

## Rebels, U.N. issue conflicting reports

# No firm word on fate of Cyprus leader Makarios

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — The Cypriot National Guard, seeking union with Greece, forced President Makarios from power Monday and plunged the Mediterranean island republic into civil strife.

The rebels claimed Makarios had been killed in the coup, but a United Nations spokesman in New York, said late Monday that the British district commander in the town of Paphos had seen Makarios alive.

Britain is one of eight countries participating in the multinational U.N. peacekeeping force on Cyprus.

Pooled news dispatches said earlier that the 61-year-old archbishop broadcast an appeal to the Cypriot people "to resist and fight."

Fighting was reported in Nicosia, Limassol and other cities between Makarios' national police forces and the National Guard.

The reports said the military coup had been preceded by a massive police crackdown on members of the EOKA-B, the clandestine Greek Cypriot organization sworn to "enosis" — unity of Cyprus with Greece.

The National Guard announced the coup in an early morning broadcast and said Makarios had been replaced by Nikos Sampson, a 39-year-old former pro-Greek resistance leader.

Sampson promised elections within a year, declaring: "Unity and tranquility will now be restored among the Greek-Cy-

priots people in the army."

Fighting subsided Monday night and citizens were warned to stay in their homes.

In New York, the Cyprus ambassador to the United Nations said he had received a message through U.N. channels purporting to be a request from Makarios for an urgent session of the Security Council.

At the Western White House, a spokesman said President Nixon was informed of the Cyprus developments by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, who telephoned from Washington. Kissinger met with the Cypriot ambassador Monday morning.

Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said the state Department reported the

situation in Cyprus was unclear and there were no specific details to provide.

The Soviet Union, through its official news agency Tass, expressed support for Makarios. Tass said the Soviet government saw the coup as "acts openly violating the U.N. charter," and observers said this could be preparation for a council summons.

One U.N. source explained the apparent lack of movement by the U.N. peacekeeping force on Cyprus, saying the crisis appeared so far to be an internal clash between Greek Cypriots. The 2,400-man U.N. force is responsible for keeping peace between Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

Pooled news dispatches reported that

three hours after the tanks rumbled into the streets, key government buildings were under army control and the presidential palace was burning.

A Turkish Cypriot radio report said troops loyal to Makarios held control of the airport, but sources in Israel said the airport control tower was not answering air traffic calls.

Both internal and external communications lines were cut soon after the coup began in the island nation on the eastern end of the Mediterranean 44 miles south of Turkey.

Reports from Limassol, the island's

second city, indicated heavy fighting there as well. Fighting also was reported in the cities of Larnaca and Famagusta, a popular resort area.

A United Nations official in Stockholm said their reports from Cyprus indicated the Turkish minority — about one-fifth of the island's 636,000 people — were partially mobilizing and reinforcing their positions.

The United Nations has had a force on Cyprus since 1964 in an effort to prevent fighting between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots. Some members of the force were escorting tourists to safety through arm roadblocks, the officer in Stockholm said.

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AP Wirephoto

## For God and Country

Former White House aide Charles Colson waits Monday to testify before a closed session of the House Judiciary Committee on Capitol Hill. See story, page three.

## Removals mystify Cox, Moore

By JIM FLEMING

and ALLEN KEELER

"I feel we've lost two very dedicated and co-operative men."

That is the way Dean of Admissions W. A. Cox appraised the removal last Thursday of his two top administrators, Registrar Jack Demitroff and Director of Admissions Robert Leahy.

Cox, who was on vacation when the UI central administration ousted the two for "uncooperativeness," became the acting Registrar effective Monday. Cox said that he was not told in advance that the action was anticipated, and was not sure for how long he would have to assume the additional duties.

When asked if he thought the removal of his two top men was a reflection on the admissions offices themselves, Cox had no comment.

Director of Student Financial Aids John Moore said Monday that he too did not know until Thursday that he would become the new Director of Admissions. "I am still in the state of bewilderment," he said.

Moore expects that his appointment will be for the 1974-75 school year only. "It has a temporary ring to it," he said.

The central administration remains silent on the reasons for the dismissal of Demitroff and Leahy, attending a national conference of admissions directors and registrars in Minneapolis, could not be reached for comment.

Beverly Leahy, wife of the former Director of Admissions, commented Monday night on the administration's silence. "I wish they'd come out and say what it was so that we can refute it. It's pretty hard to meet their accusations when they won't admit them," she said.

According to administration officials, all of the employees absent Friday from the two of

bers, who begins a two-week vacation today, said that "no questions of competency have every been raised about the men," and he said that he did not wish to jeopardize their careers.

With Pres. Willard Boyd on a six-week vacation in Wisconsin, and with Chambers out of the office for two weeks, former assistant to the president Robert Engel is working in the central administration offices for a week.

"The university has the welfare of all parties in mind," Engel said Monday. "There were reasons, and I believe they were good reasons."

Engel defended the administration's refusal to divulge those reasons. "Another responsibility we have is to the immediate men involved, as human beings," he added.

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According to administration officials, all of the employees absent Friday from the two of

ficies returned to work Monday.

Questions concerning whether the "sick" employees would be paid for their one day of absence remained.

The Public Employment Relations Act, which went into effect July 1, was cited Monday as the reasoning for the withholding of a day's salary from the more than 50 UI employees allegedly involved in Friday's "sick-out."

A letter signed by Mary Jo Small, vice president for University administration, said that Friday's action "was clearly not a routine action... Under the circumstances, the university has no choice but to take steps to see that the intent of state law governing sick

leave was observed."

Les Chisholm, business manager of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), said he could not see how the central administration could invoke the Employment Relations Act in this case.

"The act doesn't apply here," Chisholm said. "It prohibits striking and so far the administration has not used the term 'strike' or 'work stoppage'."

"Workers did not picket," Chisholm added.

The Employment Relations Act defines striking as,

"refusal, in concerted action

with others, to report to duty, or

his willful absence..., or his

"sick-out."

But employees of both offices told the Daily Iowan Monday that all discussions were in the "rumor" stage on Thursday and no collective decision had been made concerning a Friday

"stoppage of work..., for the purpose of inducing, influencing or coercing a change in the conditions."

Small's letter, alluding apparently to the "concerted action" section, states that "We were informed in advance, both

by some of the employees themselves, that some employees planned to claim illness and refuse to work on Friday in reaction to the events on Thursday."

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# Roads

the area.

In the first case (A) an owner of land adjacent to government property wanted to obtain a zoning change to subdivide his land for residential development.

This would have entailed a high level of maintenance of the county road going through his property (grey) into U.S. property.

The supervisors thus obtained an agreement from the developer that, in exchange for the zoning variance, the supervisors would vacate the road, and the developer would maintain it himself.

But when a vacation hearing was set, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers objected to the vacation, giving two reasons:

—A farmer had a five year lease on some of the federal property for cattle grazing purposes, requiring access through the county road.

—The Corps had future recreational development plans for their property, which also would require access through the county road.

The supervisors realized this meant the county would be burdened with greater maintenance costs in the future due to traffic flow into the planned recreational area.

For the first time, the supervisors took what Bartel calls "preventative action." The supervisors arranged for an additional agreement on the developer's part guaranteeing access to the farmer for the five year period of the farmer's lease.

The supervisors then vacated the road.

According to Bartel, the vacation will force the Corps to build and maintain its own road—and possibly acquire the developer's road—if they

develop their area for recreation.

The second case involves two county roads on the north side of Lake Macbride (B).

In raising the water level of the Iowa River to create the Coralville Reservoir in 1958, the Corps also raised the level of Lake Macbride by using a second dam.

Before this was done, a county road extended south from highway 382, then west at a right angle back into highway 382 (see B).

When the lake's level was raised, part of the county road (now in U.S. property) was submerged and vacated.

Subsequently the State Conservation Commission, which leases the Lake Macbride State Park property from the Corps, constructed a gravel road called North Shore Drive (grey) along the shore of the lake, connecting the two county roads leading into the park.

According to Bartel, the county thus faces a legal problem.

If a county maintains two roads leading into a state park, and these roads are connected together by a third road running through the park, the road connecting the two county roads reverts to the county, Bartel says.

A complicating factor is the Solon Community School District's use of North Shore drive for a time as a school bus route, at considerable savings to the district, before the road deteriorated and became unusable.

Under pressure from the school district to maintain the road, the supervisors instead authorized a vacation hearing on a 100-ft. stretch of the county road entering the park from the west.

County Auditor Dolores Rogers says she plans to set the hearing for August 6.

If the supervisors vacate this portion of the road, there will no longer be two county roads leading into the park, and the Conservation Commission could be forced to maintain North Shore Drive.

A third case (C) concerns West Overlook Road, which runs into U.S. property surrounding Coralville Dam.

The county maintains this road up to the point where the U.S. property line cuts into the road dividing it for several miles. The Corps maintains the divided part in addition to the section wholly on federal property.

While the county's road is paved, the federal section is paved with asphaltic concrete, which is better and more expensive.

The automobile count on the road is extremely heavy: 922 cars per day on weekdays, and 3,241 per day on weekends. This count is higher, according to Bartel, than for 95 per cent of the county's roads.

Within the past two weeks a section of the road was given badly needed repair, but the section was not re-oiled. Instead it was reverted to gravel.

The policy of not re-oiling sections of the road under repair will continue until the county road is entirely reverted to gravel, a process expected to take between one and two years.

In addition the supervisors are retaining the option of vacating a 100-foot stretch of West Overlook in a manner similar to that being considered for North Shore Drive.

One supervisor has even joked about the possibility of putting a toll booth on West Overlook (charging tourists to

use the road, but not local residents, of course).

There is some dispute concerning the implications of the wording of the JCRPC's A-95 comment on the First Phase Development Plan for Lake Macbride State Park.

Bartel maintains that by finding the proposal "not inconsistent with good regional recreational planning," JCRPC would cause federal funds to be delayed for the project.

Bartel expected funds to be withheld because the project was not declared "consistent with good regional planning."

Bartel says when similar wording was used by the JCRPC on an A-95 review comment on the planned expansion of Kent Park by the County Conservation Commission, federal funds were held up.

But apparently the First Phase project will proceed.

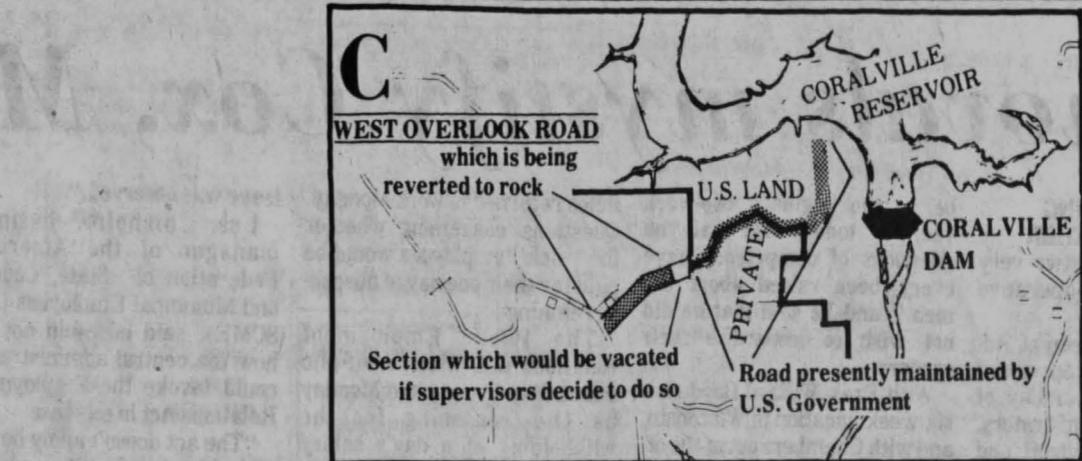
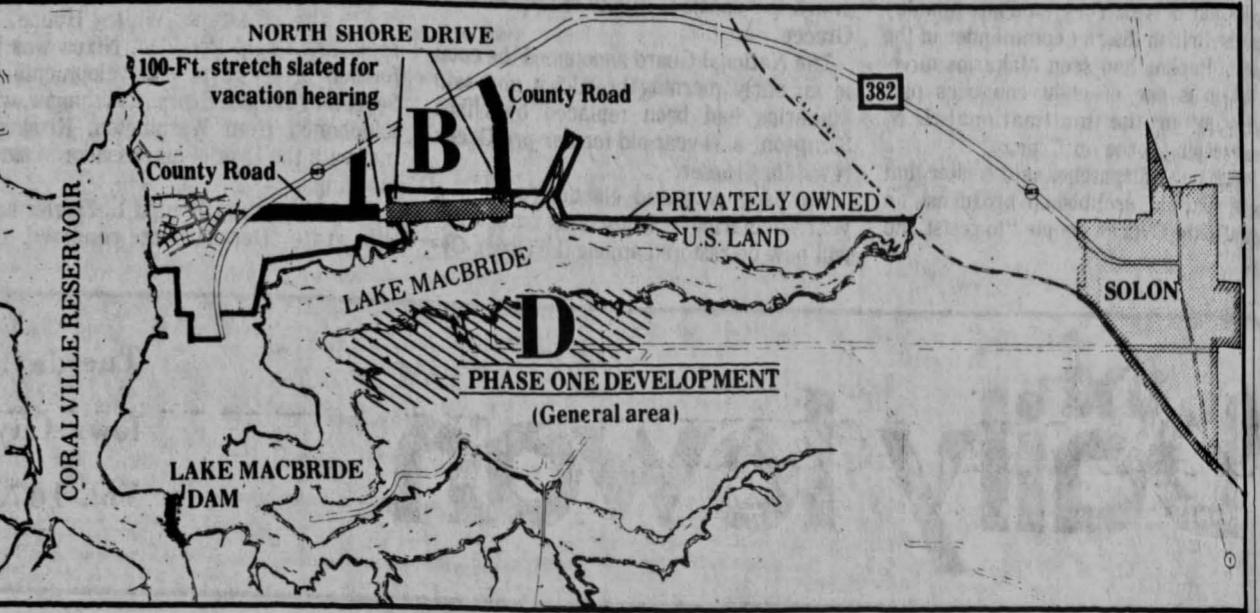
According to Lester Fleming, the State Conservation Commission's federal aid officer, federal funds were approved for the project "two or three weeks ago."

And the State Conservation Commission announced last week that bids on the project will be taken early next month.

The plan calls for a boat marina with supporting facilities.

Bartel said Friday that if federal funds have been approved, he will raise the issue at Thursday's meeting.

"If we don't know how the federal agencies will respond to the wording of an A-95 report," he said, "how can a local government know how to proceed?"



County Roads implicated in recent actions of the Johnson County Board of Supervisors are shown in broad lines. Black and grey lines indicate ascending degrees of implication.

Accompanying legends indicate the differing meanings of detail in each of the three maps.

The portion of the Coralville Reservoir shown in A is due West of Lake Macbride.

It should be noted that affected portions of roads are shown to be larger than scale to yield detail.

## Road Maps

Seeks gall

AR

By LINDA SCHUPP  
Staff Writer

ARS, artists-residents-local artists' cooperative in Iowa City to provide artists with a gallery work.

Joe Hatton, one of the co-op, explains that "the co-op is a good one; work. It's just that it support from the community and moral—to really get a lot of artists in Iowa have no common meeting no gallery space—hope will meet both needs."

So far the co-op is composed members, but according to Shuck, another ARS member interested not only in artists in the community they'll get in touch with interested."

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The allegation came questioning before the Judiciary Committee about son's knowledge of the House Plumbers units, bers said.

They said he disclosed new about the Plumbers. Meanwhile, a number committee Republicans said that the special impeachment staff is drawing up men on theories to support it.

Colson was brought before committee from his jail Ft. Holabird, Md., to tell his inside knowledge Plumbers, the Waterbreak-in and cover-up, ITT and milk matters.

He is serving a one-year sentence for obstruction of justice by trying to Daniel Ellsberg's public prior to Ellsberg's 1973 trial. Ellsberg's testimony on investigation of the

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## Regional Planning Commission meeting

# Senior citizen housing plans discussed

By MARK SHEARER  
Staff Writer

A need for more senior citizen involvement in housing planning was expressed at a meeting of the Johnson County Regional Planning Commission Housing Committee Monday.

The committee discussed the progress of the proposed 62-unit elderly housing project in Iowa City. Several construction sites were mentioned, the most frequent being downtown in the urban renewal area near St. Patrick's Church on East Court

Street. The other location discussed was across from Mercer Park south of Bradford Drive.

Iowa City Mayor Edgar Czarnecki, member and acting chairman of the committee, said that he is personally committed to locating the project in the urban renewal area. This would mean that a high-rise building would be erected to house the 626 units.

Czarnecki said that bid documents, specifying locations and construction of the facility, will be finalized in about 30 days. All decisions about the project have to be made before that time. After the bids are opened, there is another 30 day period before the contract is awarded and the final location decided, he said.

Alois C. Forwald, president of the Johnson County Chapter of the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), said that few of the senior citizens in that new group have taken an active part in planning the housing project. Forwald said

that more input from people is needed to determine the location and the facilities to be provided by the proposed project.

The chairperson of the Iowa City Housing Committee, Fredine M. Branson, said that her group has been working with AARP on an informal basis. But, she said, the committee needs more genuine input from senior citizens in order to properly plan housing facilities.

The proposed housing project, units would be one-bed with only 2 two-bed units in the project.

According to the 1970 census Iowa City would now have about 500 low income elderly persons, Branson said. With these figures the city could fill four times the number of units that were granted by the FHA.

At the Iowa City Housing Committee meeting Wednesday morning at the Civic Center, Branson plans to discuss ways of reaching out to senior citizens groups.

Branson said that 60 of the

## Conflicts found in Connally testimony

**WASHINGTON (AP)—**Milk fund testimony by former Treasury Secretary John B. Connally conflicts with sworn statements from other witnesses and a fact sheet issued by the White House.

The Senate Watergate committee published Connally's testimony gathered in closed sessions on the milk-fund affair last year.

Connally testified Nov. 15, denying under oath that he had accepted a \$10,000 payment offered by a lawyer for a big dairy cooperative. The lawyer, Jake Jacobsen, has been accused of lying when he supported Connally's story, and now is reported to be ready to testify that Connally took the money.

The newly published transcripts show that Connally is in conflict with witnesses other than Jacobsen.

Connally denied a sworn statement by a top dairy cooperative official, Gary Hanman of Mid-America Dairymen Inc., who said two co-ops each promised Connally \$25,000 for his "Democrats for Nixon" organization three months before the 1972 election.

The former Treasury secretary also swore he did not discuss dairymen's political contributions with the President. The White House issued a statement last January, after Connally testified, saying that Connally told Nixon "that the (dairy) industry had political funds..."

Connally said repeatedly he could not recall a meeting described by two officials of Associated Milk Producers Inc. at which Connally allegedly told them the price increase they sought was "in the bag." He contradicted a sworn statement of one of the officials, Bob A. Lilly, who said he and Connally knew each other well and at one

time met as frequently as three or four times a week.

Hanman swore that donations of \$25,000 were promised to Connally on Aug. 2, 1972, by his group and by officials of Dairyman Inc. \$25,000 he said.

"I think Mr. Connally asked us if we were going to make a commitment, a contribution. He indicated that he was going to have a party in Texas somewhere where the President would be there. He would like for some of us people to be there," Hanman said.

Q. With the money?

A. No, he was inviting only those people, I think, who were going to make some contributions. And as I recall, as the way the meeting developed, that's how we got into the \$25,000.

Connally denied seeking promises of donations and denied getting any promises.

"I am not even sure they brought that up, they might have, I simply said that might have made some passing reference to it, but the meeting in no way on August the 2nd was a meeting that dealt with political contributions," Connally said.

Q. You are certain of that?

A. I am certain of that. ... we never got \$25,000 from each of them.

Public records show Hanman's group gave \$25,000 to various "Democrats for Nixon" committees on Sept. 19. Dairyman Inc. is listed as giving a \$25,000 lump sum to "Democrats for Nixon" eight days after the Aug. 2 meeting. The Watergate committee quoted an unsworn statement from co-op official Joseph Westwater, who said he personally handed Connally the \$25,000 check during the Aug. 2 meeting or soon after.

The White House has said that

Nixon ordered the price increase on March 23, 1971, and that Connally briefed the President that day on the "political power of the dairy industry lobby."

Secretary Connally said that their votes would be important in several Midwestern states and he noted that the industry had political funds which would be distributed among House and Senate candidates in the coming election year," the White House said.

The House Judiciary Committee, which has a tape of the meeting, has said that Connally briefed Nixon on the potential of

the dairy industry for making political contributions.

Yet Connally denied under oath that he discussed such matters with the President.

"I never discussed political contributions by this group with them, or with him, or with anybody else," Connally said.

He swore that "at no time to this good day do I know, nor has anyone ever told me, what they contributed to whom, or by what means, or in what amount. I had nothing to do with their political campaign contribution activities."

Lobbyist Lilly swore he ran into Connally in March 1971 at

Page Airways in Washington, a terminal used by corporate aircraft and other private planes.

He said Connally told him the price increase was "in the bag." Connally said he could not recall making such a statement.

Lilly's former boss, Harold Nelson, backed up the account. He said he recalled that Lilly spoke to Connally briefly at the air terminal and came back saying that Connally was optimistic about a price increase.

But Connally said: "I do not recall any meeting, whether formal or chance, during March 1971 at Page Airways with Bob Lilly or any representative of

AMPI," the milk-producers cooperative.

The Watergate Committee said Lilly probably was mistaken about the date of the meeting.

The committee said records of Connally's appointments and other documents indicate it was probably March 5, before the Agriculture Department announced its initial decision to hold the line on milk prices for the coming year. Lilly had said it was March 19, when the dairymen were fighting to get the department's decision reversed — and before Nixon overruled it and raised prices

## Red Circle: Trotskyite group emphasizing worker participation

By GREG VAN NOSTRAND  
Staff Writer

The Red Circle, a relatively unknown Trotskyite study group, met Sunday in the Michigan State Room of the Iowa Memorial Union.

The informal group of seven, at its second meeting of the summer, discussed the use of slogans as a tool for raising revolutionary consciousness according to the teachings of Leon Trotsky, a Russian political theorist.

The members of the pro-revolutionary group wish to remain anonymous for fear of reprisal by employers. Half of the members are workers, the rest are students.

Chuck, with shoulder-length, blond hair and a week-old beard, said, "We see slogans as the means of mobilizing people, giving

**Seeks gallery, holds art fair****ARS co-op to help all artists**

By LINDA SCHUPPENER

Staff Writer

ARS, artists-residents-students, is a local artists' cooperative being formed in Iowa City to provide community artists with a gallery to show their work.

Joe Hatton, one of the organizers of the co-op, explains that "the concept of the co-op is a good one; it could really work. It's just that it needs outside support from the community—financial and moral—to really get it going. There are a lot of artists in Iowa City, but they have no common meeting ground and no gallery space—hopefully the co-op will meet both needs."

So far the co-op is composed of fifteen members, but according to Paula Shuck, another ARS member, "We are interested not only in students, but artists in the community. We hope they'll get in touch with us if they're interested."

The co-op took its name from the Greek word for art. At this time it is limited to artists working in two-dimensional forms: painting, printing and photography. But Shuck and Hatton said they would like to include sculptors if they could find a gallery large enough. "But so far," Hatton said, "all the places we've found are too expensive."

In May a group of UI art students started talking about the possibility of setting up the co-op. "We had a visiting artist, Bill Pellicone, from New York, who gave us the idea," Shuck said. "He is part of an artists' cooperative there."

Also, last Spring, members of a women's cooperative gave two lectures on their experience in setting up a co-op in Chicago. "We got some pointers on how to get started, how to get publicity, how to set up the structure of the co-op," Shuck said. "Just some cold facts on how to get it together; they

worked a long time," Hatton added. Currently, the co-op is trying to incorporate as a non-profit organization. They intend to elect a five member board of directors to handle finances, publicity, and other administrative details. The members will meet to screen applicants, because "we not only want good artists, but people who will be actively involved in the work of the co-op," Shuck said. There is a membership fee of \$10.

In order to raise money for the gallery and for the incorporation fees, the co-op is sponsoring a Fine Arts Fair to be held July 20th from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. on the lawn near their studio (located at the corner of Jefferson and Gilbert Streets).

"It will be an alternative to thieves' market," Hatton said, "and will be limited to two-dimensional art."

Another local group, the Iowa City Arts Cooperative, will join ARS in

sponsoring the fair and will provide live entertainment. Both groups plan to sell food and punch. Those interested in selling their work at the fair may register at the 2nd floor Student Commons Room in the old Music Building (the co-op studio) through Friday, from 12 noon to 5 p.m. There is a \$3 registration fee. Those interested in joining the co-op may also inquire at that time.

Hatton and Shuck stressed there would be a wide range of art works for sale. "Just tell people to come and look and see what we're doing. There will be things students can afford as well as more expensive pieces," Shuck said. "There is no place in Iowa City where students and residents can show their work, and supporting this fair will help us provide a gallery for local artists to show and sell their work," Hatton added.

**Colson testifies on Schorr case**

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jailed former White House aide Charles W. Colson told the House impeachment inquiry Monday that President Nixon knew about and acquiesced in a cover story for the FBI investigation of newsmen Daniel Schorr, three congressmen and Edward Mezvinsky of Iowa.

Colson said the allegation came during questioning before the House Judiciary Committee about Colson's knowledge of the White House Plumbers units, members said.

They said he disclosed little new about the Plumbers.

Meanwhile, a number of committee Republicans contend that the special impeachment staff is drawing up memoranda on theories to support impeachment.

Colson was brought before the committee from his jail cell at Ft. Holabird, Md., to testify on his inside knowledge of the Plumbers. The Watergate break-in and cover-up, and the ITT and milk matters.

He is serving a one-to-three year sentence for obstructing justice by trying to defame Daniel Ellsberg's public image prior to Ellsberg's 1973 Pentagon Papers trial.

Colson's testimony on the 1971 investigation of the city could fill four pages of the hearing.

newsmen Schorr was reported by a senior committee Republican, Robert P. McClosky of Illinois, and Democratic Reps. Robert F. Drinan of Massachusetts and Edward Mezvinsky of Iowa.

Ranking Republican Edward Hutchinson of Michigan announced that he has asked a Republican staff member to

room that the Judiciary im-

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drawing up pro-impeachment

theories and making judge-

ments that should be made only

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prepare theories against im-

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presented to the committee.

McClosky and Rep. Charles E. Wiggins, R-Calif., said they had seen one staff memorandum outlining a theory that a Presi-

dent can be impeached for witholding information from

the Senate when it considers

confirmation of his appointees.

The two Republicans said the memo theorized Nixon could thus be impeached for not telling the Senate that former Atty. Gen. Richard Kleindienst testified falsely at Senate confirmation hearings when he said that he had not discussed an ITT antitrust decision with Nixon.

**Airline hostages escape; authorities capture hijacker**

TOKYO (AP) — A young Japanese hijacker armed with a six-inch knife held 89 hostages aboard a Japan Air Lines jetliner for more than five hours Monday, until the passengers escaped when it was because Schorr was being considered for a government job offer.

The President acquiesced, quasi-approved," Drinan said.

Added McClory: "This was decided and the President acquiesced in it. You couldn't make a decision like that unless the President concurred in it."

Mezvinsky said he understood from Colson's testimony that "the President knew about it and did not discourage it."

The members said Colson did not testify on what the purpose of the FBI investigation of Schorr was.

Schorr said at the time that he was never offered a White House job and that the questioning of his neighbors and friends by FBI agents was not related to a job offer.

Several Republicans com-

plained in and out of the hearing

that he was in the cockpit with four of the crew, talking to airport authorities by radio.

The passengers, although mostly Japanese, reportedly included two Americans identified tentatively by airline and hotel officials as M. Richmond of Chicago and Robert Allen of California.

The hijacker had threatened to kill some of his captives "one by one" if authorities did not free an imprisoned Japanese guerrilla leader, but the 81 passengers and half the eight member crew fled to safety while the aircraft was being refueled at Nagoya, 170 miles southwest of Tokyo, police said.

Then 11 security officers boarded the plane, stormed the cockpit and captured the hijacker. Police said he tried to kill himself when they barged in, and he was rushed to a hospital with a chest wound.

He threatened to kill some of the passengers unless Takaya Shiomi, 33, a leader of Japan's extremist red army was released and a plane provided to take both of them to North Korea.

With his demands still unmet, the hijacker forced the pilot to fly the DC8 to Nagoya.

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# the Daily Iowan



## 'Nice try Lowell'

Senator Lowell Weicker (Rep. Conn.), on the CBS news program "Face the Nation," put forth a suggestion concerning the establishment of the United States Attorney General office as a nationally elected post.

The Republican Senator's remarks were his own personal recommendations growing out of his time spent on the Watergate committee and, in part, were in response to the official committee report.

Senator Weicker's idea must take the form of a constitutional amendment in order to become law. More than likely, the Senator's suggestion will lie stillborn within the halls of the Senate, and will never see the light of day. Which is all for the best.

The good Senator's idea is one of the weakest to come out of the final Watergate committee report. For all realistic purposes, the popular election of Attorney General would create a fourth branch of government. The power that such an official would hold would almost be as strong as

the President himself. And there is no real safe guard to prevent a person as Machiavellian and as power oriented as some of the President's former aids from rising to the office.

In short, the basic problem of such an idea would be that such an office would be ripe for political infighting and byzantine intrigue. This would be particularly true if the President and the Attorney General are of two different parties. In such a case, the decision for investigation and prosecution of certain cases would rest on political considerations and justifications even more than they do now.

Senator Weicker's suggestion would destroy the very thing that he is trying to save; the balance of power between the three branches of the Federal government. Although the Presidency has assumed far too much power in the last 40 years, the establishment of elected Attorney General's office would not solve the problem and more than likely would make it worse.

William Flannery

## translations

**Editor's Note:** The article that follows is a translation from the Summer, 1974 issue of *Tel Quel*, a Marxist journal published in France and devoted to problems in literature, philosophy, science and politics.

The *Tel Quel* group not only has produced some of the most audacious research in contemporary literary theory, but also has served as a laboratory for avant-garde writing.

The text below represents their first editorial assessment of the relation between the women's movement and revolutionary political practice.

It should be noted that the women's movement in France first concentrated on the state's severe restriction of abortion and contraception. *Tel Quel's* analysis attempts to link sexuality, language, and thought in a way that makes them central to the social and political impact of the women's movement.

## TEL QUEL

Literature | Philosophy | Science | Politics

Set in motion by May '68, women's liberation seems to be one of the few, if not the only, movement issuing from that conflagration which has not succumbed before the various political, economic, and ideological crises.

That it has had its ebbs, that it has seen delays, that it is often absent from important political moments is all too apparent. Nonetheless, under diverse forms, and sometimes across contradictions between groups with opposite tendencies, the "problem of women" has been successfully posed on a massive scale.

Moreover, interesting reflections on the role of women in society and on the ideology of that role have been initiated in relation to Freud and Marx.

It is certainly too early to draw the consequences of all these activities, nor is that our aim. Let us state, however, that thanks to the movement's activity questions as essential to the production and reproduction of society as the question of abortion and contraception have become the object of debate for a large segment of the public.

And, thanks to the groups of the MLAC functioning in all quarters of the city and in the provinces, a woman can decide much more freely than before whether or not to be a mother.

Finally, several publications have surfaced that are devoted to the question of the repression of women, economically, legally, and always sexually.

Besides these practical gains, a group reflection on the specific role of a woman and women in society is being organized, under the title "Psychoanalysis and Politics."

If it is true that by making the decision, in the last instance, on reproduction, women represent the ultimate foundation and risk-of-society, can they be "something other" than a simple support of the status quo, of order, or, inversely, the ones excluded and oppressed by it?

Is it not in the specificity of feminine enjoyment-relation to discourse, to the law, to the body that it would be necessary to search for this "something other"?

But then, if the social horizon is woven by male homosexuality (sublimated or repressed), is not a woman the "unspoken" of this horizon,

therefore the "unspoken" of society, therefore the "unspoken" of discourse?

What then would a group of women be—a "homosexuality" of women?—an impossibility?—a transient acceptance of the male homosexual social contract, of its discourse and rationality, in order to point out to it through laceration, madness, music, color, writing—what it represses?

These questions which, in relation to the practical aims of the movement, may seem restricted, specialized, "elitist," in fact set the veritable stake of the reversal of which the movement is the symptom.

For, either the women's movement is a jump internal to the capitalist system of production, which is facing an adjustment of relations of reproduction that have become archaic, and wants to modernize them in order to satisfy the new economic rationality of imperialism. In this case, the bourgeoisie will accept, sooner or later, the claims concerning sexual liberty and childbirth, provided that women serve the new system of power.

Or, the movement is the symptom of an incurable breakdown of the capitalist superstructure, thus of ideology, of religion, of the regulating of sexual difference, of the very language through which a society is spoken (science, theory, fiction). A breakdown which indicates that the relations of reproduction (the sexual economy but also the economy of discourse) on which the class society has functioned for at least 2000 years in the West are no longer holding up.

Then it is not merely a question of "liberating" women so that they more

efficiently serve the new capitalist rationality, but that order, the state, the family, production and reproduction are themselves in question.

This is the first time in history that the question of social transformation has been posed with so much evidence and so much lucidity, at the level of the relations of reproduction. That is, at the level of what has always been repressed, relegated to the mysteries of religion, censored and made sacred.

That is to say, for the first time in history a social mutation is passing at first through women, in order to burst into the whole.

The risk here: to make Woman the object of a new cult, the fetish of a new oppression; to isolate political struggles; to become enwrapped in a new fantasmal, "anti-man" enclosure; to cultivate the pleasure of an inexplicable, narcissistic power remaining fundamental even though unhappy and already rejected.

In the actual phase, the only means of struggling against isolation and the subservience to power seems to be to open the largest possible discussion through multiple publications. It is regrettable that apart from an issue of "Partisan" and a few issues of "Torchon brûlé," no feminine press regularly posing the questions of women exists in France.

The movement in the USA, from this standpoint at least, is much more advanced and manages to go beyond the petit-bourgeois and intellectual confinement of the French movement.

We will not discuss here the specific national differences between the two movements nor the ideological slowness in aspects of the American movement.

Editorial Committee  
*Tel Quel*

Things, Things, Things are not constantly on your heel with their familiar and pesky barking. "May I help you?" "Do you need anything?" To the contrary—the clerks are usually quite busy themselves chatting and what-not and Things.

Unlike most stores the clerks at

### TO THE EDITOR:

I feel compelled to share some impressions I have had toward a store in town that many students use and that obviously conducts a brisk and lucrative business. I refer to *Things, Things, Things*.

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**Professor Hsi Ch'eng directs**

# Chinese Theater alive and living at UI

By MERLE KESSLER  
Staff Writer

Only sparse details mark our knowledge of ancient Greek theater: the name and reputation of Oedipus, the large masks, the amphitheatres; our knowledge of that theater is more darkness than light; shadows moving in ruins; pictures in books. But there are other theaters, other histories. As Hsi Ch'eng, UI professor of East Asian languages, puts it: "We can create history. Production is the best means of preservation."

He and the students of his Chinese Theater class have been creating history since 1966, when he first began teaching the course at the university.

Ch'eng has a unique approach to the class: the first half of the semester is devoted to lectures, which are enlivened by Ch'eng's physical demonstration of the dances and songs; the second half is devoted to rehearsals

towards a class production of scenes from ancient Chinese operas.

Ch'eng, a full professor in the East Asian Studies department, produced the first Western production of K'un Ch'eu opera in London, March, 1963. (K'un Ch'eu is a form of Chinese theater popular from the 16th to the 19th centuries; it is to classical Chinese theater what a western opera would be to a western opera.) Ch'eng and the actors in that London production rehearsed the show for so long that the janitor in the rehearsal hall had learned most of the songs by the time the show had opened.

"I depend on students," he says. "I keep in touch with them" (And, in fact, there is always in his office, an urn of tea kept hot for visitors. "It's a good custom," he says.) "Former students send me magazines, cards, stage properties, musical instruments, masks...Some of the

props and costumes have been actually made by former students, after I have bought the materials.

"Chinese opera is excellent in ways other than pure theater. It helps one to understand a foreign culture that not all people are familiar with. Colorful costumes, dance,

a handful of people in the world, all of whom learned it from tutors and are tutors themselves. There had never been a book written about the important art of make-up, for example, before this century. The make-up in Chinese theater determines which characters the actors are; (certain colors

"It is important," says Ch'eng, "that this theater be maintained, though it is not easy. It is worthwhile to be preserved. For the theater to prosper, a peaceful cultural environment is necessary. How can an actor perfect his craft when he has no food to eat? My other interests in literature and fine art are not necessarily less important. But drama and theater are more urgent interests, because they are the quickest to be lost."

In addition to teaching the Chinese theater class, Ch'eng teaches classes in Chinese philosophy and classical Chinese poetry, he has written dramas in the 14th century manner, he has directed Chinese plays, he plays the flute; he paints; he is a calligrapher; Where does he find the time?

"I don't rest too much," he admits. "It is a sacrifice of life, but a contribution to knowledge."

To use his own phrase, he has "put his feet in many boats." The foundation of his knowledge and creation is the 14th century, during which so many of the arts reached their full flowering in China.

A mere description of Chinese theater will give an indication of the enormous difficulty of producing it: "Chinese theater," continues Ch'eng, "combines singing, dancing and literature. It is as if an opera, a ballet, and a play were combined into one theatrical event."

Every gesture the actor makes is a dance. For example,

if two actors were to take a river trip, they would create the illusion of a boat with nothing more than the motions of their bodies on the bare stage, and a long oar to propel the imaginary boat.

"It is 50 per cent of actor's effort and 50 per cent of audience's imagination, which combine for 100 per cent illusion. Everything is symbolic," says Ch'eng. "It is a kind of theater in which scholars and performers can participate in the act of creation. It is not like the other arts which have died. We have the means to preserve it."

This summer with movie camera Ch'eng plans to visit Hong Kong where he will film productions and rehearsals at some of the few remaining Chinese opera schools in the

world.

Professor Hsi Ch'eng: making art in the soft corners, where the hard walls of the world converge.

**"For the theater to prosper, a peaceful cultural environment is necessary. How can an actor perfect his craft when he has no food to eat?"**

bright masks and music is the quickest way to impress a new audience."

The difficulty of studying Chinese opera is that so many of the theatrical skills have either been lost or survive only among

kings, other colors are for ghosts, others for clown-roles). Make-up is highly conventionalized, highly stylized, and tradition has been the only guideline.



By MARK MEYER

## Television Safety

Betty Blaska

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James P. Walters

107, No. 30

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The Daily Iowan—Iowa City, Iowa—Tues., July 16, 1974—Page 5

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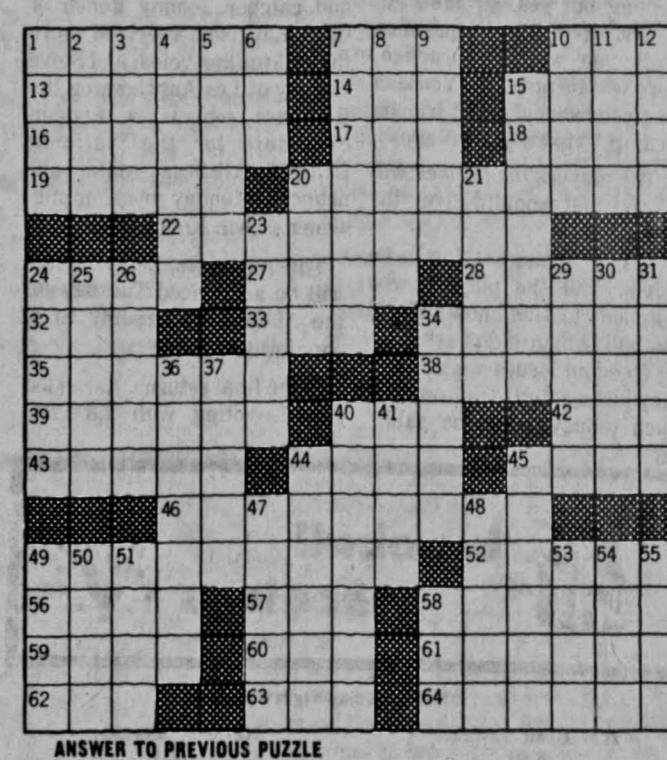
That's what I like about  
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Edited by WILL WENG

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ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

HAMSTER	DEBASE





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# Collegiates beat Edons 8-5

By TOM QUINLAN  
Ass't. Sports Editor

Pressure can change the outcome of any game. Keeping the "heat" on the other team is a strategy that many coaches employ. Collegiate Coach Doug Kelley, employing that strategy had his ball club on the run continually and it paid off.

Scoring in five of eight innings, the Collegiates stood off a pesky Iowa City Edons team 8-5 at the Iowa diamond Monday night.

Punching singles, taking advantage of errors and keeping the pitcher off stride with daring base running, the Collegiates won their 13th game in a row and jumped their season record to 25-5.

Edons lost its third game to its cross-town rivals, but never let up. Fiery manager John Halverson had his club scrapping for everything they could get.

Second baseman Ron Britton greeted the opening pitch from southpaw Craig Van Syoc and laced it up the middle. After the next three runners went down in order, the Collegiates went to

work.

Jim Seiffert grounded out to shortstop Halverson and Tom Wessling worked pitcher Bernie Erenberger for a walk. Wessling was then thrown out at second on a short hopper by Jon Brase.

Brase danced on first awhile, daring Erenberger to pick him off. After the pitcher went to work on Steve Stumpff, Brase raced towards second and beat an errant throw by catcher Roy Browning. Stumpff then lined a single to right which scored the first run on the night.

Picking away at Van Syoc's floating curve balls, Edons added a run in the eighth on two singles and a walk to close the gap to 4-2.

Brase and Stumpff walked on four straight pitches to mount the pressure on Edon hurler Erenberger. The lanky right hander from Solon managed to get Don Hulick to fly out to left, but that wasn't enough.

Willie Mims loaded the bases on a single up the middle with one down. Bob Rasley then bounced one to the shortstop who bobbed the ball and over-threw first. Two runs

scored and Rasley and Mims landed on second and third.

Doug Nelson drove in the final Collegiate run on a sacrifice fly, but the game wasn't in the bag for Van Syoc and the Collegiates yet.

Edons didn't quit as they loaded the bases in the eighth on an error and two walks. Mark Wold came in to relieve Van Syoc and gave up three runs on a single, an error and a sacrifice fly.

The game ended in an appropriate manner as Edons got yet another runner on with a single, but the second double play of the night put out the rally, and the pressure was off.

"I'm basically a base-running coach," said Collegiate coach Doug Kelley. "I believe you have to keep the pressure on the other team." he said in explaining his game-winning tactics.

The pressure continues to mount for the Collegiates as they travel to Slater tonight for an encounter with a tough Nighthawk club, the first of seven games in six days. The next home game is Wednesday at 6 p.m. against Lisbon.

## Commings 'ready to go'

By BILL HUFFMAN  
Staff Writer

"We've beaten Michigan 50 times in my fantasies!"

Iowa's new football coach Bob Commins, was relating his feelings on the long wait till Sept. 14—the Hawkeye season opener against the Wolverines.

"I'm getting hard to live with. I'm anxious and ready to go," explained Commins. "I might even be getting a little cranky."

Yet his crankiness didn't show in the interview. For the most part, he seemed intense, realistic and definitely ready to go. He talked sincerely about the upcoming season.

"We're not shooting for any percentage of wins over losses. What we are shooting for is a win. After that we'll look for another win," he said.

The statement seemed perfect. The man was deliberate. He acted like the type of coach who would take this one-at-a-time approach. He was humble, his hopes seemed realistic.

"I'd be an asinine fool if I said we're going to win all 11 games next year," remarked Commins with a smile. "Yet we feel that until proven otherwise, we can win every ball game we go into. We really believe this."

The coach leaned back into his black leather swivel chair, contemplating a question on mental conditioning.

### L.A. owner upset

## Players aware of strike effects

Rosenblom also told The Associated Press he believes Garvey and a few other leaders are "using" the players.

"The game opens doors for them. Most of the players have done very well after their football careers end. I've always urged our players to get them-

selves set while they're playing because it doesn't last forever and we have several who went into business and became millionaires.

"They want to destroy this? It's unfair to everybody, the players, the coaches, the owners and to everybody else who

works in or enjoys football."

Rosenblom said he has tried to avoid advising his players on the current strike issues.

"First and foremost, I am a players' man," said Rosenblom, who has been in professional football as an owner for nearly 25 years.

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"First and foremost, I am a players' man," said Rosenblom, who has been in professional football as an owner for nearly 25 years.

### Aaron, Bench garner most votes

Pete Rose of Cincinnati, with 2,084,563, and Jim Wynn of Los Angeles, 1,625,259, joined Rose as starting outfielders.

It will be Aaron's 20th All-Star Game, 15th as a starter.

Bench collected 2,628,454, easily outdistancing runner-up Bob Boone of Philadelphia in voting for catcher.

Garvey, not listed on the printed ballot, edged Tony Perez of Cincinnati 1,082,489 to 1,059,611 for the first-base berth.

Cincinnati's Joe Morgan won the second-base spot with 2,153,061 to 1,693,389 for Dave

Cash of Philadelphia. Los Angeles' Ron Cey held off Philadelphia's Mike Schmidt, another write-in candidate, 1,593,929 to 1,476,447 to become starting third-baseman.

In the fight for No. 1 shortstop, Larry Bowa of Philadelphia, who trailed Los Angeles' Bill Russell for most of the voting, overcame Russell with a closing flurry of votes to win 1,570,030 to 1,085,494.

The reserves and pitchers will be named later this week by Yogi Berra, manager of the New York Mets, 1973 NL champions.

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