Bob Haldeman and Nixon... no one has known from whom the 400 thousand commitment had come... I am convinced our noble commitment has gone a long way toward our negotiations on the mergers eventually coming out as Hal (Geneen) wants them. Certainly the President has told Mitchell to see that things are worked out fairly..."

As a result, the Senate Judiciary Committee, which was holding confirmation hearings on then-Attorney General-designate Richard Kleindienst, sought to determine if White House pressure had been responsible for the out-of-court settlement with ITT.

On March 8, 1972, Kleindienst told the committee: "I was not importuned; I was not pressured; I was not directed."

On March 18, 1973, The Wall Street Journal extensively quoted a confidential Securities and Exchange Commission staff summary of 34 boxes of ITT documents, saying that the summary indicated that "several key Nixon Administration officials were instrumental in helping ITT reach its controversial 1971 antitrust settlement with the Justice Department... The SEC working paper indicates that former Attorney General Mitchell discussed (the ITT case) with President Nixon,

which tends to contradict congressional testimony by Mitchell that he never talked about the ITT case with the President..."

On August 1, 1973, the Senate Watergate Committee made public a memo written on March 30, 1972—at the height of the Kleindienst nomination hearings and the controversy concerning alleged White House pressure in the ITT case—From former White House Counsel Charles Colson to Haldeman which said:

"...there is the possibility of serious additional exposure by the continuation of this controversy. Kleindienst is not the target, the President is..."

"Neither Kleindienst, Mitchell nor (former Assistant Attorney General Robert) Mardian know of the potential dangers. I have deliberately not told Kleindienst or Mitchell since both may be recalled as witnesses and Mardian does not understand the problem. Only (White House aide) Fred Fielding, myself and (former Presidential Assistant John) Ehrlichman have fully examined all the documents and/or information that could yet come out..."

"Certain ITT files which were not shredded have been turned over to the SEC... These files would undermine (then-Solicitor General Erwin) Griswold's testimony that he made the decision not to take the appeal to the Supreme Court. Correspondence to (former Treasury Secretary John) Connally and (then White House assistant Peter) Peterson credits the delay in Justice's filing of the appeal to the Supreme Court... to direct intervention by Peterson and Connally. A memo sent to the Vice President addressed 'Dear Ted,' from (ITT Vice President) Ned Gerrity tends to contradict John Mitchell's testimony because it outlines Mitchell's agreement to talk to (then-Assistant Attorney General for Antitrust Richard) McLaren following Mitchell's meeting with Geneen..."

"There is a (former White House Communications chief Herbert) Klein to Haldeman memo, dated June 30, 1971, which of course precedes the date of the ITT settlement, setting forth the \$400,000 arrangement with ITT... This memo put the AG (Attorney General Mitchell) on constructive notice at least of the ITT commitment at the time and before the settlement, facts which he has denied under oath. We don't know whether we have recovered all the copies..."

On October 30, 1973, The New York Times quoted unidentified sources as saying that Kleindienst had told Watergate prosecutors that President Nixon in 1971 had personally ordered him to halt a planned appeal of the ITT case to the Supreme

Court. That same day, the White House issued a statement confirming that Nixon had made the request, but added:

"The President's direction to Mr. Kleindienst was based on his belief that the... case represented a policy of the Justice Department with which he strongly disagreed, namely, that bigness per se was unlawful..."

On October 31, 1973, Kleindienst said: "On Monday afternoon, April 19, 1971, Mr. Ehrlichman abruptly called and stated that the President had directed me not to file the appeal... I informed him that we had determined to take that appeal, and that he should so inform the President. Minutes later, the President called me and without any



discussion, ordered me to drop the appeal. Immediately thereafter, I sent word to the President in this direction. I would be compelled to submit my resignation..."

"The President changed his mind and the appeal was filed 30 days later in the exact form it would have been filed one month earlier."

"Thus, but for my threat to resign, the... case never would have been appealed..."

On January 8, 1973, the White House issued a lengthy statement, with no supporting documents, which conceded that the President did seek to stop the appeal, but dropped his opposition when he was informed that Griswold was prepared to quit in protest. The White House denied that the President directed settlement in return for the ITT

contribution.

The White House statement directly contradicted sworn testimony of Kleindienst and Mitchell.

Richard M. Nixon has committed an impeachable offense by granting the dairy industry lucrative price support increases and import concessions after having been informed of its large campaign contributions.

On October 24, 1973, The Wall Street Journal reported that Cox had obtained a 1970 letter to President Nixon suggesting there would be \$2 million in campaign contributions from U.S. milk producers if he acted to cut imports on dairy products.

The letter to the President was written December 16, 1970, by former Republican Rep. Patrick Hillings, a long-time Nixon friend who at that time was Washington counsel for Associated Milk Producers, Inc., a cooperative representing 44,000 dairy farmers. In the letter, Hillings complained that a Tariff Commission recommendation to impose quotas on the dairy products was not being acted on.

Then the letter said: "AMPI contributed about \$135,000 to Republican candidates in the 1970 election. We are working with Tom Evans (a partner in Nixon's former law firm) and Herb Kalmbach in setting up appropriate channels to contribute \$2 million for your re-election..."

On March 12, 1971, then Agriculture Secretary Clifford Hardin announced dairy price supports had been set at \$4.66 a 100 pounds.

On March 23, 1971, the President received 14 dairy industry spokesmen in the White House, who protested the Hardin action. At the meeting were Hardin, George Schultz, then-Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Connally and others.

On March 25, 1971, Hardin reversed himself and increased milk price supports by 27 cents a hundred pounds. It has been estimated that this price support increase raised income for dairy farmers by about \$500 million.

On June 7, 1971, William A. Powell, President of Mid-America Dairymen, Inc., another large dairy co-op, wrote to a farmer: "We dairymen as a body can be a dominant group. On March 23, 1971, I sat in the Cabinet Room of the White House, across the table from the President of the United States, and heard him compliment the dairymen on... our involvement in politics. He said, 'You people are my friends and I appreciate it.' Two days later an or-

der came...increasing the support price for milk..."

On November 16, 1973, The Wall Street Journal reported that Kalmbach, on August 3, 1969, had received \$100,000 in cash in a briefcase from AM-PI.

The Journal said that James H. O'Connor, Kalmbach's lawyer, commented that "I assume the milk people wanted a favorable climate with the new administration," and that the money has been "cleared for receipt" by Haldeman.

On November 16, 1973, a sworn statement by Jake Jacobsen, former lawyer for AMPI, was made public.

Jacobsen said he had talked with Connally about increased price supports but could not recall the dates and could not recall mentioning political contributions but added: "I may have..."

Connally told the Senate Watergate Committee staff that same day that he had "no association at all—professional, political or personal—with AM-PI."

On November 17, 1973, the President said at Disney World:

"The whole charge basically is this: That this Administration in 1971, raised the support price for milk as a quid pro quo for a promise by the milk producers that they would contribute substantial amounts... to our campaign."

"Now that is just not true... Congress put a gun to our head... One hundred and two members of Congress signed a petition demanding not 85 per cent of parity, but a 90 per cent support price..."

On January 8, 1973, the White House issued a lengthy statement, with no supporting documents, conceding that the President did approve higher milk price supports two days after meeting with dairymen, but said it was pressure from Congress, political considerations and economic reasons, which led to the decision and not the promise of campaign contributions. But the White House admitted the President had been informed of the contribution pledges.

Richard M. Nixon has committed impeachable offenses by:

Personally intervening on behalf of ITT in a Supreme Court case after which ITT contributed to his campaign.

Reversing previous government decisions so as to raise the profits of the dairy industry after having been informed of contributions to his campaign from the dairy industry.

Therefore, Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, should be impeached—now.
AFL-CIO

Transcriptions

r.d. rucker



The philosophy of the SLA

Like the organization itself, the philosophy of the SLA is more concealed than revealed. Never the less, we can, from various sources, paint a picture of the SLA political outlook.

The philosophy, or rather the Weltanschauung ("world view") of the SLA is based on the premise that the United States is a fascist society. The US is not fascist, which is not to say that say that it is not exploitative and oppressive. Fascism is the ideology of the lower middle class (i.e. merchants, doctors, shopkeepers, etc.), and fascist rule is the rule of the lower middle class. In no way can it be said that in America the lower middle class rules.

On the contrary, the class which rules is the upper middle class and the rich, and, so far, this class has demonstrated that it really knows how to rule.

Behind prison walls (without rights, exposed to all forms of human degradation and brutality), it is understandable that politically conscious inmates are tempted to view America as fascist. George Jackson, one of the most celebrated of the political prisoners, advanced this thesis in last book before he was killed. It is this thesis which is central to understanding the SLA. It is

this thesis which is expressed in the SLA slogan, "Death to the fascist insect that preys upon the life of the People!"

The second premise of the SLA's philosophy is the belief in the revolutionary mission of the "lumpenproletariat", those dregs of society who are the most oppressed and unemployed. Those who are parasites on the life of society. In this group are the prisoners, and all those elements not of the working class and not of the middle classes. In short, those who are "below" the working class.

This belief in the revolutionary mission of the lumpenproletariat is traceable to the "effectiveness" of the New Left's theory of the "intergration" of the American working class into the bourgeois-capitalist system.

The third premise of the SLA's philosophy is the belief in the necessity of immediate armed struggle. In her "Letter to the People", Nancy Ling Perry, the SLA's chief theoretician, declared that, "the force of arms is now our only legal means to affect revolutionary justice." The validity of her thesis at present is questionable, but in time it may prove most profound. Rather than being Marxist, as believed by

some middle class journalists, the SLA is anarchist. It is more a socialist revolutionary group than a Marxian revolutionary group. Its aim is to put an end to racism, sexism, agism, and oppression. In order to accomplish this aim, the SLA seeks to destroy capitalism, because without doing so oppression and exploitation will continue. It does not, however, aim at the establishment of the dictatorship of the working class, the rule of labor over capital. It is this which makes the SLA non-Marxist.

Not the objective, but the means of attaining the objective has been the subject of much criticism from the Left more than the Right. The SLA aimed not at the conquest of political power, but launching of a war against the oppressive society and against its ruling class.

The SLA seemed oblivious to the fact that without political power, without power being transferred from the middle class to the working class, any lasting and meaningful change could not possibly take place. They did not fully understand that the state is an instrument, not (as claimed by Hegel) for the "realization of freedom", but for the suppression and control of other classes by the ruling class. Without

conquering political power the SLA terrorism will accomplish nothing.

The SLA sought to accomplish its task with terrorism. The method of individual terrorism has been, is, and will always be in effect. What the SLA did not realize, and that many radicals and even liberals are only now coming to realize, that the masses, led by determined revolutionaries, are the only hope for revolution and a "better world." This cannot be accomplished by a handful of terrorists.

Not the individual members of the SLA, but their theory and tactics are what should be criticized. About the SLA members we can only repeat what Nikolai Chernyshevsky expressed in his celebrated "novel" in 1864. They are few in number, but through them the life of all mankind expands; without them it would have been stifled. They are few in numbers but they put others in a position to breathe, who without them would have been suffocated. Great is the mass of good and honest men, but Rakmetovs (i.e. the SLA revolutionaries) are rare. They are the best among the best, they are the movers of the movers, they are the salt of the salt of the earth."

the Daily Iowan

the Daily Iowan

Thursday, June 6, 1974 Vol. 107 No. 4

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Sportscripts

NCAA track

Iowa high jumper Bill Knoedel and pole-vaulter Dave Nielsen are competing in the National Collegiate Athletic Association Track Championships at Austin, Texas.

Qualifying rounds begin today with the field for the high jump and pole vaulting events being limited to twelve for the finals.

Knoedel needed a jump of 6-11 to qualify and his Iowa record of 7-1½ was more than enough. The junior-to-be from Iowa City placed sixth in the Kansas Invitational last week in Wichita.

Nielsen qualified with a vault of 16-4, one inch over the needed 16-3.

440 sprinter Dick Eisenlauer fell just short of qualifying as he ran a 47.1 at Wichita. A qualifying time of 47.0 was needed.

Protest

CLEVELAND (AP) — The Cleveland Indians have filed a formal protest against their forfeiture of Tuesday night's baseball game to the Texas Rangers.

With the score tied 5-5, the Rangers were awarded the game by forfeit in the ninth inning because fans poured onto the field and engaged in battle with the ballplayers.

"While we deplore the incidents which lead to the forfeiture, we also feel that there was no warning given to the fans during the course of the game by the umpires that any continuation of interruptions of play would lead to a declaration of a forfeiture of the game," said Indians General Manager Phil Seghi in a telegram to the American League president.

The telegram also stated that the umpires should have made "a more concerted effort to have our policemen clear the field so that our game could be resumed."

League President Lee MacPhail said he would not comment on the protest until all the facts are in writing and he has studied the matter.

"That's fantastic," Rangers Manager Billy Martin said, when told of the idea of a protest. "They can protest all they want. They wouldn't win it. They wouldn't win it in a court of law."

Seghi admitted he didn't have high hopes of the protest succeeding, but "it was necessary to get my views of the incident on the record."

Dolphins

MIAMI (AP) — Larry Csonka, Jim Kiick and Paul Warfield were named defendants Wednesday in a \$4-million suit filed earlier by the Miami Dolphins against the World Football League, its Toronto Memphis franchise and the players' agent, Ed Keating.

The names of the three players were included on the advice of legal counsel because the suit alleges the players were induced to break their contracts, a Dolphins' spokesman said.

The three National Football League players, represented by Keating, signed a multi-million dollar contract with Toronto, now moved to Memphis, Tenn., to play in the WFL in 1975.

The suit seeks to enjoin the players from promoting the WFL while under contract to the Dolphins and asks \$3 million in actual damages and \$1 million in punitive damages from Toronto and the WFL. No monetary damages are sought from the players.

Golf

MUIRFIELD, Scotland (AP) — Jim Gabrielsen, U.S. Walker Cup player from Atlanta, used a torrid putter in advancing to the fourth round of the rainswept British Amateur Golf Championship Wednesday.

Gabrielsen defeated William Trombley of Dallas 3 and 2 with some great golf in the third round despite day-long rain on Muirfield's 6,862-yard, par-71 seaside course.

The United States still had six players in contention after the field from 11 countries was reduced to 32.

A surprise survivor was veteran Bob Falkenburg, former Wimbledon tennis champion, who entered from Brazil but now is living in Los Angeles.

Falkenburg, 48, stormed into the fourth round with a 3 and 2 victory over Reg Taylor, a former South African Open champion.

Gabrielsen, a 32-year-old insurance broker, proved too strong for Trombley. He shot birdies at the second, the long fifth and ninth and also the 385-yard, par four 11th, where he sank a 10-foot putt.

Another popular American winner was George Haines, 30-year-old mathematics teacher from Far Hills, N.J.

Split with state champs

Collegians keep playing solid baseball

By TOM QUINLAN
Asst. Sports Editor

Baseball fans, listen to this. Right here in River City is a semi-pro team that sports a 7-1 record, boasts a defense that has produced four errorless ballgames and a pitching staff that is may be one of the best around. Add those credentials plus two out of three wins against the defending state champions and what do you get?

A solid ball club called the Iowa City Collegians.

Coach Doug Kelley's team split a Wednesday afternoon doubleheader against Clarinda, taking the first game 3-0 and dropping the second 5-1.

"We're going to win a lot of ballgames," said Kelley. "We were little flat in the second game, but Clarinda has a great ball team."

To come out ahead against the champion A's is a feat in itself. Last year, Clarinda went 44-21 enroute to the state title. The A's came to town with a fine 9-1 record which included four wins against the Illinois state champions.

"They could play in the Big Ten," said Kelley. "They are very competitive and with their pitching and hitting, I think they could possibly finish in the first division."

Greg Fetter had a field day in the batting box, while Jon Brase and Bill Nelson made spectacular defensive plays to back a four-hit pitching effort by Collegian hurler Rick Connell.

Connell, 2-0, struck out four enroute to picking up his second shutout in as many starts. The pitcher from Indian Hills of Centerville was helped out by two double plays.

Clarinda threatened in the third, putting men on first and third with one out. Connell then got A's second baseman Randy Magers to hit a groundball and the combination of Brase-to-Sherman-to-Stumpff put out the threat.

After Connell and Clarinda pitcher Mike Miltonberger matched four scoreless innings, the Collegian bats went to work. With two outs, Fetter reached first on an error and moved to second on Brase's single to right field. Steve Stumpff delivered the game-winning hit with a

shot up the middle scoring Fetter.

The Collegians padded Connell's lead with two more runs in the sixth as they took advantage of Clarinda mistakes. A wild pitch brought home Bill Nelson and an overthrow at second forced home Doug Sherman. Connell shut down the A's the rest of the way.

Fetter and Brase each had two hits with Fetter getting the only extra base rap, a triple.

Clarinda ended the Collegians 7-game winning streak by scoring two runs in the first and adding three more in a wild third inning.

Leading 2-1, Clarinda leftfielder Bob Cerv led off with a single against starting Collegian southpaw Craig Van Syoc. Dennis O'Doherty then smacked a double which put runners on second and third with no outs.

First baseman Noel Bogdanski was intentionally walked to fill the bases. Kelly then removed Van Syoc and brought in Craig Cordt. The Marshalltown native, who pitched well against Clarence on Sunday, could not find his

control as he walked in two runs.

Mark Wold was then brought in to relieve Cordt and a passed ball scored the fifth Clarinda run. He settled down and retired the next three batters.

Clarinda pitchers spaced out six Collegian hits as the Iowa City team failed to mount any serious threat the rest of the game. Van Syoc absorbed his first defeat in giving up all five Clarinda hits. Wold and former Iowa player Bill Heckroth held Clarinda hitless in five innings. Heckroth faced only six batters in two full innings of relief.

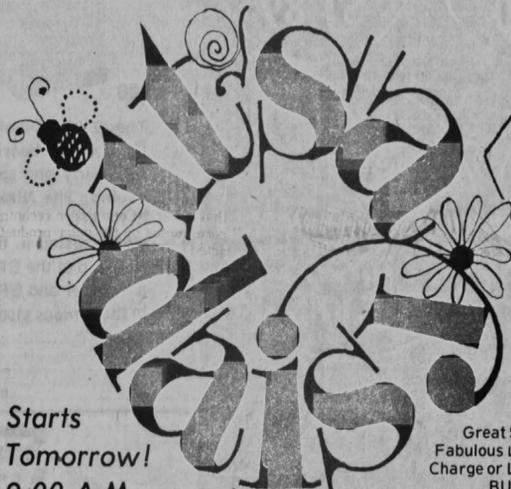
"We may have not been as mentally aware as we should have in the second game," said Kelley. "But we are going to be a good team. We have some solid pitching and fielding. We are a bit sporadic with the bats though. Sometimes we get 17 hits and the next time only six."

The Collegians will face a tough Slater team this Saturday in a twin bill at 1 p.m. on the Iowa diamond.

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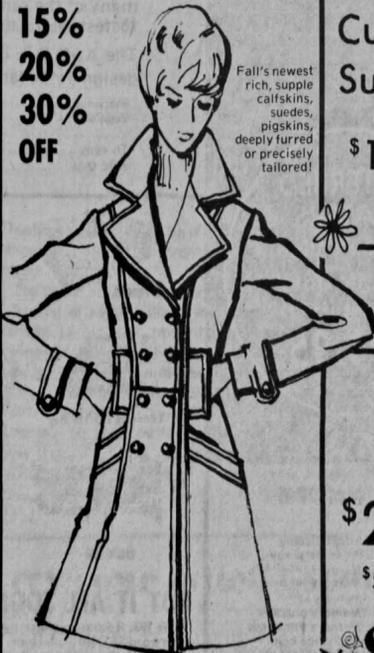
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baseball standings

Not Including Night Games

American League				National League					
East				East					
W	L	Pct.	GB	W	L	Pct.	GB		
Boston	27	23	.540	—	St. Louis	27	23	.540	—
Milwaukee	24	22	.522	1	Philadelphia	28	24	.538	—
Baltimore	24	25	.490	2½	Montreal	22	21	.512	1½
Cleveland	24	25	.490	2½	Chicago	19	27	.413	6
New York	25	27	.481	3	New York	21	30	.412	6½
Detroit	23	25	.472	3	Pittsburgh	18	29	.383	7½
West				West					
Oakland	29	21	.580	—	Los Angeles	38	15	.717	—
Kansas City	25	25	.500	4	Cincinnati	30	20	.600	6½
Texas	25	25	.500	4	Atlanta	28	24	.538	9½
Chicago	22	23	.489	4½	Houston	27	26	.509	11
California	24	27	.471	5½	San Fran	28	27	.509	11
Minnesota	21	25	.457	6	San Diego	19	38	.333	21
Tuesday's Results				Tuesday's Results					
Oakland 4-1, Detroit 0-4				Atlanta 7, Philadelphia 3					
Kansas City 8, Baltimore 0				Cincinnati 6, New York 3, 10					
Texas 9, Cleveland 0, forfeit				innings					
Milwaukee 4, California 3				Montreal 5, Houston 0					
Boston 4, Minnesota 3, 11 in-				Los Angeles 5, Pittsburgh 0					
nings				San Diego 6, Chicago 5					
Chicago 9, New York 2				San Francisco 5, St. Louis 3					
Wednesday's Games				Wednesday's Games					
Cleveland 9, Texas 3	N			St. Louis 4, San Francisco 1	N				
Baltimore 5, Kansas City 4	N			Philadelphia 4, Atlanta 2	N				
Oakland 9, Detroit 1	N			Montreal 8, Houston 3	N				
California at Milwaukee, N	N			Chicago at San Diego, N	N				
Boston at Minnesota, N	N			Pittsburgh at Los Angeles, N	N				
New York at Chicago, N	N			Only games scheduled					
Thursday's Games				Thursday's Games					
California at Milwaukee	N			Cincinnati at New York	N				
Texas at Cleveland, N	N			St. Louis at San Francisco	N				
New York at Chicago, N	N			Montreal at Houston, N	N				
Only games scheduled				Chicago at San Diego, N	N				
				Pittsburgh at Los Angeles, N	N				
				Only games scheduled					

Open 9-9 Mon.-Fri.

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THE SOUND MACHINE



223 E. Washington

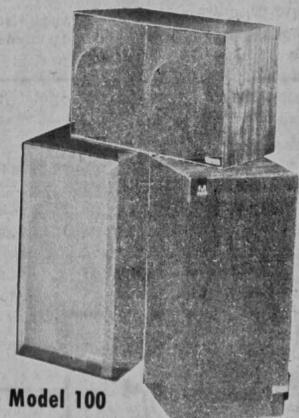
The Giant Killer

For those of you who are new to Iowa City, we would like to first welcome you to Iowa City—it's a neat place—and then we would like to familiarize you with the history and concept of THE SOUND MACHINE. We are home owned—interested in Hi Fi, music, and related fields—and devoted to anti-ripoff!! We opened our doors the first of December, 1973, in the midst of mass confusion. Our first D.I. ad succeeded in antagonizing 3 music stores, 3 department stores, 5 chain stereo dealers, 1 independent retail stereo dealer (he had been selling his goodies at retail because he had no competition), 5 record stores, 1 book store, 1 bank, and numerous manufacturers of Hi Fi equipment. We were accused of "going bankrupt in two months"—"selling junk"—"not being purists" (we dared laugh at the "eastern sound" speakers—"Eastern sound" sounds like a Cerwin-Vega wrapped in two heavy blankets)—"selling hot equipment"—"selling stereo only to front a "dope ring"—being owned by the Mafia—used to be Discount

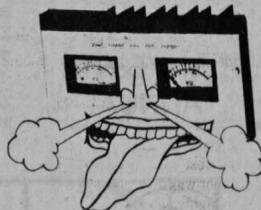
Stereoland—being crazy—not behaving in a businesslike manner—having perverted salespersons—violating fair trade (similar to price fixing)—etc. Some of these things just aren't true. Our customers will attest to the fact that we definitely do not sell junk. This is where THE GIANT KILLER spoof started. So much for history—now to concept. We buy in volume and sell everything marked up a certain percentage from our cost. On fair trade equipment we package other items with the fair traded equipment. Some "retail" prices are greatly exaggerated—for example, phono cartridges, tape, headphones, and inexpensive speakers often times have inflated retail prices. Some people are impressed by "retail price less our price—you save \$XXX" so we play this game too. Private label or house brand speakers are usually turkeys and we don't sell them. Even if they sound half good, try to trade a pair in.

We try to sell quality equipment that: sounds good and doesn't break—our service shop is busy enough fixing the stuff we blow up without having to repair ripoff "brand name", "state of the art", equipment that pukes out because the manufacturer spent their wad on full page color ads in PLAYBOY magazine instead of on engineering development. As for our service—ask our customers—they're our best advertisement. A little more history. When we opened in December, 1973, we sold top \$5.98 LP's for \$3.49. Some of our competition screamed and yelled so loudly to suppliers that we were cut off from our source of supply. We're working on a new source that won't cut us off and the same people that got us cut off last time better root themselves firm to the ground and grasp their collective buttocks firmly with both hands. Enough threats!! We will have several specials this summer and hope we can add you to the list of our favorite people—our customers!

UltraLinear Speakers In Stock Again!



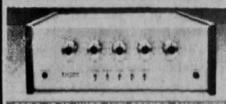
Model 200



Model 1000

	UltraLinear	Retail	Killer Price
	100	\$99 ⁹⁵	\$38
	200	\$159 ⁹⁵	\$50
	1000	\$199 ⁹⁵	\$66

You don't have to buy a compact stereo because you can't afford components.



Scott 2355 Amplifier
12 Watts RMS per channel
20-20 KHZ at 88 ohms

Scott	\$159.95
Glenburn	102.45
UltraLinear 100's	99.95
RETAIL	\$462.30

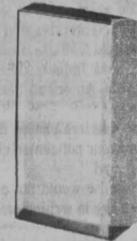


Shure M-75E Type Cartridge



Glenburn 2110 Turntable

with cueing, manual or automatic operation, adjustable tracking weight, complete with cover and base.



UltraLinear 100
12" woofer, 2" tweeter
Choice of foam grill covers

Killer Price \$256

TDK ED-45 CASSETTE
Retail \$3.35
\$1.69

TDK ED-60 CASSETTE
Retail \$3.75
\$1.89

TDK SD-45 CASSETTE
Retail \$2.75
\$1.35

TDK SD-60 CASSETTE
Retail \$3.00
\$1.50

TDK 8 Track SD 40 minutes
Retail \$3.75
\$1.89

ADC 550 XE Phono Cartridge
Retail \$35.00
\$13

EMPIRE 90 EEX Phono Cartridge
Retail \$24.95
\$9

SHURE M-91 Phono Cartridge
Retail \$49.95
\$15

AUDIO TECHNICA AT12E Phono Cartridge
Retail \$54.95
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GIBSON Guitar Strings
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Retail \$495.95
\$357

ALEMBIC Stereo Preamp for guitar or bass
\$335



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Pipe—Papers
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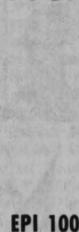
WATERBEDS King-Queen-Singles
Regular \$29.95
\$19.95

WATERBED LINERS King-Queen-Singles
Regular \$10.00
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WATERBED FOAM PADS All Sizes
Regular \$10.00
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WATERBED HEATERS with controllable thermostat
Regular \$49.95
\$34.95

SOUNDS GREAT



EPI 100



Glenburn 2130

NIKKO 4020



Shure M-75E

The 2130 Glenburn is the next model up from the 2110. It has the largest bearing in the industry. This gives you extended reliability and speed stability. Adjustable antiskate plus damped cueing. The Nikko 4020 Receiver puts out 12 watts per channel 20-20 kHz at 8 ohms. This receiver has the best tuner section we've tested in this price range. The EPI 100 Speakers are the flagship of the EPI lineup. This is the most Linear Speaker made. 8" woofer and EPI tweeter. This tweeter is the same tweeter used in the famous \$1000 EPI Towers.

Nikko	\$209.95
Glenburn	102.45
EPI's	94.00
	94.00
RETAIL	\$500.40

Killer Price \$389



Vega 26



Sherwood S-7200

Thorens TD165C



Vega 26



ADC Q-36

The Sherwood S-7200 cranks out 32 watts per channel 20-20 kHz at 8 ohms. Sherwood has been noted for years for having one of the best tuner sections in the industry. Vega 26 Speakers. Words can't describe a Vega. You have to hear them. They're a bitch. Thorens just released to new 165c. It has many of the same fine components of the 400 TD 125 AB. It's the fastest selling turntable in the country.

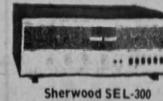
The ADC Q-36 is part of New Pritchard Series. It is of the same design as the famed XLM

Sherwood	\$359.95
Vega's	139.50
Thorens	179.95
ADC Q-36	45.00
RETAIL	\$699.90

Killer Price \$699



BGW 1000 R



Sherwood SEL-300



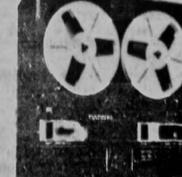
SAE MK1B



Thorens TD-125 AB



ADC XLM

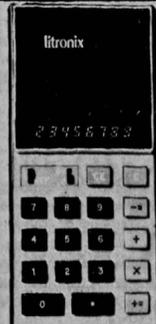


Tanberg 9241 XD

PUT IT ALL TOGETHER!

BGW 1000 R 500 W amplifier	\$1295.00
Sherwood SEL-300 digital tuner	499.95
SAE Mark 1B pre-amp equalizer	750.00
Thorens TD-125AB turntable	400.00
ADC XLM phono cartridge	50.00
Tanberg 9241 XD Dolby reel	899.50
DBX 152 noise reduction unit	410.00
Wollensak 4765 Dolby cassette	389.95
Wollensak 8075 Dolby 8-track	299.95
EPI Towers, each	1000.00
Misc. cables ant connectors	

Killer Price \$7,000



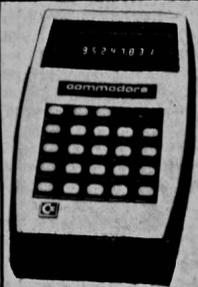
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Economical operation
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Operates at 2 or 4 decimal places
Clear entry key
Optional AC adapter for \$5.95
Unconditional one-year guarantee.
Reg. \$59.95
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Commodore 3P

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with AC adapter and charger



MM 2PM

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including AC adapter and recharger with AC adapter and charger

THE RIVER CITY COMPANION

SOLZHENITSYN

BY HELEN SCRIBANE

Translated from the Russian by Shirley Rihner

ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN was born in 1917, one of the ordinary citizens of the millions of Russian people. He was not distinguished by anything; he studied and graduated from the physics-mathematics department of Rostov University, studied literature for two years by correspondence from Moscow University and, like all others, was called up to the army during the first days of World War II.

He went not only as a confirmed Russian patriot who adored his native land, but also as a man devoted to party affairs and Marxist ideology. Like all that he did and does, he wholly gave himself to the service of his country during the difficult days of the German invasion. Bravely fighting, he earned a series of rewards and moved up through the ranks. After two years he was a captain of the Red Army. Thus he would have continued, had there not been a certain incident.

A sincere and honest man could not help but notice the discrepancies, the complete lack of organization in the Soviet Army, which were leading to the defeat of Russia. Solzhenitsyn expressed this disenchantment in a letter to a friend, a soldier like himself. War censorship stepped in and, in one moment, the life of Solzhenitsyn took a diametrically opposite direction.

He was one of the citizens of the Soviet Union turned into a "zek" in 1945, one of the millions of zeks filling up the innumerable concentration camps set up all across that huge country. This staunch man had a new and difficult school to go through. There began his eleven-year stay among people doomed to a situation like that of those sick with an incurable illness. Here is the main peculiarity in Solzhenitsyn's biography—the writer Solzhenitsyn was formed, not in literary institutes, but in prisons and camps. He himself has said: "Thank God for the prison! It gave me the chance to think."

Solzhenitsyn came to literature across the zone of death, from which, under Stalin, there was only one exit—a common grave. All the same, even in the camp of death he seemed to think about himself least of all. His main thoughts were tied with the fate of a people under the power of legalized lawlessness, with a government system ignoring privacy and all human rights, and with despotism developed to the degree of social necessity.

Solzhenitsyn's second biographical peculiarity is his instantaneous popularity. People found out about the writer proper before the publication of his first work. There were lines at the kiosks the day Novyi Mir (New World) ran "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," his first printed story. A.I. Kondrotovich, the assistant editor of Novyi Mir, quoted one Moscow kiosk worker on the run on that issue:

At first I answered—"We don't have the journal." Then, due to interest, I began to count how many persons were asking me about it. Having counted to 1,200, I lost count and posted a sign that we didn't have it yet. (Tass Communiqué, November 24, 1962)

Considering the similarity of themes, comparisons were already made at that time between the story by Solzhenitsyn and Dostoevsky's *Notes from the House of the Dead*. However, such a comparison is not justified in all respects. Real criminals are described in *House of the Dead*—robbers, murderers, thieves, and, finally, political prisoners who were encroaching the governmental power, as also was the author of *House of the Dead*. Solzhenitsyn shows an entirely different composition of prisoners—absolutely innocent people, incapable of committing a crime: people who are counted by numbers, like livestock, but who maintain within themselves a human soul.

Such is the leitmotif of all Solzhenitsyn's works. He sets himself the task to show the great human spirit, independent of the conditions in which a man finds himself. Along with that his works touch very sharp social problems, political situations, or simply individual occurrences in communal life. Here, for example, is a chance conversation between Oleg Kostoglotov, the hero of the novel *Cancer Ward*, and Zoya, a sister of mercy who was cursing Hitler for the death of the people during the Leningrad blockade:

Kostoglotov gave a wry grin. "We've had more than enough proof of Hitler being damned. But I wouldn't blame the Leningrad blockade on him alone."

"What do you mean? Why not?"
"Well, listen. Hitler came to annihilate us. Were the besieged supposed to wait for him to open the gate and say: 'Come out one by one, don't crowd together?' He was making war, he was an enemy. But there was someone else responsible for the blockade too." (Cancer Ward)

In the philosophical part of Solzhenitsyn's works, the very foundations of the Soviet system are touched—socialism, its structure, its forms. The following thoughts about socialism are given through a conscientious and logical character, the academician Shulubin:

Nor can you have a socialism that's always drumming on about hatred, because social life cannot be built on hatred. After a man has burned with hatred year in, year out, he can't simply announce one fine day, 'That's enough! As from today I'm finished with hatred, from now on I'm only going to love!' No, if he's used to hating he'll go on hating. He'll find someone closer to him whom he can hate. (Cancer Ward)

work has poured light on all these shameful secrets.

His bravery is incomparable. He has set the rest of his life to opening up the terrible evils of Marxist ideology, evils which destroyed millions of Soviet Citizens. During his stay in prisons and camps Solzhenitsyn absolutely renounced this false ideology, and has since led an uncompromising battle against it.

Only "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," "Matryona's House," and "An Incident at Krechetovka Station" were printed in the Soviet Union (in 1962 and 63 in Novyi Mir). "Prayer" showed up in the west eight years after it was written, not long before its author was awarded the Nobel Prize. The words of "Prayer" are highly perceptive:

On the backbone of earthly power, I look with amazement on that way, by which I would never

ch bell lifted people up so as to not fall "onto four legs," not to become like an animal.

One of the best of Solzhenitsyn's works is "Matryona's House," a story about a simple Russian woman. She was selfless, ready to help one and all, and was killed in that moment when, thinking of others, she showed them that help. This story is autobiographical. After prison camp, Solzhenitsyn was exiled to a small, neglected village. He taught mathematics in the school, and happened to live (more accurately, to rent a corner) in Matryona's house. Without such a Matryona, the writer says at the end of the story, "neither was the village worth anything, nor the city, nor our entire earth."

The works of Solzhenitsyn strike the reader with the breadth of his mental outlook, his seriousness, and the fact that they entirely correspond to the tradition of great Russian literature. One may consider Solzhenitsyn a great and genuine artist, near to the reality of life, and extremely frank and honest. He returned Russian literature to its main tradition—man's suffering—which was totally excluded in socialist realism. Throughout history Russians have undergone suffering, and this suffering has always been mirrored in their literature, especially during the flowering of Russian literature in the Golden Age of Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Saltykov-Shchedrin, and Gorky. Without the right to describe human suffering, Russian literature is as though dead. Human relations are revived in Solzhenitsyn's works, and human kindness to those suffering, to those enduring terror, deprivation, and hunger. All his philosophy is founded on conscience and goodness.

Solzhenitsyn is not without a sense of humor. It sometimes appears in his most dramatic moments, the same as a shrewd observer is necessary to a real artist of the word. The end of his novel *The First Circle* is an example of this humor. Prisoners are being taken in a prison truck to a new, much more severe place of confinement; the truck is painted with bright blue paint, and on it the inscription "meat" is printed in several languages. Seeing this, a foreign correspondent stops and notes down: "The distribution of food products in Moscow is outstanding."

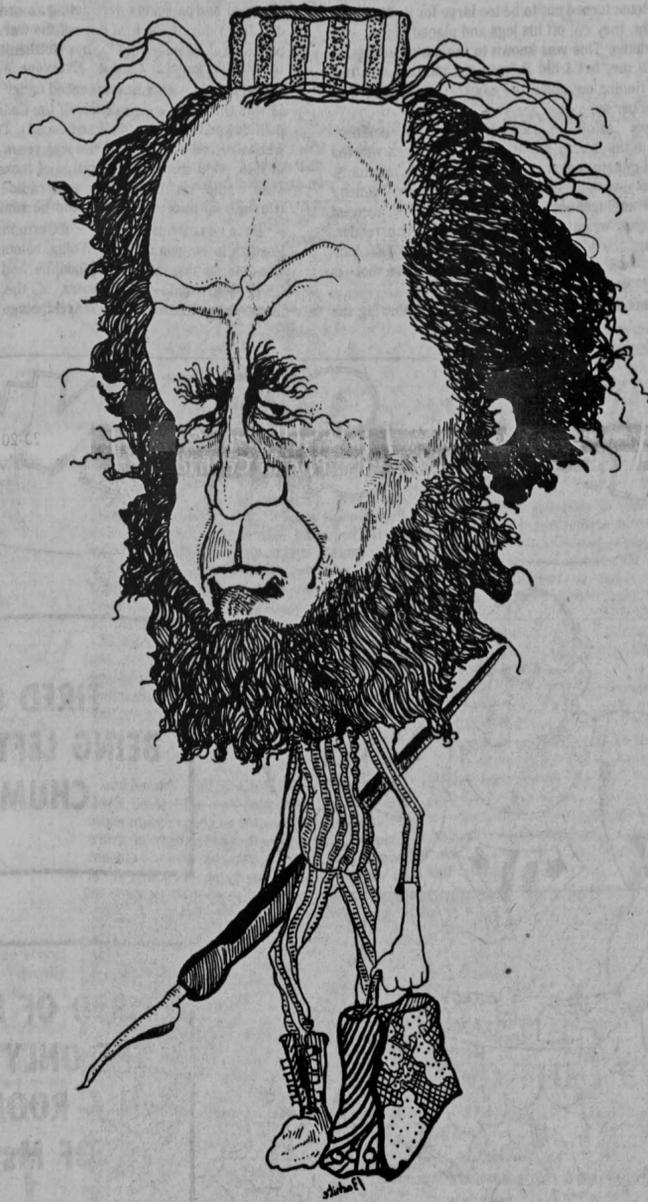
During the Nobel ceremony in Stockholm, a knowledgeable Swedish professor talked about Solzhenitsyn. After he finished his speech, he asked those present to rise and to honor the absent laureate. Gorbov, a noted Russian critic, supports this idea when in an article "Solzhenitsyn Abroad" he notes that: "In 100 years, at the end of the 21st century, a boy will ask his father, 'Who was Brezhnev?' The father will answer, 'It seems he was a political figure during Solzhenitsyn's era.'" This has become a favorite quote in the Moscow underground.

If Brezhnev imagines that with the expulsion of Solzhenitsyn he can put an end to Solzhenitsyn's epoch, he is sadly mistaken. All the grandiose apparatus of the Soviet Union appears powerless against the steadfast conscientiousness of one righteous man who overcame the fear of death. The most important significance of the creative activities of Solzhenitsyn is that he showed to all the world that one single, unarmed inhabitant of the Soviet Union, weak in health, driven by the authorities to destitution, and living under the threat of returning any minute to the prison camp's hell—dared to speak the truth. According to an observation by the famous French writer Jules Roy, Brezhnev, who dared to capture the territory of Czechoslovakia, could not subdue Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

No matter how much a writer's expulsion from his native land may hurt him, it is impossible to separate Solzhenitsyn from Russia, and vice versa. He personifies that which is the best and most native to Russia. It is not only that Solzhenitsyn is acclaimed as a great contemporary Russian writer (some foreign critics consider him the greatest writer in the world)—the sheer magnitude of his influence is undisputedly fostered in that, behind the literary mastery, something stands which the contemporary world is unaccustomed to: a gigantic moral strength. He sees this strength in many of his heroes, and his strength lies within himself; it is unwaveringly bound to his personal heroism, to his personal unyielding decision to follow the dictates of his conscience. He could not help but know what difficulties the writing and subsequent publication *The Gulag Archipelago* would impose upon him, but his conscience led him, and condemnation of the entire Communist regime—starting with its very foundation—was opened to the world.

No other "guilty verdict" would be so believed as one given by a man who experienced the full terror propagated by the Soviet authorities, authorities who accused innocent people of crimes at their comic—or rather tragic—trials, and condemned to penal servitude millions of Soviet citizens. *The Gulag Archipelago* is the work of a clearly autobiographical character. At the same time, however, it includes so many people and their tragic fates that it emerges from these narrow frames to present itself as a work of worldwide scale. Solzhenitsyn gives numerous accounts of the unlucky victims.

(continued on page 8)



Thus arises the propagation of moral socialism, under which human relations and government laws must escape from the norms of hatred.

The power of Solzhenitsyn's word is so great that he has a following of many millions of people all over the world. Thanks to him, the world heard the truth, both in the philosophical dialogs of *Cancer Ward* and especially in the astounding portrayals in *The First Circle*. The portraits given of Eleanor Roosevelt, Stalin, Poskrebyshv, and Beria are unforgettable. The leaders of the regime are branded forever—on a worldwide scale, Solzhenitsyn dealt them a blow from which they can never recover. He shows these pitiful manikins playing in a Marxian way in history, tossing about millions of human lives. The effect of Solzhenitsyn's

have been able to pass through myself, the astonishing way through hopelessness to here, from where I will be able to send out to humanity the gleam of Your rays.

Solzhenitsyn's religious feeling is evident in many of his works. As examples, one can use the janitor Spiridon in *The First Circle*, the baptist Alesha in "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," and others in his outstanding short stories "The Grave of the Poet," "Starting to the Day," and "Trip along the Oka." In these works, Solzhenitsyn talks about the profanation of cathedrals, the destruction of churches. He calls to mind that Russian history was always closely tied with the Christian faith, and that the far-off sound of the church

THE RIVER CITY COMPANION, A SUPPLEMENT TO THE DAILY IOWAN, VOL. 1 NO. 1

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(continued from page 7)

of the Soviet system: he describes his encounters with them in camps and prisons, and, along with those still living, quotes a mass of names now dead. His descriptions of the inhuman destruction of Soviet citizens are undoubtedly true. In the Soviet Union, those who experience this themselves can always support the validity of Solzhenitsyn's words.

THE TITLE, THE GULAG ARCHIPELAGO, carries a symbolic character. As is known, an archipelago is a group of islands, and gulag is the Russian abbreviation for Chief Administration of Camps, Solzhenitsyn applied this term to a large group of camps of death, scattered throughout all the Soviet Union. He describes one of the biggest and especially severe islands:

But Kolyma was the strongest and most famous island, an extreme of ferocity in this remarkable country GULAG; by geography rendered a part of the archipelago, but psychologically bound to the continent, to the almost invisible, almost intangible country which is populated by zeks. (The Gulag Archipelago)

In the foreword, Solzhenitsyn says:

One man alone would not have the strength to create this book. They (227 names are enumerated) gave me the material for this book in stories, memoirs, and letters. I do not express personal gratitude to them here: it is our common memory of all who suffered and were killed. (The Gulag Archipelago)

Solzhenitsyn thanks those who helped him to save and then to duplicate the manuscript. "Dmitri Vitkovski, referred to as 'Old Solovchanin' (a person who was exiled to Slovki), should have been the editor of the book. However, half of his life spent there rendered him prematurely paralyzed. Already after he had read a couple finished chapters, he was convinced that all would be told. The material for this book was also presented by 36 Soviet writers, headed by Maksim Gorky — the authors of shameful books about the White Sea-Baltic Canal (a canal built 1931-1933 by forced labor). This was the first time in Russian literature that slave labor was praised." (Gulag Archipelago)

In this work, among the autobiographical details and meetings with other prisoners, Solzhenitsyn gives a sequential picture of all "purgings" or all those arrested since 1918.

The police organizations (called Cheka, GPU, NKVD, and KGB) were always in practice. Already in November, 1917, the arrests of cadets began (under the tsar — the extreme fringe of the revolution, under the power of the proletariat — the extreme fringe of reaction). At one time, they took the Socialist Revolutionaries (SR's) and the Mensheviks, who seemed more dangerous to the Soviet power than the adherents to tsarist order and the pre-revolutionary regime. In April and October of 1919 they imprisoned the anarchists and began to take the intelligentsia who surrounded the cadets — all the scholarly circles, university, literary, and engineering. The trial of the Socialist Revolutionaries was in

1922. The main charge against them was that, during the October revolution, they protested against it with arms.

Solzhenitsyn gives much attention to so-called judicial processes — there were no open trials. They were conducted behind closed doors. In 1921, there was the trial of Glavtop (Chief Administration of Heating), which involved the engineers or specialists connected with fuel. It was necessary to find those guilty of the destruction taking place in the Soviet Union at that time: trains were not reaching stations, there was nothing to burn, there was cold and hunger in the capitals. As Solzhenitsyn says, there was a famous question raised: "Who was guilty?" and they began to search for the guilty. The general governing body, of course, was not guilty. They must find the individual persons, the saboteurs.

In the Petrograd trial (June 9-July 5, 1922) people were charged with resistance to the surrender of church treasures:

Already on Nevsky Prospect a dense crowd stood, and before the transport of the Metropolitan (a bishop in the Russian Orthodox Church ranking just below the Patriarch), many fell to their knees and sang "Lord, save Your people." It goes without saying that, here on the street, as in the court building, they arrested those that were too zealous. In the hall, a large part of the public — the red army and many others at once stood up at the entrance of the Metropolitan in a white headpiece. And the prosecutor and the tribunal called him an enemy of the people. (The Gulag Archipelago)

The tribunal gave the death sentence to ten persons. After the All-Russian Central Execution Committee met, they pardoned six, but four were shot the night of August 12. In this number was the Metropolitan.

During that period when precious metals and items of value were confiscated by the government, representatives of the Soviet authority arrived at a village in the Gorky vicinity where my brother (a law student) was buried. They requisitioned his coffin, because his coffin was not wooden — as was the custom — but was of heavy metal. The authorities had somehow discovered this, even though he had been buried ten years before. "Confiscating" the coffin, they had to put the skeleton somewhere. It was not good, according to superstition, to simply bury it in the ground, so they dug up an adjacent grave. They easily opened the wooden coffin, but my brother's skeleton turned out to be too large for it. Without a second thought, they cut off his legs and placed him in with the other skeleton. This was known to the entire village. It was related to me, but I hid it from my mother, who died without ever finding out about the mockery performed with the remains of her son.

The Miners' Affair in 1928 concerned an engineer organization in the Donets Basin (Donbass), which was the principal coal-mining region in Russia. (The anti-Communist Industrial Party was alleged to have many adherents among the technical intelligentsia of the Donbass.) The accused mining engineers, in spite of all tortures, did not surrender, and did not sign the nonsense demanded of them. What happened to them — whether they died in torture or were shot — is not certain.

One must not forget the Leningrad purge following the

murder of Kirov, the secretary of Central Committee of the Party in Leningrad, on December 1, 1934. Every day, large transport trains carried out innumerable collections of innocent victims suspected of participation in this crime, a suspicion fabricated by Stalin. In this purge fell many intellectuals and the so-called "former" people who remained, by chance, after the mass of arrests and executions.

Tukhachevsky (Military Marshal of the Soviet Union) and Bukharin, Zinov'ev, and Karemev (leftist party leaders) were executed as a result of the trial of 1936. "The leaders of the party, whom they executed in trials of 1936-1938, had short and soft prison terms in their revolutionary past, short terms of exile, and they did not touch hard labor. Bukharin had many misdemeanor arrests, but he did not even serve one straight year. Karemev, with his duty of agitation work and travels to all cities of Russia, had been in prison two years and in exile one and a half years." (Archipelago Gulag)

In 1936-1938, the Ezhovshchina period (Ezhov was the head of NKVD at this time), a lament spread over all of Russia. "They washed away whole nations, as though through sewer pipes, and yet millions upon millions (because of us) were taken into captivity by Germans to Germany, and then returned on their own free will." (Archipelago Gulag) I could mention many examples from my personal friends and acquaintances, people sentenced to 10 and 20 years without the right of corresponding, without even a trial (behind closed doors the famous "troika" judged them). In other words, they completely disappeared from the face of the earth — maybe they were executed or exiled to camps from which there was no return.

"The terrible imperial exiles," about which so much has been written and spoken, were really nothing in comparison to the measures taken by Stalin and his "retinue" to silence those citizens who held opinions opposite the "official" word. At this time, the "killer-millionaire", as Solzhenitsyn calls Yagoda (the head of the NKVD who preceded Ezhov), was himself sentenced. He nevertheless hoped for mercy from Stalin, and begged for his forgiveness in the courtroom. (Stalin was not present at this trial, but Solzhenitsyn surmises that "taking into account Stalin's eastern character" I strongly believe that he witnessed the comedies taking place in the October Hall; I cannot even fathom that he would absent himself from this spectacle, from this pleasure." (Archipelago Gulag)

In the 1940's, there was the first military purge. Spreaders of rumor and panickers were acting according to a special order given during the first days of the war. "This was an experimental blood-letting," says Solzhenitsyn, "in order to uphold the general tension. Everyone was sentenced to 10 years, but they were not sentenced under Article 58 (Article 58 was the most severe article of the Code of Law by which political prisoners could be sentenced). That small number who survived the camps of the war years received amnesty in 1945. Next there was the purge of those who did not turn over radio receivers. For one radio lamp discovered (through an informer) one would be sentenced to 10 years.

"Here you also had the purge of Germans — the Germans of Povolzh'ia (region along the Volga, colonized by Germans). The determining factor was bloodline, and even heroes of the Civil War and old members of the party — but Germans — were sent into exile." (Archipelago Gulag)

At the end of 1941, there was the purge of those who had been surrounded. "They were the protectors of the fatherland, those same ones, who only a few months ago left our cities with orchestras and flowers, for whom it was afterwards destined to meet the heavy tank blows of Germans. In the general CHAOS, AND NOT THROUGH THEIR OWN FAULT, THEY WERE CAPTURED, NO! but they were in fighting groups that were surrounded by Germans, and then they escaped from there." (Archipelago Gulag)

I met many who were captured by the Germans during my stay in the camp. The majority of them trembled at the very thought of returning to their native land, because they knew what threatened them there. "On the basis of that same Stalin logic, by which every Soviet person who had lived abroad was placed into camp," they found themselves in prison. Young men and girls of the Ukraine and middle Russia were taken by force by the Germans to work in military factories. All were stamped as criminals.

Solzhenitsyn describes in detail the career of General Vlasov. His career was lightning quick. In 1930, he became a member of the Communist Party. He was brought to the fore in 1936 to replace a division commander who had been liquidated by Stalin, and Vlasov was sent as military advisor to China. In 1938, he received a division, and in 1940, he became general major. Vlasov excelled. In 1941, he was already commander of the 37th Kievian army, and in December, 1941, he commanded the 120th army from Moscow. He received command of the second shock army, and on January 7, 1942, attempted to break through the Leningrad blockade. He was to join with three other armies, which either did not even begin to move or were quickly stopped. The second army moved successfully, and in February, 1942, found itself entrenched in the German fortifications. From this moment on, Stalin had no additional troops for it, and there was no help from the air. The army was without provisions, but Vlasov was not permitted to retreat. In this manner, the second Vlasov shock army was destroyed.

"Vlasov did not commit suicide (as was demanded under the Stalinist laws). After the destruction of the army he traveled through woods and swamps, and on July 6th he surrendered." (AG) In this manner, Vlasov's fate was sealed. There could be no talk of return to the USSR. Solzhenitsyn says, "This war revealed that the worst thing to be on earth is to be Russian."

In **THE GULAG ARCHIPELAGO** Solzhenitsyn stresses the destructive power of authority. A man remains a man, but he need only to acquire some power over others and it becomes difficult to recognize him. An open and sincere person, Solzhenitsyn even finds himself guilty of this. The rank of captain gave him power over soldiers in the red army, and he acknowledges that he often utilized this power unfairly. A horrible example is the telling of a sergeant of SMERSH (an internal soviet security organization) who beat and chased the Vlasovites like dogs. Covered with blood, naked to the waist, worn out from beatings, a young peasant man saw the captain — Solzhenitsyn — and called out to him: "Captain, help me," Solzhenitsyn, to his shame, pretended that he did not hear. The explanation is simple — first of all, the sergeant of SMERSH would never have listened to the captain, and secondly, it could have hurt Solzhenitsyn. "And so I was a coward and didn't protect a Vlasovite: I said nothing.

(continued on page 12)

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Edited by WILL WENG

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Martin Jay, "The Dialectical Imagination. A History of the Frankfurt School and the Institute of Social Research, 1923-1950." Boston: Little Brown, 1973.

BY PETER LARMOUR

Ever since the New Left in the 1960's pushed Herbert Marcuse into prominence, the Frankfurt School has been seen as a force in radical theory. Marcuse was connected with this school; but what the school was, who was in it, why indeed it even was a "school" was veiled in the obscurity which covers so much of importance in modern intellectual matters. Now we have Martin Jay's book, a true guide through the tangled maze of intertwining paths and destinies of one of the most remarkable groups of intellectuals in this century.

What is it that made the Frankfurt School interesting? Certainly not its immediate impact, which was very small and is only beginning to be felt just now. For one thing, its members, at least in the beginning, called themselves Marxists. This is indeed unusual, for they were the first group of university-trained intellectuals in Germany who did so, who rejected the traditional academic paths to identify with the revolution. Because they were Marxists, they provide the first sustained effort to analyze in the Marxist tradition what is called the "superstructure"—the legal, political, philosophical and artistic forms of bourgeois society. Unfortunately, with the exception of Marcuse's much of their most important work is virtually unknown in this country, and this is what makes Jay's book such a valuable guide.

The Institute for Social Research was founded in 1923 through a grant from the businessman Hermann Weil, father of one of the original members. When Hitler came to power in 1933, it was forced to emigrate. Since funds of the founding grant had been prudently invested abroad in 1931, the Institute was able to float freely from country to country—leaving branches in Switzerland, France, and England—before coming to rest on 117th Street in New York City, loosely affiliated with Columbia University.

After 1934 it remained in America, offering haven to emigres and publishing, in France, obscure works in German. In 1950 it returned once again to its home in Frankfurt, where it remains to this day. The strength which permitted its collection of bourgeois Marxists to outlast Hitler's Thousand Year Reich by more than a generation came primarily from the prudent management of its endowment, which was a powerful unifying element in those days of impoverished emigration. But the personality of its leading member in the 1930's and 1940's—Max Horkheimer—was the essential cement.

The Institute grew and changed. In the 1920's it was more clearly Marxist than in the 30's. For those first years, orthodox Marxists felt at home in it; later, with the ascendancy of the "inner circle" around Horkheimer—Adorno, Lowenthal, Pollock, Marcuse—it assumed a more "neo-Marxist," more "Hegelian" coloration, and the orthodox Marxists dropped away. When founded, the purpose of the Institute was to examine all forms of social life from the perspective of Marxism. Indeed, its first proposed name was "The Institute for Marxism"; but, with a prudence that was to characterize the entire history of the Institute, the name was changed to Institute for Social Research. Although identified as Marxists, the thought of the members was directed as much against what they called the "mechanistic Marxism" of the Socialist and Communist parties as it was against bourgeois theory. Many members of the Institute were members of the German Communist and Socialist parties in the 20's and 30's, but the "inner circle" remained politically unaffiliated.

The theoretical center of Frankfurt School Marxism was elaborated by Max Horkheimer and Theodor Adorno and has come to be known as Critical Theory. The task of revolutionary theory, they thought, was not to construct a systematic social theory of their own, but rather to engage in systematic criticism of bourgeois theory. Bourgeois theory was by and large labelled as "positivism"; its fundamental sin was to be undialectical. For critical theorists, "positivism" necessarily was the justification of the existing order of society. Reason, on the other hand, was a "critical tribunal" for judging this order. The irrationality of the current society was always channeled by the "negative" possibility of a truly rational alternative. Critical theory received its American popularization with Marcuse's Reason and

Revolution and One-Dimensional Man.

Frankfurt School members applied Critical Theory in a very great number of special studies. Jay divides these contributions into chapters: the analysis of Nazism, mass culture, aesthetic criticism, and psychoanalysis. The fundamental thrust of their work was the analysis of the forms of capitalist culture in general, and of mass society in particular. It is impossible even to list the titles produced. Adorno's works (he specialized in music and philosophy) are now being published in many volumes. Walter Benjamin was the major art critic. Leo Lowenthal in literature, Franz Neuman in politics, Otto Kirchheimer in law, Erich Fromm in psychoanalysis, Friederich Pollock and Henry Grossmann in economics, Karl Wittfogel and M.I. Finley in history—the list goes on and on. Others who had important contacts with the school at one point or another include the famous Russian spy Richard Sorge, the German philosopher Karl Korsch, and the psychologist Kurt Lewin. Perhaps the most astonishing relationship was the long collaboration in empirical research in the United States with people like Paul Lazarsfeld, Bruno Bettelheim, Morris Janowitz, and Nevitt Sanford which resulted in the Studies in Prejudice, including the most famous work of the school, The Authoritarian Personality. One might think that critical theory and opinion research were at opposite ends of some intellectual spectrum, but the Frankfurt School became so at home in empirical research that when it returned to Germany in 1950 it became a major vehicle for the introduction of American techniques into that country.

At the core of the Marxism of the Frankfurt School was the notion of praxis, or the unity of theory and practice. But, as Jay notes, "the senior partner in the relationship between theory and practice was clearly the former." Jay attempts to excuse the core members from not actively participating in revolutionary politics because of the strains put upon intellectual integrity when the "realities of left-wing movements in power have become too ugly to ignore." Since most of them ended all active revolutionary practice by, at the latest, 1919—which is rather early to have made a definitive judgment about the nature of the Soviet Union and International Communism—one wonders about the reality of their revolutionary commitment. This question is reinforced by the fact that many members of the school worked actively in the OSS during the Second World War, and Marcuse in particular continued to work for the State Department until the Korean War. Even Jay has to admit that "working with the OSS and the State Department was not precisely what the Frankfurt School had meant when it advocated revolutionary praxis."



While Marxist in theory, most of the school were thoroughly bourgeois in practice. Virtually all of its members were children of the German bourgeoisie. Gumpertz left to become a stockbroker in New York. The Institute itself was funded by Hermann Weil's import business in Argentina. This bourgeoisie was, however, somewhat peculiar. Max Horkheimer's parents were considerably more concerned that he married a gentile than that he became a Marxist.

Perhaps the parents recognized that their scholar-children's revolutionism was more theoretical than real. Except for people like Sorge, Grossmann, and a few others, none of the Frankfurt School felt obliged to abandon their bourgeois life-styles, with all their reassuring comforts. Max Horkheimer once wrote a piece entitled "A Fable of Consistency," in which he justified the combination of his Marxist beliefs and his bourgeois existence. Two poor poets were invited to accept a stipend from a tyrannical king. One refused the tainted money, for "he who feels one with the poor must live like them." He starved. The other became court poet. Horkheimer concluded: "Both drew the consequences, and both consequences favored the tyrant. With the general moral prescription of consistency, there seems one condition: it is friendlier to tyrants than to poor poets." Marxist intellectuals like Berthold Brecht and George Lukacs, who were committed to revolutionary activity, regarded the Frankfurt School with scorn.

Although a certain comic air surrounds their timidity—Adorno, for instance, was persuaded, in America, to shorten his name from Wiesengrund-Adorno so that it would seem that there were more gentiles in the organization—one should not let it obscure their achievement. In an era when party intellectuals were constrained to espouse a mechanical form of Marxist theory, the Frankfurt School produced the most systematic and serious intellectual analysis of culture that we have. They may not have been great revolutionaries, but they were good intellectuals, and a great deal can be learned from their writings. Martin Jay entirely adopts their position, he knows many of them, and he has done a great amount of serious research; for this reason, his book is an excellent introduction to their rich and full achievement.

Kurt Vonnegut, Jr., "Wampeters, Foma, & Granfaloon." Delacorte Press, 1974.

BY MIKE HARRIS

That's the writing game. Ask anybody. If you're living in a trailer court in Coralville and eating dog food while your first novel gestates, don't expect any publishers to come round begging to be midwives. But if you do make it big, as Vonnegut has, there's nothing you can't put between covers, including old laundry lists, Dear Kurt letters from high school and the mellerdrummer you wrote for your cub pack in Indianapolis back in 1932.

So it goes. "The title of this book," he says, "is composed of three words from my novel Cat's Cradle. A wampeter is an object around which the lives of many otherwise unrelated people may revolve. The Holy Grail would be a case in point. Foma are harmless untruths, intended to comfort simple souls. An example: 'Prosperity is just around the corner.' A granfaloon is a proud and meaningless association of human beings. "Taken together, the words form as good an umbrella as any for this collection of some of the reviews and essays I have written, a few of the speeches I have made."

Vonnegut's first book since Breakfast of Champions contains two pieces of New Journalism (on Biafra and the 1972 Republican Convention), an address to Bennington College graduates on the subject of pessimism, appreciations of Hermann Hesse, Hunter S. Thompson and Madame Blavatsky, a Playboy interview, and about twenty other snippets, all produced since 1965 and exhumed from magazine files and tape recorders ("Most of my speeches were never written down") by Jerome Klinkowitz and John Somer, editors of The Vonnegut Statement, "who knew where most of the bodies were hidden."

For the author, at least, these aren't laundry lists. "I am pleased to have most of this stuff preserved... Everything else in here (besides Fortitude, a science-fiction screenplay) shows me trying to tell the truth nakedly, without the ornaments of fiction, about this or that."

And for us? Well, much of it sounds familiar—that's the trouble with popularity like his—and much more sounds as if it ought to be familiar, which is another way of saying that Vonnegut repeats himself. Several of these pieces, timely in the 1960's, are dated now. And when they no

longer serve as "ornaments of fiction," his mannerisms can get tiresome—the cuteness, and that moralistic finger poking insistently at your chest.

Chest. But Vonnegut is clearly aware of these problems. He says at one point:

"Public speaking is almost the only way a poet or a novelist or a playwright can have any political effectiveness in his creative prime. If he tries to put his politics into a work of the imagination, he will foul up his work beyond all recognition."

And later: "If a person with a demonstrably ordinary mind, like mine, will devote himself to giving birth to a work of the imagination, that work will in turn tempt and tease that ordinary mind into cleverness... I am not especially satisfied with my own imaginative work, my fiction. I am simply impressed by the unexpected insights which shower down on me when my job is to imagine, as contrasted with the woodenly familiar ideas which clutter my desk when my job is to tell the truth."



Before delivering a speech to the National Institute of Arts and Letters in 1971, Vonnegut says, he discovered that the president of the organization, who was about to introduce him, had read his speech and detested it.

"Nobody is going to listen to what you say," the president assured him. "People are seldom interested in the actual content of a speech. They simply want to learn from your tone and gestures and expressions whether or not you are an honest man."

And this is surely what Vonnegut has done best of all, the ornaments of his fiction being but tones and gestures and expressions of another sort. There is no other way to explain his acceptance by people who could hardly take his Tralfamadores seriously and who would recoil in horror from his vision of the world if they faced its full bleakness.

It's almost impossible to distrust Vonnegut, even when he contradicts himself—for consistency is the province of saints and monsters, not of novelists, and who'd want to have a drink with either? If these essays reveal little about the man that we didn't know already, we're persuaded not that he has concealed himself here but that those shards of volcanic glass, his fictions, give us an unexpectedly transparent view of his inner life.

And, in its own right, Wampeters gives us quotable comments on nearly everything, like this one on the Iowa Writers' Workshop, where Vonnegut taught from 1966 to 1968: "I have quit after two years—not angrily, but feeling waterlogged. I got no work of my own done there. The students, hand-picked from all over the country, were generally so talented and productive and responsive that working with them filled the days and nights to brimming. And the hell with that."

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IOWA CITY JUNIOR REPERTORY THEATRE

BY CHRISTINE BRIM

When the theatre students here talk about the summer experimental Junior Rep program for high school students, they get that glint in the eye, that swoosh to the gesture, now trademarks of Iowa City's more or less lovable fanatic dramatists— somewhere between the vivacity of Moses leading the Israelis to the promised land and the cheeriness of a Marine sergeant starting training camp. They remember last year, when the Iowa Junior Repertory Theatre drew larger crowds than Senior Rep. Also the seventy, eighty, ninety hour work weeks necessary during the five week program, extending from June 17 to July 20. They chuckle a lot, and talk very quickly, glancing at the wristwatch.

Junior Rep is in its second year of real autonomy from Senior Repertory Theatre, the folks bringing you Broadway, Oscar Wilde, and Boheme at Mabie Theatre and Hancher. Some twenty high school students (applications still accepted) will endure, despair, delight in what must be the most intensive workshop given by the University this summer.

Certainly more intensive than, say, the Debate and Forensics Workshop given for high school students. But then Junior Rep's planning to go on the road with four new children's shows, playing the shopping mall, church basement, and town square circuit, while the forensic students aren't even trying for bookings. The J. R. 20, plus University of Iowa assistants, plan to prepare all four shows in three weeks, plus attending classes in movement, voice, acting, tech, design, and construction.

Not to mention extracurricular projects in fatigue, group dynamics, being-away-from-home-for-the-first-time, and the hedonistic joys of the Iowa City Dorm-Hamburg Inn-Moody Blue social whirl. Three weeks working from 8:30 in the morning till about 11:30 at night, with, oh, a few hours of break. Sanity has to be preserved a little.

Then, with four shows somehow ready, costumes and sets somehow built (the J.R. 20 and department friends do this too), souls somewhat intact, the crew plans to tour for those two weeks with props, sets, costumes, casts, and instructors piled into two University station wagons. Instructors may be tied on the top of the cars, along with sets and playwrights. There are actually two companies, the Snowbird group and the Ticklingbug coterie, each with ten or so high school students, a director, designer and dramaturge — the latter a sort of playwright-in-residence, jack of all trades, company scapegoat job. While the Snowbird company is entertaining small children in distant Mid-West towns with their two plays, *Snow Queen* and *Wind in the Willows*, the Ticklingbug group will present *The Magic Picture* and *Mrs. Old and the Ticklingbug* here in town. Saves wear and tear on the station wagons.

Bill Allard and Jane Yates are the directors of the Ticklingbug and Snowbird companies, respectively. Allard, who directed last year's production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, described a typical day for the students:

"There'll be voice, movement and acting classes from around 8:30 to 10:00 — that'll be Leon Martell and me. Then I'll teach acting till 12:00, and all of this of course will be integrated into the shows we're doing. Not rehearsing, but related training. Then we'll break for lunch and the afternoon till about 4:30 will be spent teaching tech, costume and set building, design... The evenings, from 7:30 to 11:30, will be for rehearsals. We'll be busy..."

Jane Yates, who teaches at City High, directed a much larger company of 50 high school students in repertory children's theatre back in North Carolina. She's working on her Ph.D. presently in directing and dramatic arts, but she emphasized that she especially enjoys working with high school students.

Each play has a very small working budget — hopefully not over \$125.00 — so costumes, sets, and props have to be kept simple and pretty cheap. But according to Technical Director Leon Martell, the problem with inexpensive sets is their solidity; it takes money to make a light, portable, collapsible set. So, somehow, the heavier props, sets and drops will just have to fit into those abused station wagons. "We did it last year," declared Allard. "It always works out somehow."

This year's addition to the Junior Repertory Theatre is the Theatre Institute, designed for 10 high school teachers or recreational directors. Each institute member will act one role and apprentice with a director, designer, technical director or public relations director in a company production. Since students will be trained in every type of theatrical ex-

perience, from nailing to making-up to playing in Music Director-Composer Ellen Madsen's jug band, the teachers will help to provide a core of on-call assistants. Applications are still being accepted for the Theatre Institute.

Another benefit of having the University sponsor the companies and training: high school seniors in the program receive 3 s.h. of college credit for their share in the frenzy, and teacher-assistants can get 6 s.h. of graduate credit. Costs are minimal: room and board are approximately \$175.00 — \$203.00 for students, and tuition ranges from \$90.00 for senior credit, to \$54.00 for non-credit students. Out-of-towners will stay in summer university dormitories, with access to all facilities, but only for very short periods of time. Usually they'll be out at the Old Costume Shop Theater, hammering and declaiming and painting and...

The students accepted so far are primarily from Illinois and Iowa. Several live here in Iowa City. Many have extensive theater experience on the secondary school level, but for some this will be their first real comprehensive work in the theater. New recruits in training camp.

The plays themselves are all either original or adaptations done by University of Iowa students. Merle Kessler, Snowbird company dramaturge, has updated a version of the *Snow Queen*. It's the old "girl rescues boy" story line, with a wicked wizard, wizardry accomplices named Scarf and Gretch, and a deus ex machina dancing frog. Also a plentiful supply of "confusion dust," a necessity in children's theater. Neal Bell's adaptation of Kenneth Grahame's *Wind in the Willows* will have a large cast of weasels and stoats, which should look impressive on everybody's curriculum vitae.

Beth Simon's *The Magic Picture* is of the "waking up the princess" variety, set in a medieval Russian town with native music. The courageous Cossack carpenter saves the accursed princess with enchanted oranges and caramels, and gets the girl. And all of Russia, presumably. Russian culture with an appetizing proletarian perspective, featuring *The Pancake Lady* (foam rubber pancakes on stage) and *The Pretzel Man*.

The strangest play offered this summer by any company, Senior, Junior, or Municipal, is Brendan Ward's *Mrs. Old and the Ticklingbug*. The heroine is neglected on her hundredth birthday party, and searches for explanations from the Don't Know Bird, the Ticklingbug, and Mighty Mack the Monster Machine. The last two sing a deep-felt duet, and a dance will be performed by the Spinach, the Yam, and the Turnip. Everybody's most hated vegetables when you've got to clean your plate or no dessert, but they'll put Nureyev and Fontaine to shame on the stage. "We're doing the whole thing as hallucinations," Leon Martell explained. Children loved the spectacle and bizarre fantasizing of last year's *Junior Rep*.

If you are in the under-ten crowd, or if you know people who are, or if you're one of those brave adults who can attend children's theater without a child escort, the Junior Rep will have you in mind for the next three weeks. The shows are somewhere between Sesame Street and Sam Shephard. The training is close to professional. And yesterday, when the directors were eating lunch at the union (very very quickly), they were grinning determinedly—

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DAILY IOWAN WANT ADS



WILLARD DIXON, Mondrian with Cows, 1971

STALKING THE WILD LANDSCAPE

BY CHRISTINE BRIM

A painting exhibition which stresses the importance of our physical environment will be shown at the University of Iowa Museum of Art June 6-30. The opening show will be held from 5 p.m.-7 p.m. June 6, giving those who are busy during the day a chance to see the works in the evening.

Titled "A Sense of Place: The Artist and The American Land," the exhibition consists of 57 19th and 20th century paintings of American scenes by American artists. The show takes its title from the popular book of the same name by Allan Gussow, an American landscape painter who acted as guest curator for an exhibit of more than 200 paintings presented at the Joslyn Museum, Omaha, Neb., and at the Sheldon Art Gallery, Lincoln, Neb., last fall. The show was divided into four divisions, one of which is opening today at the U of I.

The show was initiated and organized with the support of the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) and the Mid-America Arts Alliance.

According to Gussow, the show presents the idea that our environment is more than a passive backdrop—it is the stage on which we move. The objects and forms on that stage shape our actions, guide our choices, restrict or enhance our freedom and in some mysterious way even predict our future.

Contemporary artists whose paintings may be seen include Robert Adler, Morris Berd, Richard Bogart, John Button, David Campbell, Jon Carman, Lois Dodd, Philip Koch, Frederick Ortner, Fairfield Porter, Marjorie Portnow, Hyde Solomon and Robert Sudlow, and Gussow.

L. E. Sissman, in his review of Gussow's book in "The New Yorker," wrote that nature painters should be seen as "mythographers—participants—and accomplices in the landscape." Landscapes, whether their subject is immense and expansive—as in Robert Jordan's Saco River Below Conway, 1971—or intimate—as in James Burpee's Tiny Tree and Rock, 1972—"suggest a symbiosis between man and mountain, the possibility of mutual comprehension between place and person."

"I was trained on this kind of 30's pastoral environments," said Leif Brush, professor in the University of Iowa's Art Department. "They're worthwhile for their historical nature, for their educational potential. They're a school...history will undoubtedly find a niche for people doing this kind of work these days."

Brush is the designer of the River Harp, a huge musical instrument-sculpture which could span the Iowa River. The River Harp could be played like, say, an immense harpsichord, and would also respond to environment noises and air currents with musical tones. If a backer can be found, it's a sure bet. But this summer Brush is working on smaller ways of connecting nature and daily life, that "symbiosis between man and

mountain" portrayed in the museum's latest landscape show.

"The Tree Bark Sculpture is the thing I'm really working on now. You know how water runs differently down tree bark, a little faster here, diverging, meandering? I want to do a sculpture out of that. I've got sensors in the bark, steel rods in the ground to get root recordings, hypox sticks in the tree to get all the moanings and groanings as it takes in water.

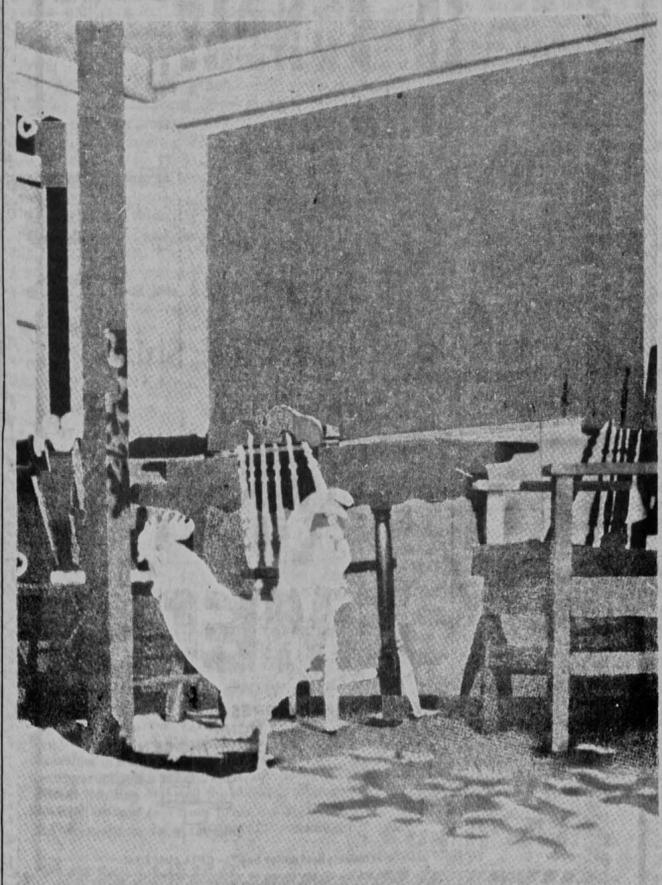
"But the Insect Recording Studio is really interesting. I'll be broadcasting the voices of insects over FM radio. I had some problems with that, had an accident with my first prototype—I stepped on it—and then in my second I found I had used an epoxy that worked as a ground. But now it's fine...I corral large insects, red ants or those big red or black ants, and put them in a glass container. They've plenty of space, it's not a death chamber. Then once they've calmed down and are relaxed and walking around, I record their footsteps. I intend to use a cicada—nice voices—and spiders works well too. An ant's footsteps are really nice, kind of tinkly sounding. It's a good sound. I found this huge day-glo green beetle yesterday, and I want to try him too. It's exciting because it's such quiet and peaceful music. I hope to get several recordings on radio by the end of the summer."

Brush's third project is another exercise in environmental music-art: Draft Monitors. Uncle Sam's draft system is entirely usable. "You just put the draft monitor in place of the window screen in your house windows," he explained. "Then you plug it in the hi-fi, and it goes through the pre-amp. When a draft hits the monitor, the windows sing—it's beautiful. Works every time. You're basically using the hi-fi system to amplify the energy of the draft, with the windows vibrating as an instrument. It's especially nice during that calm before the storm period, you get that kind of pre-storm gushiness sound. And with cool evening breezes..."

"You can tune the monitors to your ear, too. So you could have the east windows producing one kind of sound, and the southwest windows, say, doing something totally different."

"There's a guy in Paris doing something on the order of the River Harp," said Brush. "Not the same thing exactly. More and more people are doing this kind of thing."

Alan Gussow writes of the exhibition currently at the U of I. "The paintings in this exhibition invite us to share in the pleasure of the natural world. They should also prompt us to examine our own backyards, to cast our eyes outward to the neighboring hills and to cast our eyes downward, taking notice of what lies at our feet."



MARY SNOWDEN, Meg's Porch, 1972

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(continued from page 8)

did nothing, I walked past as if I heard nothing." "Our habit of obedience and our bent spines did not allow us to refuse, or to be filled with indignation at these cut-throat methods." (Gulag Archipelago)

Solzhenitsyn describes prison conditions through the years, beginning with the first years of the revolution:

The prison was not heated—and the prisoners not only froze, but lay undressed on the top shelves. All the glass was knocked out of the windows, so that they would not suffocate. In the twenty-first chamber, instead of the 20 persons, there were 323. Wooden planks were placed over the water on which they lay, and through the broken windows, the frost could be felt. Actually, it was a polar night! There was still no light; it was blocked by those who lay on the plank beds, and by those who stood between them... The guards were afraid to even look into the chambers; they only walked along the corridors, and yelled in through the door: "He who is unconscious— come out!" (The Gulag Archipelago)

Further on, Solzhenitsyn describes the transfer points (February, 1937): "Bedbugs were walking along the plank beds. Water allowance was half a cup a day; there was none though, and no one to bring it. They carried out 100 persons from our zone every morning. Today you bring it, tomorrow they take you there. And in autumn typhus broke out. They gathered those sick with typhus into separate barracks. They did not have enough time to carry everyone there, and rarely did anyone walk out of there." (Gulag Archipelago)

"At Kotlas (in the 1930's to 1950's it was the receiving point for the forced labour camps along the Kotlas-Vorkuta railroad) during the 1940's, money was grabbed from the hands of the political prisoners, and they were beaten up. It was impossible to stop them, and in order to protect the thieves, guards with cannons came into the zone." At the transfer point, there were such slogans as: "Don't look for truth here. Everything that you have you will have to give up. Everything must be given up! This is repeated by all the administrators and thieves. You are suffocated by your sentence, and you think of how to breathe, while those surrounding you think of how to rob you." (Gulag Archipelago)

Solzhenitsyn describes the time he and a friend were robbed by thieves. "We were shoved into a chamber. It was as yet not completely stuffed—the gang-way was still free, and there was space under the plank beds. The second plank beds were occupied by the thieves. On the bottom ones was a neutral gray mass. We crawled along the asphalt floor under the plank beds—it would even be cozy for us there. But, in the low, half-darkness, the minors—the little babies—crawled toward us from all sides. They were urged to come toward us. They silently crawled from all sides, and dozens of hands stretched out to us, and grabbed at us, and took all our goods. We were in the trap; we could not get up nor move." (Gulag Archipelago)

Solzhenitsyn dedicates an entire chapter, entitled "The Aftermath," to the tortures used in prisons. "During various years and decades of the aftermath of Article 58, the truth was almost never clear, but consisted of inescapable dirty proceedings: a recently free, sometimes proud, always an unprepared person—was bent and dragged through a thin pipe, in which his sides were torn by hooks and where he could not breathe. Already in 1919, the major instrument of the investigator was a Nagant revolver on the table. It was a simple connection: Once he had been accused of something, that meant inescapable threats and tortures—and the more fantastic the charge, the more cruel the punishment in order to get a confession." (Gulag Archipelago)

"The types of tortures used were not regulated; any type created was allowed." Solzhenitsyn goes through the collection to torture examples. At first there were psychological methods. "Why does the main 'breaking' of souls occur at night? Because at night, torn from sleep, the arrestee cannot be mentally balanced; he is impressionable. Rude abuse, not a clever premise, but it works great on well-mannered people. A blow by way of psychological contrast. Sudden changes—part of the questioning is to be very kind. Then the investigator threatens with a paperweight: "Oh, you reptile! Ten grams in the head for you! (Ten grams was the usual weight of the bullets used in executions.)"

Further, a whole series of other methods, humiliation, threats, lying, playing on the relationships between close-ones, burning the skin with cigarettes, blinding with bright electric lamps, standing on the knees, insomnia, and so on. "The jacket or undershirt is taken off the arrested, and immediately the hungry bedbugs fall on him, crawling from the walls, and falling from the ceiling."

It's bad in the chambers, but worse in the punishment cell. There, people are tortured by hunger and cold. But there are also hot punishment cells. Further follows hunger, straight jackets, breaking the spinal column, and much more. And after all this, they also require a confession.

Solzhenitsyn writes: "We lost the measure of freedom. We cannot define where it begins and where it ends. We are an asiatic people; they take these unending confessions from us. We are not sure: do we have the right to tell about the incidents of our personal life?" (Gulag Archipelago)

The situation of women in Stalinist camps was especially bad. Women had had to do work identical to what the men did, and because of their more fragile make-up, they often did not make it and never returned home. My cousin Olga, who was arrested for fraternizing with foreigners, did return. She was a pretty young woman, well-dressed, and she told me that she was taken completely unexpectedly while dressed in one of her smartest outfits. Evidently—in order to especially jeer her—she was placed in a cell with thieves and prostitutes. She thought that this was the end for her, because they met her with such animosity. She gave them her cigarettes, and with her natural humor, related to them several incidents from her life. The attitude of these surrounding her changed 100 percent. Storytellers were especially valued by prisoners, and this proved to be Olga's salvation.

Often one hears of comments made to Russians who remain silent after falling into the hands of the NKVD. Solzhenitsyn attempts to explain this phenomenon which is "strange to all the free west." "Some still hope for an escape, and are afraid to destroy this chance with yells. Others, as yet, have not reached such understanding which consists of yelling in a crowd. This is the way of a revolutionary. He simply does not know what to yell. And finally, there is a group of people whose chest is too full, whose eyes have seen too much, and who cannot express all this in a few meaningless cries.

"And I—I remained silent for another reason: because these Moscovites who were standing on the steps of two escalators, were still too small a number—too small! Here my cry will only be heard by 200 or 2 times 200 people—but what about the 200 million? Somehow it seemed to me that sometime I would cry out to the 200 million..." (Gulag Archipelago)

Solzhenitsyn was right; if he had cried out then he would simply have been liquidated—and he could not now cry out to the entire world. Toward the end of his breathless expose, Solzhenitsyn says: "I am a wanderer in the universe. My body is saddled, but my soul is not under their power." Luckily for Solzhenitsyn—and so for the whole world—his body and soul are free, and thanks only to him, the eyes of the world will finally be opened to the cruel terror which has reigned for years and decades in the USSR.

THE RIVER CITY COMPANION
A Supplement to The Daily Iowan
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JOHN BOWIE
and
JIM FLEMING
Editors

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Artist
DOM FRANCO
Photographer



July 8, 1942
Kurakin, the husband of my next-door neighbor Lubov Nikolayevna, came back home from the concentration camp yesterday. For two years she has petitioned and beat down doors to get a review of his case—to no avail. The war has helped. They have released him... She couldn't believe he was back... He is fearful, crushed, jumpy, afraid to speak. In a whisper, she tells me what he endured. She tells me that they beat him cruelly and often, demanding some part of confession of his "crimes." He has a broken rib and is deaf in one ear.

HELEN SCRIBABINE wrote this entry in a diary she kept secretly (it was forbidden to keep a diary) during the war years in the Soviet Union. In this diary, which was published in English as *Siege and Survival* in October, 1971, Professor Scriabine matter-of-factly described the difficulties involved in trying to stay alive during World War II. Entries like this at the beginning of the war, however, give one glimpses of the everyday life of a common citizen in the Soviet Union. Searches, arrests, spies, imprisonments—all were accepted as facts of life by Professor Scriabine.

Searches and arrests for no apparent reason were a way of life. She lost many close friends in 1934. In one particular incident, she unknowingly invited a pair of spies to a party. An engineer friend of her husband drank too much, and said something against the government. He, his wife, and another young engineer were arrested and sent to camps shortly thereafter.

In 1960 Professor Scriabine came to the University of Iowa to teach the Russian language. She has just completed her last year at Iowa, as she has retired and will spend the next year in Europe. There are many friends and relatives she plans to visit in Europe—some emigres like herself from World War II. She will also be working on the continuation of her memoirs, which are under contract in France.

Associate Professor of History PETER LARMOUR is teaching two courses this summer, one on Nineteenth Century European History and the other on the History of Socialism, 1800-1920. In August, Larmour will leave Iowa and the academic bureaucracy and return to his native Canada.

Christine Brim studies English at the University of Iowa and is a staff writer for *The Daily Iowan*.

MIKE HARRIS finds himself in the Iowa Writer's Workshop, where he is finishing—or being finished by—a new novel. A former writer on newspapers in California, Oregon, and Nevada, he is lending the DI some summer support.

SHIRLEY RIHNER received an M.A. in Russian from the University of Iowa this last May. Now she's a carpenter. Besides translating this issue's feature, she also assembled the biographical notes on Scriabine above.

The River City Companion will, hopefully, become a regular supplement to *The Daily Iowan* by this fall. To do this we need enough of a proven readership to attract sufficient advertising. Read—and prove—for yourself.

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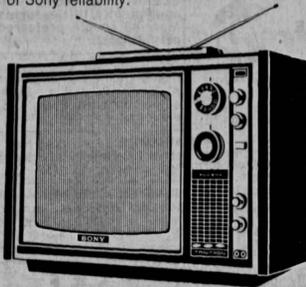
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