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Scheel: key to Detente is Germany

WASHINGTON (AP) — The reunification of Germany remains an important goal and may be one of the big tests of east-west detente, West German President Walter Scheel said Tuesday.

The Germans, Scheel told a joint session of Congress, cannot give up the idea of reunification of their divided nation.

"If a rational and sincere policy of detente is to have any meaning for us it must surely be to make it easier for the people in a divided Germany to live together," Scheel said.

In Berlin, detente is "put to the test day by day," Scheel said. Only alliance with the United States would have achieved settlement of the Berlin problem, he said.

Scheel reported that U.S. withdrawal from Southeast Asia has not shaken the confidence of European allies.

"Not as some may have feared and others may have hoped, recent developments have not loosened the ties of European-American solidarity," he said. "The awareness of our interdependence is indeed deeper than ever."

Scheel, head of the Free Democratic Party, was his country's foreign minister in 1969-1974 and, in this capacity, a loyal supporter of former Chancellor of Willy Brandt's detente policy.

But he warned Congress on Tuesday that detente, "the catchword of our times," does not eliminate the deep ideological differences between East and West.



Victory!

'Fed up' Italians spur leftist gains

ROME (AP) — Inflation and unemployment mixed with political scandals and poor management of schools and hospitals steered millions of Italians to the extreme left in elections for 15 new regional legislatures. Youths between 18 and 21 voted for the first time and are also thought to have contributed to the leftist advance.

"If you walk into a hospital, you realize what made the Italians vote Communist," said Claudio Luffoli, a 33-year-old Rome photographer who voted Communist for the first time in the elections that were held Sunday and Monday.

Nearly half the Italian electorate voted Marxist, with one out of every three votes going to the surging Communist party itself.

The electorate gave the largest Communist party in the West 10,149,135 votes, or 33.4 per cent — a whopping 5.5 percentage points more than in the local elections five years ago.

In addition, the Marxist Socialists garnered 12 per cent of the vote — up from 10.4 in 1970 — and two splinter leftist groups got 1.6 per cent for a Marxist total of 47 per cent.

The Marxist tally has never been so high in Italian history. The Communists replaced the Christian Democrats as the No. 1 party in Rome and also ran first in

Milan and Turin. They maintained their dominance in Bologna and Florence and added Genoa and the Ligurian region to Umbria, Tuscany and Emilia, the Red Belt extending from the Adriatic to the French border. More than 10 million of Italy's 56 million people now have Communist-controlled state legislatures.

The Vatican-backed Christian Democrats, in power through anti-Communist alliances for the past 27 years, slipped from 37.8 per cent of the vote to 35.3 per cent with 10,707,682 votes.

The Vatican was "shocked" by the outcome, a source said. "They were expecting some Communist gains, but never to this degree."

The strong Communist gains increased pressure for inclusion of the party in the national government for the first time since 1947 and caused a sharp drop in stock prices.

Industrial circles in Milan foresaw negative repercussions for the Italian economy, with a further slowdown in investments and a sharp rise in the illegal export of capital.

The outcome further undermined the shaky minority government of Christian Democrat Premier Aldo Moro, but the Communists made no immediate demands for its downfall or for early general elections, still two years away.

Ford: recession ending; will relax regulations

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ford said Tuesday America's worst recession since the 1930s is coming to an end and that he intends to help the economy by freeing businesses from excessive federal regulation.

"The time has come to cut the federal red tape that binds the hands of small businesses ... I will not let you suffocate," the President told a conference here of the National Federation of Independent Business.

These were words the 1,500 conference attendees wanted to hear and they interrupted his 25-minute speech 26 times with applause.

In an upbeat assessment of the economy, Ford said, "now is the time to chart the right path back to prosperity without inflation and with growth."

He said some economic indicators will continue depressed for a few months because they record only what is past. But I am confident we are at the bottom of the economic slide and we will soon be on our way up."

A rise showed up in the stock market after Ford's statement, but this was reversed when Du Pont announced its second-quarter earnings would not be significantly better than its first-quarter showing. The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 5.95 at 828.61.

There were also these economic developments Tuesday:

—The Commerce Department reported construction starts on new homes increased by 14.2 per cent in May, indicating the crippled housing industry is struggling back to its feet. The increase was the third in as many months.

In forecasting the end to the recession, Ford cited a survey prepared by the federation as well as his own list of government statistics.

The federation survey reports that small business has a sense of optimism for the coming six-month period, Ford said. "Since small business exercises such a

stabilizing influence on recession, that is a good sign for all Americans," he added.

In another economic development, Ford met at the White House with Republican leaders of the House and Senate. Afterward, Sen. Hugh Scott, R-Pa., minority leader of the Senate, said they had discussed the economy and he reported to the President that "my mail shows a majority of the people think we are bottoming out" on the recession.

Rep. John R. Rhodes, R-Ariz., minority leader in the House, indicated that Ford will veto a housing bill which its backers say would spur the construction of 400,000 new homes.

Killings, hunger plague peasants in Cambodia

LONDON (AP) — Mass starvation with tens of thousands dead has marked effort by the Communist-led Khmer Rouge to establish a "peasants' revolution" in Cambodia, the London Daily Telegraph reported Tuesday.

Telegraph correspondent Bruce Loudon said in a dispatch from Bangkok that reliable reports indicate Cambodia is now in the midst of what may prove to be one of the most profound human tragedies in recent times.

Quoting Western diplomats and others who used to live in Cambodia, Loudon wrote:

"The old and the infirm have died as they have been forced at gunpoint from the towns into the countryside by the Khmer Rouge."

"Many more have perished as a result of starvation, for the millions who have been pushed out of the towns are competing one against the other for anything they can lay their hands on to eat."

Loudon said there were reports that:

"Normal food was no longer available and jungle berries, roots and all available animals are being eaten."

"Cholera, widespread before the Communist takeover, has now reached epidemic proportions as medical services have collapsed."

"Transportation has halted because there is no gasoline. This was admitted by Phnom Penh radio, the only source of information since Cambodia was sealed off by the Communists, in an appeal for the use of horses as transportation. Loudon said."

He added that reports from the few Cambodians who managed to flee to Thailand since the Communist victory also spoke of widespread executions.

Weather

Partly cloudy today with highs in the low 80s. Thunderstorms are not expected to move in until tonight which should cool things down into the 60s. Thursday should be a rerun of today, but it may reach the high 80s.

Washington Street to be renovated

Council overrides mayor's veto

By MARIA LAWLOW

Staff Writer

Exercising a power of his office rarely used in the history of the Iowa City Council, Mayor Edgar Czarnecki Monday night vetoed two resolutions pertaining to the renovation of Washington Street. However, in a special session following the council meeting the council voted to override the mayor's veto.

The resolutions call for Washington Street to be renovated from Madison to Van Buren streets. Designs for the street call for a two-lane meandering pedestrian oriented street going one way east from the central business district.

Czarnecki said his vetoes exercised the authority vested in the position of mayor, under Section 366.5 of the 1973 Code of Iowa, to block the renovation resolutions because he favored delaying the restrictions to two lanes of moving traffic, "to keep open the other alternative uses of the street in future years."

Czarnecki said he also vetoed the resolutions because he "deplored the allocation of Housing and Community Development funds to pay for a substantial portion of this project."

Czarnecki's vetoes followed on the heels of the adoption of the resolutions by the four other council members during a public hearing of the resolutions. The veto was overridden in a special session, by all members of the council, excluding the mayor.

The first of the two controversial resolutions specifically pertained to the installation of paving, sidewalks and storm sewers on Washington Street between Clinton and Van Buren streets.

This resolution, in conjunction with the first phase of the Washington Street renovation project, will cost \$800,000 out of a \$1,000,000 estimated cost for the total project.

The second resolution called for the adoption of design specifications outlined

and submitted by the Urban Renewal Design and Review Committee.

Czarnecki said he supported the need for additional parking on the existing street "but not by additional taxpayers money for a resurfaced lot."

In other action City Manager Neil Berlin reported to the council that the city should go ahead with its application to apply for federal mass transit funds to purchase new buses without including the UI.

Following a rejection of a U.S. Department of Labor agreement signed last April between UI Cambus and the city, Berlin said it would be best for the city to drop the university from its grant application which had requested funds to buy 20 new buses for Iowa City, Coralville and UI's Cambus transit systems.

Under a coordinated plan between the three systems the city would have purchased the buses and then leased five to

the university.

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responsibility for UI employees assumed by the city in the original agreement.

The agreement also guaranteed that no transit employee's position will be worsened as a result of approval of the grant.

The city would have assumed the responsibility because it is the "lead agency" representing the other two systems in the grant application.

Berlin told the council that the city would proceed with Coralville for applying for the funds.

"We would like to extend a word of gratitude for the city's forbearance in this matter. UI Business Manager Ray B. Mossman told the council. "We have exhausted the possibilities and it is time for the city to proceed along with Coralville without the university."

"Hopefully this can all be resolved," Mossman added.

Major Ed Czarnecki, who is employed at the university's Center for Labor and Management, did not take part in the discussion. He will not vote on the water and sewer rates because of a conflict of interest.

The university has its own water system and will not be affected by the increase in water rates.

increase to more than \$250,000.

The sewer rate increases are part of an ordinance proposed to the city council that will also increase water rates. The rate increases are scheduled to go into effect August 1 following a July 8 public hearing.

Negotiations between the city and UI representatives came to a standstill Monday after the council rejected a UI request to conduct its own study to determine what would be an equitable rate for use of the city's sewer system.

According to UI Business Manager Ray B. Mossman, the university has requested to conduct its own study because "we are not persuaded that determining rates based on water pumped is the most equitable way to determine our share of the cost of the city's sewer system."

Mossman added that the university can

support its contention that other methods may be more acceptable than computing rates by water usage.

Councilperson Carol DeProsses said that if the city were to grant such a request for the study, the city would be treating the university as a special customer.

Mossman said he was not prepared to say what the university intends to do if the deadlock cannot be worked out.

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Daily Digest

Jobs open for vets

A limited number of Veterans Administration work-study jobs will be available to UI students beginning July 1 for the 1975-76 academic year.

Veterans who are students pursuing a full-time program of education under the GI bill will be eligible to apply for the part-time jobs funded by the Veterans Administration.

A total of up to 250 hours of work may be completed each semester at \$2.50 per hour.

There are nine confirmed job openings. The categories of employment include: Registrar Office assistant (one opening); Veteran Representative Office assistant (one opening); Extension Class assistant (one opening); Student Activities Office assistant (two openings); Housing and Day Care Service project (two openings); and Local Employment Service project (two openings).

The hours of work required each week vary from job to job.

Students interested in a Veterans Administration work-study job are asked to contact their Veteran Representative (Vet-Rep) on the UI campus. The Vet-Rep's are located in the Admissions Office, Room 1, Jessup Hall.

Helmets now required

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP) — Iowa became the 49th state to require motorcyclists to wear helmets as Gov. Robert Ray signed the bill into law Tuesday.

Nebraska earlier this year approved a helmet law which goes into effect Aug. 24. Iowa's law becomes effective July 1.

This leaves only California without the motorcycle safety measure, according to Department of Transportation officials. California has rejected the measure.

Reject death definition

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. (AP) — The American Medical Association's House of Delegates rejected Tuesday a proposal to define death as the cessation of total brain function.

In a voice vote, the delegates to the AMA's 124th annual convention in effect rejected the contention from its Tennessee delegation that "it is currently medically established that irreversible cessation of total brain function is determinative of death."

Existing AMA policy states irreversible cessation of brain function is but one of a number of criteria that can be used in the medical diagnosis of death.

Ford deplores CIA leaks

WASHINGTON (AP) — Presidential Press Secretary Ron Nessen said Tuesday that President Ford deplores news leaks of alleged plots to assassinate foreign leaders that stem from investigations of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The President has "very deep convictions on the improprieties of the leaks...about handling things in an orderly fashion and about not besmirching the reputations of others with bits and pieces of information," Nessen said at a daily news briefing.

Nessen made the statement when asked about recent news stories concerning the CIA investigation conducted by the Rockefeller Commission and one currently being carried out by a Senate select committee headed by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho.

The press secretary said he had discussed these news leaks almost daily with the President, including a report in The New York Times Tuesday that the President is wrestling with the question of how to handle data on CIA assassination plots found in minutes of National Security Council meetings between 1959 and 1963.

Nessen declined comment on the Times report.

Reagan options open

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ronald Reagan left open Tuesday the possibility he may challenge President Ford for the 1976 Republican nomination and said he hopes "every day of my life" Ford doesn't ask him to be his running mate.

At a press conference before he spoke to the National Federation of Independent Businessmen, Reagan repeated his earlier call for an open GOP convention next year, saying "it would be good for the party to have that happen."

Asked if he felt Ford was the only Republican who could be elected president in 1976, he replied, "I still think we should have an open convention."

The former California governor was also asked how he would respond if Ford asked him to be his running mate in the 1976 election.

"Let me just say that every day of my life I hope that doesn't happen," Reagan replied.

Churches seek Viets

Two Iowa City churches have begun an effort to meet church sponsorship requirements so that two Vietnamese families can move to Iowa City.

In a telephone interview, Juanita Vetter, a member of the Gloria Dei Lutheran Church committee seeking the sponsorship, said Gloria Dei and St. Thomas More Catholic Church were the only Iowa City churches that she knew which are seeking sponsorship at this time.

Gloria Dei is holding a committee meeting at 7 p.m. today to determine if it has the minimum requirements for sponsorship of a Vietnamese family. To obtain sponsorship, the church must be able to provide \$500, the promise of a job and a place for a family to stay. Vetter said she thought the church probably had the money plus the prospect of a job and an apartment.

If Gloria Dei does have the means, a Vietnamese family will probably arrive in Iowa City soon, Vetter said. The Lutheran organization and the federal government seem "extremely anxious to get them (Vietnamese families) out of the camps," she added.

Vetter said she did not know from which refugee camp the Vietnamese would come.

Ted: No CIA links

BOSTON (AP) — Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., says Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller is "utterly irresponsible" for implying that Kennedy's late brothers could have been linked to Central Intelligence Agency assassination plots.

The vice president suggested in a broadcast interview Sunday that former President John F. Kennedy and his brother Robert, one-time U.S. attorney general, may have been aware of CIA discussions about the assassination of foreign leaders.

"Such comments come with especially bad grace from the vice president whose own CIA commission avoided the question of assassination and passed the buck to Congress," Kennedy said in a speech here Monday.

"Given his own failure to fulfill his duty on the issue, I hope he'll have the decency to maintain his silence now while the Senate investigating committee and others do the job he should have done."

Rockefeller headed a commission which investigated CIA activities and reported to President Ford last week.

ISPIRG: refuse act creates unfair taxes

By MARIA LAWLER
Staff Writer

The Iowa Student Public Interest Research Group (ISPIRG) has challenged a portion of the city's proposed refuse collection ordinance, claiming that some residents will be paying twice for garbage collection.

At the Iowa City Council's formal session Tuesday night, ISPIRG Staff Director David Callan challenged the section of the ordinance that will limit garbage collection by the city to single dwelling units and apartment complexes that have no more than four dwelling units.

According to Callan, tenants living in complexes like Seville and Lakeside will pay for two refuse collection systems through higher rental rates.

They would pay for the first collection indirectly through higher property tax rates to landlords who pass that cost off to the tenants, Callan said, explaining that two-thirds of the garbage system's funds comes from revenues collected by the city from property taxes.

The second collection would be paid through the expense of hiring private collection services or, again, higher rents, if landlords contracted for private garbage collection, Callan said.

Callan pointed out that residents living in single family units and who pay property tax can

deduct these taxes in figuring taxable income for state and federal taxes.

Tenants pay property taxes in the guise of higher rental rates but they cannot deduct such taxes in figuring their state and federal taxes because they have no proof of property tax payments, Callan said.

"Under the new ordinance everybody else in the city will get better refuse collection, but they don't have to foot the bill for it," Callan told the council.

Callan said that while in the past the city's policy has not been to collect for large apartment complexes, the new ordinance will continue to perpetuate what he called an inequitable system.

"By equitable I mean that if someone pays for a service he or she should be entitled to receive that service," Callan explained.

Callan told the council if they dropped the city's policy of collecting tree limbs, then they could afford to give everyone in the city regular garbage collection.

If the city cannot give everyone equal service, then to be fair a garbage collection fee should be charged of everyone, Callan added.

The Iowa City Code requires that a proposed ordinance have three public readings before adoption. The first reading occurred last night.

Iowa legal fee; Court agree

By JIM EWINGER
Staff Writer

Monday's U.S. Supreme Court decision abolishing fixed fees for legal services "is not likely to have any effect" on Iowa according to Prof. James Meeks, associate dean of the College of Law.

Meeks said, "the Iowa State Bar Association (ISBA) passed a resolution about four years ago to do away with minimum fee schedules.

"The fee schedules never really had any significant effect here," he said. "I would guess that there was no significant difference before and after the (ISBA) resolution."

The 8 to 0 decision came in the wake of an appeal by a Virginia couple who challenged the Fairfax County Bar Association's fixed minimum fee for legal work required when the couple purchased a home.

Before the ISBA resolution, Iowa attorneys charged fixed rates for legal services where there was a pre-determined amount of legal

work, such as an uncontested divorce with neither property or a child-custody settlement involved.

If an attorney chose to charge a radically reduced fee for such services, the ISBA could have recommended disbarment, since such a practice was then considered unethical.

"The (Supreme Court's) decision will have more impact in larger cities where there is a more diverse bar," Meeks said.

He explained that in urban areas attorneys could become more competitive by lowering their fees, but doubts if their cheaper services will make an impact because it is considered unethical for lawyers to advertise their skills.

Meeks said one negative aspect of the ruling is that it spells the end of prepaid legal insurance—a Blue Cross type of group legal insurance.

With no established legal fees, he said, it would be difficult to determine premium rates for the insurance plans.

Turks demand new talks

ANKARA, Turkey (AP) — Declaring the U.S. arms embargo "both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Turkey demanded Tuesday that the United States open negotiations on the future of its bases in Turkey.

A note delivered to the U.S. Embassy ordered that negotiations begin within 30 days. It said that if "action is not taken to initiate the talks" the U.S. military installations will be subjected "to a new situation."

There was no elaboration. The 20 American bases are important both as the southeastern buttress of the North Atlantic alliance and as monitors of Soviet naval movements in and out of the Black Sea. The most vital installations are the Incirlik Air Base for nuclear bombers and three intelligence-gathering bases.

Turkey has been threatening to take action against the U.S. bases ever since Congress cut off American arms aid to Ankara last winter over the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. The Congress voted the embargo because the Turks used American arms in the invasion last July and subsequently took no steps to withdraw.

Under pressure from Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, and after the Greek and Turkish Cypriots resumed negotiations, the U.S. Senate voted last month to rescind the ban. But the House of Representatives has taken no action yet.

Regents name winners

Local firms receive contracts

Two Iowa City firms have received construction awards for remodeling projects and the UI Health Center. A third contract in the remodeling was awarded to a Newton, Iowa, firm by the State Board of Regents Friday.

The three contracts involve the remodeling of space in the northwest wing of the Medical Laboratories Building to house the continuing education and outreach programs at the UI College of Medicine.

The three contracts for the remodeling project were awarded to — Thompson Construction & Development Co., Iowa City, \$67,500, for general construction; AAA Mechanical Contractors, Inc., Iowa City, \$54,909, for mechanical work; and Meissner Electric, Newton, \$9,514 for electrical contracting.

The regents also awarded contracts on a second remodeling project in University Hospitals' Surgical Intensive Care Unit.

Contract winners for the second project are: Burger Construction Co., Inc., \$31,268, for general construction; George Kondora Plumbing & Heating, Inc., \$5,890, for mechanical work; and Gerald Electric Co., Inc., \$4,330, for electrical contracting. All three firms are located in Iowa City.

In other action Friday the Board of Regents okayed plans and budgets for three other UI renovation projects —

— A \$36,000 remodeling of space adjacent to the new Pediatrics Ophthalmology Clinic in General Hospital to provide additional examination rooms and an entrance from the existing facility. The project will be financed through UI Foundation Ophthalmic Gift Funds.

— A \$31,342 project to upgrade electric service to the fourth floor of the Engineering Building's north wing, to be

funded through the UI Repairs, Replacements & Alterations account.

— A \$25,000 repair of the deteriorated electrostatic precipitator that serves Boilers 5 and 6 of the Power Plant, also to be financed through the UI Repairs, Replacements & Alterations account.

The board also approved small upward adjustments in the current year's budget of the UI, the University Hospitals, the State Hygienic Laboratory, and the Hospital School. The adjustments are a normal procedure at the end of a fiscal year to account for income higher than that estimated when budgets were set a year ago.

The increases are: \$365,000 in the UI fund from student fees

and interest on invested funds:

\$247,000 in the University Hospitals budget as a result of additional health services provided: \$37,700 at the hygienic laboratory from fees for water analysis and other tests; and \$13,000 for the Hospital School from miscellaneous sources.

University officials said the additional budget funds will be used for library books, repairs and replacements, and general expense in the general university; for salaries, supplies and services in the University Hospitals; for general expenses of the hygienic laboratory and to put a section of overhead steam line underground in order to improve a loading area at the Hospital School.

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Confinement of alcoholics law may violate due process rights

By WINSTON BARCLAY
Staff Writer

Second of three parts

Like many of us, Fred got a little drunk on Christmas Eve. But, unlike most of us, Fred ended up at the Oakdale treatment center.

He had not committed a crime, and yet police officers removed him from his home and transported him to the treatment center against his will.

It seems that Fred's wife doesn't like to have him drink, so after the Christmas party she filled out a commitment form she had obtained from the sheriff's department, claiming that he was potentially dangerous in his intoxicated state.

Armed with this form, police officers took Fred into custody, although they had neither a warrant to enter his home nor to arrest him.

Fred is one of an estimated 30 persons committed to Oakdale under section 125.18 of the Iowa Code since the law took effect on July 1, 1974.

Modeled after alcohol treatment guidelines suggested by the United States government, it provides that "An intoxicated person who has threatened, attempted, or inflicted harm on himself or another and is likely to inflict physical harm on himself or another unless committed, or who is incapacitated by alcohol, may be committed to a facility for emergency treatment."

The application for commitment may be filed by "the certifying physician, spouse, guardian, or relative of the person committed or any other responsible person..."

If the administrator of the facility approves the application, the person named on the form may be forcibly taken to the treatment facility where he may be detained for up to five days.

Though he must be given an opportunity to contact a lawyer, no provisions are provided for an appeal or hearing process which can be initiated by the individual who has been committed.

Dr. Harold Mulford, director of the Oakdale Center, traces this law to the popularization of the "disease concept" of alcoholism. "The idea was promoted that we've got to get them out of the criminal system and into treatment since many of the alcoholics themselves reject the disease concept and don't want any treatment, then you have to use force."

"So laws like this were passed to make it possible for the police to take the person somewhere for treatment."

This new law replaced a provision whereby an individual could only be committed for alcoholism treatment after a hearing before a hospital commission consisting of attorneys for the state and the individual, a physician, and the clerk of court. This more complicated procedure discouraged the filing of petitions for commitment, while jailing of alcoholics was routine.

The new attitude is expressed in the declaration of policy which precedes the alcohol treatment provisions in the Iowa Code: "Criminal prosecution (should) be kept to a minimum. Treatment, for the protection of the intoxicated and other persons, should be emphasized and increased."

This attitude is reflected in Iowa code

section 125.17 in which a police officer may give an intoxicated individual who has been apprehended the choice to go to a treatment center or to jail.

But the shift from a criminal to a medical definition of alcoholism has left the commitment laws without many of the legal safeguards of personal rights that have built up in the criminal law system.

Professor Randall Bezanson of the UI College of Law finds several problems in the law which he says call its constitutionality into question.

There is no way to determine who is qualified to fill out the papers. The law states that this can be done by any "responsible person", but no definition is offered by this term. Bob Brogan, head nurse of the evening shift at the Oakdale detoxification facility, related one case in which a man had been committed by a woman who was at that time undergoing psychiatric treatment.

Vague wording is also evident in the definitions which are offered in the

to take the person home. "If the police won't follow the law," he said, "who will?"

Dr. Harold Moessner, medical director at Oakdale, feels that "there are still a lot of bugs that should be ironed out", but he is not enthusiastic about attempts to make it more difficult to commit alcoholics by initiating a legal hearing process.

"I just haven't been as impressed with our legal profession and our district court judges in their efficiency and ability to do things," Moessner said.

Dr. Mulford indicated that he is somewhat ambivalent about the law. "We haven't had any problem with it so I haven't paid a hell of a lot of attention to the specific provision."

"You have to balance out a lot of considerations," he continued. "On the one hand you've got alcoholics out there who are going to die if somebody doesn't do something to get them to detoxification."

'I guess I would not be surprised if the whole law was thrown out'

introductory sections of the law. For example, "intoxicated person" means "a person whose mental or physical functioning is substantially impaired by the use of alcohol."

There is no indication of a standard for the measurement of what impairment is "substantial", an important distinction when the law can turn an idle threat into a five day incarceration for an "intoxicated person".

But the most important difficulty, said Bezanson, is the lack of due process. He stated that there is no way to determine "that once initiated, the people who are making the determination are acting properly."

Under the law, unless there is effective discrimination and attentiveness by the administrator of the treatment facility, who is charged with review of applications, an individual may be detained in a public institution on the basis only of the uncorroborated testimony of one other citizen, whose veracity as a witness has not been established.

A variety of opinions about the value of the law are expressed by those involved in the treatment process at Oakdale. Iona Hibbert, assistant director of Oakdale, said "everyone in the field agrees that there are problems in the law."

She feels that the new provision offers some protection for the families of alcoholics by providing them with a method of gaining aid without resorting to a criminal complaint, but she also recognizes the potential for abuse.

While Allen Colston, a counselor at Oakdale, feels that the new law is an improvement over the old procedure, he conceded that "it's not very workable because it's so hard to interpret. There are too many flaws in the law the way it is written."

He pointed to the wording of section 125.17 that the police "may" give the individual the choice between jail and treatment. He reported that in 90 percent of the cases, the police elect simply

"But one can argue that it's their right to drink themselves to death if they want to, and who the hell's business is it to tell them they can't drink themselves to death as long as they're not bothering anybody else?"

So Mulford sees the need to balance the alcoholics' need for treatment and his potential threat to others with a concern for safeguarding individual rights.

Grover Stubbe, director of the Problem Drinking Center in Iowa City and the Mid-Eastern Communities Council on Alcoholism, bluntly assessed the law. "It's all fucked up," he said.

"If I were able to make the decision," he continued, "I would like to revert to hospital commissions as it was prior to July 1, 1974. When the urgent need was there, the decision could be made within 24 hours."

Stubbe explained that if long term commitment is sought under the current law, the court may wait as long as 10 days before acting. "I think the people that need help are being denied some expeditious handling the way the law is. The five day commitment is just an interim thing."

Mulford shares Stubbe's preference for the hospital commission. "I think the hospitalization boards can do a good job and at the same time I think the individual is pretty well protected: more so than under this (emergency commitment) law."

In general, the Oakdale staff would prefer to shift emphasis from the problems of the law to the treatment process. Dr. Moessner noted that, "we treat the patient the same whether he's committed or not. I personally see the commitment only as a tool to get the patient to our hospital."

"If a person is taken to a hospital and treated like any other patient, this to me is not really incarceration," he continued. "Now legally it may be, but I look at it from the medical perspective."

"That particular person, even though he may be committed wrongly, may

benefit from those two or three days in the hospital. He really isn't harmed by it."

Apart from whatever benefit the patient may receive, the basic issue may be the right of the alcoholic to refuse treatment. Dr. Mulford believes that an individual has such a right, but that criminal penalties should be retained. "A big part of the alcoholic's problem," he said, "is that he has never been made to take responsibility for his actions."

Dr. Moessner also supports the right of refusal, though he adds another qualification. "If the guy is sober, not in an intoxicated condition. If they would prefer to drink themselves to death, that's fine with me, as long as they're sober and have the cobwebs all out upstairs when they make that decision."

Moessner also stresses another problem which should be taken into consideration when evaluating the commitment laws. "The responsibility is really put on the patrolman's shoulder, and it's a most difficult job."

"It is difficult for the law officer to judge the degree of intoxication, but on top of that, there are approximately 10 per cent of the alcoholics who have some kind of psychiatric problem, so you can see how the police officer is really in a bind."

Those of us who sit around and complain about the crime rate... if that's what we're really concerned about and that's what police are for, is it justified to ask the police officer also to take care of all the drunks in town?"

Moessner places the blame for this dilemma on the legislature. "They said the alcoholic should be treated in a certain way, but when they came around to funding it, they didn't provide enough funds to do what they wanted to do."

Because of the various problems with the law, most of the Oakdale staff is anxious to have the law clarified or modified.

"Generally, I believe it will be refined to some extent," Mulford predicted. "I guess I wouldn't be surprised if the whole law was thrown out."

But, according to Bezanson, no legislative committee is currently considering revision of the alcohol commitment laws. Therefore, any forthcoming alterations will have to be the result of a court challenge.

According to Mulford, "we have not had any patient in the year we have been operating under the new law who's tested it. I suppose it would be found unconstitutional."

Dr. Moessner probably most clearly defined the dilemma in which he finds alcohol treatment as it attempts to meet both its legal and medical obligations.

"If you have a mentally incapacitated patient because he is intoxicated, I think our responsibility is to provide whatever care we see as appropriate and best, and unfortunately sometimes that means taking your chances in a court of law."

In the final segment of this series, we shall examine the actual application of the commitment laws at the Oakdale Center.

Tables turning

Law malpractice rates soar

CHICAGO (AP) — Malpractice insurance rates for lawyers are climbing to the point where bar officials say further increases can create the same crisis now felt in medical practice.

James D. Fellers, president of the American Bar Association, says commercially underwritten insurance for lawyers has increased as much as 300 per cent in the last five years. He says that within five years there may be no carrier willing to underwrite legal malpractice insurance.

The average nationwide rate for lawyers ranges from \$150 to \$250 a year, compared to from \$1,500 to \$2,000 for doctors, according to one insurance executive. The ABA's House of Delegates is thinking of creating a task force to study possible solutions.

Most of the suits against lawyers involve administrative and clerical errors.

Examples include suits for letting the statute of limitations go by before filing a damage suit; letting appeals deadlines pass; filing deeds improperly, or making a faulty title search. Lawyers note that a California woman was recently awarded \$100,000 after claiming her lawyer failed to conduct adequate research into a divorce proceeding.

Some insurance officials say the problem is not

as serious as Fellers says. They note claims are increasing in all fields.

"The general public expectation of professional expertise has grown whatever the profession," says Henry Nussbaum, a senior program manager for Continental National American, one of the major insurers for legal malpractice.

Nussbaum says malpractice claims against lawyers processed by his company "have just about doubled" in the past four years and the average claim has increased from about \$4,500 to \$7,000.

Premiums for malpractice insurance for lawyers varies from state to state. Because the same companies do not underwrite insurance for doctors and lawyers, comparisons are difficult.

Nussbaum said he sees no crisis in the legal profession to match that in health care, unless premium rates are not allowed to rise. He said one of the factors precipitating the current medical crisis was that premium rates for years were set far too low.

"There's plenty of room for lawyers to match an increase in rates, even though they are squawking," he says.

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ISPIRG, Consumer Protection Service

Consumer services combine daily efforts

By JIM FARSTAD

Staff Writer

The Consumer Protection Service of Iowa City (CPS) has merged with the Iowa Student Public Interest Research Group (ISPIRG) to consolidate their

respective inventory of research and day to day consumer-oriented activity.

David Callen, ISPIRG local board staff director, said "The merging of the two (CPS and

ISPIRG) will make possible a more symbiotic relationship between ongoing everyday complaints and consumer research."

ISPIRG was created in 1972 as a volunteer, nonprofit

organization dedicated to the assistance of the individual consumer in dealing with business and bureaucracy.

In many instances, mediation is much more effective than adversary action," Callen said, "and in dealing the consumer complaints, ISPIRG acts both as a source of information and as a referral service.

"There is a limit to our involvement in any particular instance," Callen said. "One of the primary purposes of ISPIRG is to encourage people to do things for themselves... help them learn self-sufficiency and autonomy."

When a complaint is brought to the attention of ISPIRG there are several steps which can be taken, however, many complaints can be handled by the consumers themselves, Callen said.

The major problem is bigness — because of large centralized operations people often end up feeling dehumanized, and rightly so," Callen said.

Sarah Wenke, chairperson of the local chapter of ISPIRG added that "Consumers often perceive corporate structure as impossible to approach and one feels inadequate and helpless contemplating it."

Wenke admitted that ISPIRG serves as an effective route for consumer complaints because "in our complex society so much diverts our attention that all is not apparent and we must be lead to the relevant sources."

Kimura said this diagnostic technique will test "blink reflexes" and "F-wave responses." He said if these impulses are not normal it can be assumed that the nervous system is defective.

Kimura said blink reflexes are neural responses that affect the contraction of the muscles around the eye. A delay between a stimulus and this response indicates a lesion on the brainstem, he said.

An F-wave is a response received when an electrical shock is given to muscles in the hand or foot," Kimura said. "The nerve sends an impulse to the muscle and then to the spinal cord."

Testing this response is important because a reading is taken from impulses sent through the spinal cord, he said.

Kimura said if he finds the nervous system is not functioning correctly, he examines the structure of the nerve, including its protective covering, to see if it is defective.

Last year, the National Multiple Sclerosis Society spent more than \$3.2 million for research grants, programs and fellowships to support multiple sclerosis related research and advanced biomedical training all over the world.

Founded in 1946, the society is the only nationwide voluntary health agency seeking more effective methods of treatment and eventual prevention of multiple sclerosis.

Kimura said using the electrodiagnostic method to detect effects of multiple sclerosis on the brainstem (which connects the brain and spinal cord), cranial nerves and the spinal cord is useful as a supplement to the regular clinical diagnostic methods.

the Daily Iowan



“...It’s Everything”

A convoluted Puritan work ethic is alive and well at the university, judging by recent reports of cheating in the UI College of Medicine. One freshman medical student was suspended for a year and six were placed on a year's disciplinary probation as a result of the incident. Though it was reported that the cheating was not widespread, its very existence points to a larger, more serious problem.

This nation has long suffered because of those who adhere to the principle of success at all costs. The principle has manifested itself in politics and big business so often as to be almost a convention in those circles. Nor is it especially rare in academic circles, where competition for grades is the basic fact of life for so many students.

But if the belief is a common one, it is no less destructive. Those who are caught up in the fight to succeed gradually narrow themselves into a constricted course of action and thought. Others are victimized, because in this scheme of things the emphasis is placed on competition, instead of

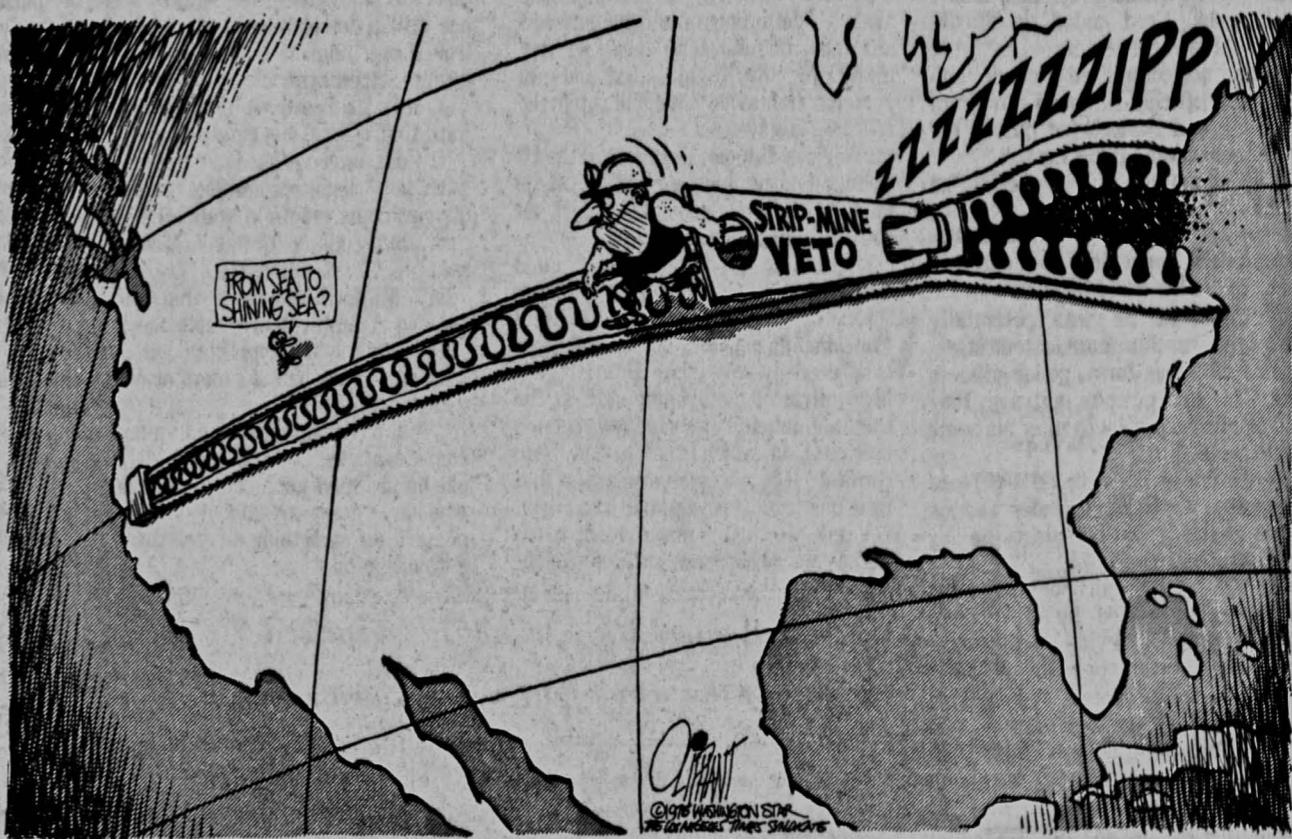
on quality. In this sense, the med students disciplined for cheating were victims as well as initiators of their plan.

The College of Medicine's policy change correcting the situation that made the cheating possible is a good thing. However, the school will be hard put to correct the underlying cause — a cause which has little to do with computer printouts and keyboard terminals. Instead, the cause stems from perceiving the opportunity to "beat the system" without understanding the factors that motivate the individual to carry out the idea.

The members of the school's administrative panel can tighten exam rules as frequently or severely as they wish, but they are powerless to change the environment and resultant characters of the students who take those exams. It is left to the individuals to decide what values will guide them.

Rhonda Dickey

Interpretations



The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty: The Weakening Dike

by Thomas A. Halsted

—And third, on exaggerated claims for the potential benefits of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

All of these facts have combined to provide incentives, or at least excuses for a numerically small but important group of nations to stop short of ratifying the NPT.

A year ago many observers had reason to believe that the NPT had come of age, and that the May 1975 Review Conference was likely to be uneventful. Almost 10 years had passed without the addition of another nuclear power. 83 countries had acceded to the treaty, and with the apparent resolution of problems that had delayed their acceptance of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards on peaceful nuclear programs, it appeared only a matter of time before a number of important holdouts (West Germany, Italy, the Benelux countries, and Japan) would complete the ratification process.

This optimism was, unhappily, premature. A series of events which took place over only a few weeks' span have provided a sharp reminder of the fragility of the NPT regime:

The Indian Nuclear Test: On May 18 (1974), India detonated her first nuclear "device," a 15-kiloton explosive set off under the Rajasthan Desert of Northwest India. Indian spokesmen insisted to the world that it was for peaceful purposes, and that she would never develop nuclear weapons.

The test produced almost universal acclaim in India itself and grave concern and undoubtedly a reappraisal of nuclear options in Pakistan. But elsewhere there was sharp criticism only in Japan, Sweden, and Canada (which had provided the reactors which supplied the nuclear fuel for the Indian tests), general approval or at least no criticism from China and the USSR, and only mild clucks of disapproval from the United States.

What political leverage the United States might have exercised to discourage the Indian nuclear program all but evaporated in Sec. Kissinger's visit there in October of 1974. In an October 28 speech to the Indian Council on World Affairs in New Delhi, he seemed to give further official U.S. blessing to India's new status by calling on India to act responsibly in considering the export of nuclear technology. Aside from demonstrating that she could safely run the risk of momentary international disapproval, India gave renewed



credibility to arguments in such countries as Argentina and Brazil that peaceful nuclear explosives have a promising future.

The Middle East Reactors: In June 1974 the Nixon administration announced that it had offered to sell Egypt and Israel each a 600-megawatt reactor to produce electric power. The announcement was coupled with the assurance that stringent safeguards would be attached to the sales agreements, probably to include a requirement that the plutonium produced in the reactors would be returned to the United States for reprocessing to prevent its possible diversion to weapons production.

For the first time since the NPT was signed, a nuclear power, party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, had undertaken to supply to non-parties equipment capable of producing nuclear weapons materials in significant amounts. The treaty does not prohibit such transactions, and American defenders of the deals are quick to point out the extra stringency of the safeguards provisions (applied, however, only to the reactors and the materials provided under this transaction, but not to any other nuclear facilities in the recipient countries).

Nevertheless, the sales agreements have been strongly criticized, by many who view the infusion of major additions to nuclear technology in the Middle East as extremely dangerous, and by others who

see them as not in keeping with the spirit of the NPT, or even as an outright breach of its provisions.

In any event, it is difficult for a non-nuclear party to the NPT not to consider the transactions to be discriminatory if Egypt and Israel, both non-parties, are asked to put only these particular installations under safeguards, while non-nuclear parties to the treaty must place all nuclear facilities under safeguard.

The Moscow Summit: Finally, the arms control agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union announced on July 3, 1974 in Moscow were seen by many non-nuclear parties as a slap in the face. The bi-lateral "threshold" test ban treaty signed there, allowing both sides to continue testing nuclear weapons underground as large as 150 kilotons (ten times the size of the Hiroshima bomb) after March 31, 1976, and even then permitting the continued testing of "peaceful" explosives of any size, seemed a direct contradiction to the two superpowers' commitments to bring their arms race under control and "seek to achieve the discontinuance of all nuclear test explosions for all time."

The Divonne Conference: At the September 1974 Conference which the Arms Control Association held in Divonne, France, these and many other

factors were considered at length by the 25 participants that were present from 17 countries and several international organizations. They concluded that the NPT, "while far from perfect, is a useful and workable instrument."

They felt that performance under the treaty had suffered more from failure to fully implement its provisions than from weaknesses in the provisions themselves. They made a number of concrete recommendations for action which should be taken to strengthen the treaty:

1. The nuclear weapon parties should take seriously their obligations to work toward disarmament, in particular by reducing numbers of nuclear delivery vehicles, limiting further missile flight testing, and negotiating a comprehensive (not a threshold) nuclear test ban treaty. They viewed the threshold treaty as a "disheartening step backward."

2. To provide better security assurances for non-nuclear powers, nuclear weapons states should pledge themselves not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states party to the treaty; the establishment of nuclear-free zones should be encouraged.

3. The benefits of peaceful nuclear explosives (PNEs) are questionable. A study should be commissioned by the Secretary General of the United Nations of all the implications of such programs, and it was suggested that meanwhile a moratorium on further PNE tests should be imposed.

4. Henceforth, provisions of nuclear supplies and technology should be made only to those recipients, whether or not parties to the NPT, which agree to place all their nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards.

5. Safeguard systems should be strengthened and made universal, with increased attention given to physical security applied to all materials. The problem of diversion of nuclear materials by terrorists, organized criminals and other non-governmental groups should be given immediate attention.

Obstacles and Prospects: Over the long run, implementing these recommendations could provide enough glue to hold the NPT together, but to do so will require overturning major obstacles all along the way.

The United States and the Soviet Union

view complaints about their lack of progress at SALT as exaggerated, and clearly think they have bought off objections to their lack of progress in curbing nuclear testing with their dubious threshold test ban.

No-first-use agreements have little support from either (although France and China, both non-parties to the NPT, have each offered no-first-use formulations). Nuclear free zone proposals are being discussed again at the United Nations, but the only one likely to be in existence for some time is in Latin America—and there are notable holdouts in the case of Cuba, Argentina, and Brazil.

Peaceful nuclear explosions remain a serious stumbling block. The more the nuclear powers discover their uselessness, the more non-nuclear powers declare that the United States and USSR are looking for excuses to duck their NPT obligations to provide PNE services when the technology becomes available. And India's example has given a powerful new impetus to PNE zealots in other countries considering taking that step.

There is some reason to hope that domestic pressure in the United States will lead this country to adopt a more inclusive sales policy with respect to safeguards, but considerably more thought must be given to safety and security implications as nuclear power installations grow over the coming years in size, number, and geographic distribution. Other potential supplies of nuclear materials and technology also would do well to consider the long-range security and non-proliferation implications of transactions they might negotiate in the future.

There was considerable uneasiness, for example, over the announcement that France will sell five large reactors to Iran. Although Iran is a party to the NPT and France, though not a party, has repeatedly stated that she would behave exactly as if she were, the size of the deal provoked serious concern.

French sales of reactors and other nuclear facilities to a non-party in the present atmosphere could have grave implications for the future of the treaty.

Time is running out. More constructive action must be taken if more countries, disappointed by lack of progress toward disarmament by the nuclear powers, and seeking new ways to enhance their prestige and security, do not soon follow the Indian example.

Editor's Note: The following article was taken, with permission, from Arms Control Today, the monthly bulletin of the Arms Control Association.

"If we had known in 1968 how little the nuclear powers would do over the next six years to meet their end of the NPT bargain by controlling their arms race, I would have advised my government not to sign the Treaty." Thus spoke a distinguished former diplomat from a still non-nuclear country at a recent conference held by the Arms Control Association.

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) resulted from a consensus between nuclear and non-nuclear countries that the birth of more nuclear powers would lead inevitably to greater risks of nuclear war, and that therefore it would be in the mutual interest of all to devise a regime which would prevent the spread of nuclear weapons without denying anyone the potential peaceful benefits of nuclear energy.

Thus the treaty which was drawn up in 1968 and took effect in 1970 is a compact between the nuclear powers which committed themselves to end their arms race and work toward nuclear disarmament, and the non-nuclear powers which, in exchange for foregoing acquisition of nuclear weapons, could look forward to reaping the benefits of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The Treaty in Trouble: Concern about the continued arms race between the nuclear superpowers is only one reason the NPT is in trouble today. Blame for the fragile condition of the treaty can be laid in many directions:

—First, on the enormous worldwide appetite for nuclear-generated electric power, which brings with it vastly expanded opportunities for the diversion of plutonium and highly enriched uranium from peaceful purposes to the manufacture of weapons, both by irresponsible governments, and by non-governmental terrorist or criminal groups. The worldwide energy crisis has added great momentum to this appetite for nuclear power, while tending to minimize concerns about its attendant risks.

—Second, on the persistent notion that nuclear weapons bring greater security, a delusion held by non-nuclear as well as nuclear powers.

Backfire



Gallo Wines on Secret Farm Labor Elections

company farm unionism. The boycott is also vital after the law is enacted and elections held."

The United Farm Workers has for years been piously proclaiming their supposed desire for secret ballot elections. Yet, now that such elections are mandatory under the new California labor law, they cynically and unjustly continue their tactics of boycotting, harassment, and intimidation. Because the boycott cannot and must not influence the results of soon-to-be-held elections, all those students



interested in social justice for farm workers should question the United Farm Workers true motives.

The United Farm Worker philosophy has always been one of maximum union power over the worker. Numerous clauses in United Farm Worker contracts had benefited and strengthened the union, but at the expense of the rights of the workers.

During the 1973 Gallo-UFW contract negotiations, certain provisions protecting farm workers from things like favoritism and

cronyism by United Farm Worker officials, family splitting and having to pay three months' dues and more in advance before being dispatched to a job by the hiring hall were all good reasons why the Gallo farm workers wanted a change of unions.

The continuation of this immoral boycott proves once again that the United Farm Workers are not out to help farm workers, but are only out to serve the self-interest of their union.

We intend to live up to the letter of the law and ask the United Farm Workers to join us in living up to the spirit of the law.

Joshua Christopher Simons

Director, Education Communication

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Graphic by Heinrich Kley

"Backfire"

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Film reviews

At the Bijou:

By TOM SCHATZ
Film Critic

Sylvia Scarlett

When the dated musicals and comedies of the 1930s and '40s play before a full and responsive Bijou audience — and especially a genuinely good film, like *The Gold Diggers of 1933* — there seems to be some confusion as to whether the audience is laughing with the films or is laughing at them. While it is easy enough to be amused watching films depicting our culture at an earlier and seemingly distant stage of development (think, for instance, how much more pathetic *Love Story* will look with each passing year), there is still beneath the veneer of historical distance an honest appeal in the better of these films which cannot fail to affect even the most insensitive viewer.

George Cukor's *Sylvia Scarlett* (1935) is one of the better of these films, and it should cause its Bijou audience more confusion than any film

N.Y. chooses UI prof

Oscar Fernandez, a UI professor in the Department of Spanish and Portuguese, has been picked as one of three professors who will evaluate all of the doctoral programs in the state and private colleges and universities in New York state.

Fernandez was chosen by the New York State Department of Education which is conducting the evaluation program.

Fernandez served as chairperson of the UI department of Spanish and Portuguese from 1967-1975, but recently stepped down to return to full-time teaching and research.

The New York State Department of Education chose Fernandez after asking all the colleges and universities of the nation to submit the names of faculty who they felt were qualified to work in the evaluation program.

The two other professors chosen to work with Fernandez were Manuel Doran of Yale University and Samuel Armistead of the University of Pennsylvania.

Fernandez and the other two professors have already begun to review material from the New York schools concerning their doctoral programs. He said that after the three have finished their review, they will then ask the New York State Department of Education to send "traveling teams" out to gather additional information on the programs.

After all the doctoral programs have been evaluated, a final report will be made and sent to the New York State Superintendent of Education. This will be used to decide how to allocate state educational funds, Fernandez said.

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'Sylvia Scarlett' confuses audience; fantasy encompasses 'The Pirate'

tresses mourning the death of her mother. But it seems that her father is a crook, so the two decide to leave France for England to escape the authorities. (Cukor's placing the narrative in Europe and dedicating it "to the adventurer, to all who stray from the beaten path" actually do little to minimize the film's ideological implications, although they do give it a sense of timelessness).

In order to escape detection and to travel more easily, Scarlett (Hepburn) decides to assume the identity of a male: "I won't be a girl. I won't be weak and I won't be silly." She becomes Sylvester with the aid of a haircut and a new suit, and she and her father eventually team up with a professional con artist (Cary Grant).

The film proceeds to trace through a series of episodic plot complications the gradual realization of Scarlett's role in a world whose romantic illusions have soured ("You've got the mind of a pig," she eventually tells Grant. "It's a pig's world," he answers) and where Sylvia is constantly reminded that "it doesn't pay to step out of your class." Her frequent sexual role-reversals generate some interesting problems (at one point a whorish travelling companion paints a moustache on "Sylvester" and then makes sexual advances), but Cukor handles these throughout with considerable taste and dexterity.

Like the more intense moments in Minnelli's earlier *Meet Me In St. Louis* and like all of the later *Band Wagon*, the stylish musical comedy lapses with every song into an increasingly surreal world. By the end of the film, in fact, any attempt by Minnelli to integrate the Cole Porter numbers into the narrative have been abandoned, and the closing Kelly-Garland "Be a Clown" sequence which follows an off-hand plot resolution is one of those insanely delightful moments when musicals are at their very best.

There is developed in the film a rather thin narrative line in which Gene Kelly as Serafin, a travelling actor, attempts to win Garland's Manuela from an aging and fattening pirate-in-hiding, Don Pedro, played by a bumbling Walter Slezak. But the plot, with its appropriate mistaken identities, role reversals, etc., is throughout subservient to the overwhelming nature of the musical sequences. In one such sequence Serafin imagines himself commanding a pirate ship — and looking more than a little like Errol Flynn — and the screen is literally so over loaded with exploding colors and

special effects that one wonders whether Minnelli hasn't finally gone berserk and whether the film crew escaped alive.

Perhaps the only disappointment in the film is Kelly's performance when he is doing something other than singing and/or dancing. Whereas Slezak and Garland sustain the comedy through its non-musical moments, Kelly provides only a hint of the comic potential inherent in his role of the actor masquerading as a pirate. There are some very funny throw-away lines



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THE TOWERING INFERNO

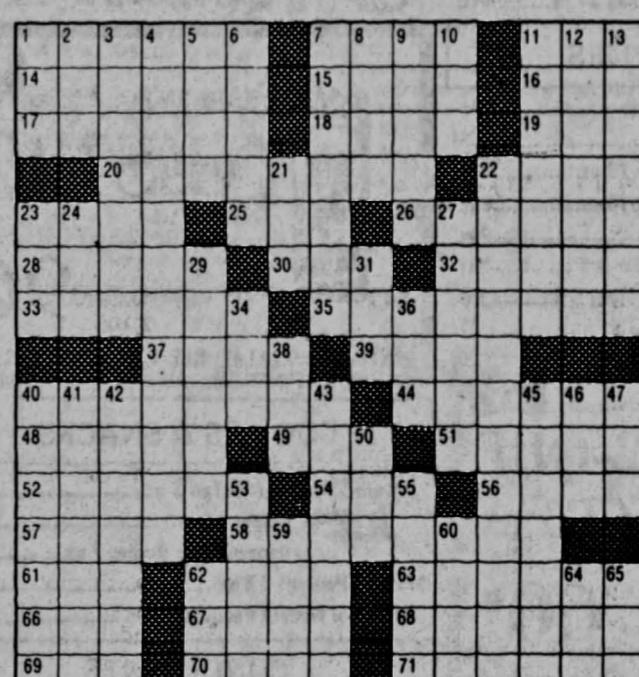
PG-13
NO PASSES
One Show
8:00 P.M.



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Lacking clearness	52 Path
7 At the place of	54 Came into
11 Music, e.g.	56 Part of R.S.V.P.
14 Feedback	57 Eccentricity
15 Wing: Fr.	58 Word for word
16 Large expanse	61 Bridge hand, in
17 Be on hand	Bonn
18 Hide	62 Give up
19 Light color	63 Jewish law
20 Concurred	66 Early people of
22 Car-trunk need	Brazil
23 Trot, e.g.	67 Apply pressure
25 — volente	68 State
26 Card game	69 Compass reading
28 " — vincit amor"	70 Has a look
30 Amiss	71 Boil
32 Performer	72 Nuclear plant
33 Repudiate	73 Cargo ships
35 Potential pass-receivers	74 Modern: Prefix
37 Fasten firmly	75 Florida city
39 One: Lat.	76 Pantheon member
40 Blended	77 Porthos, to Athos
44 Cigar	78 King of England
48 Wolf-pack member	79 Is in store
49 Society figure	80 Common ailment
51 Sign up	81 Slangy turndown
	82 Response to a que.
	83 Preceded
	84 Parts of some clocks
	85 Orchestra members
	86 Man-getter
	87 Academic titles
	88 Eyelet
	89 Debt
	90 City lines
	91 Hope or white
	92 Completely
	93 Parting words
	94 Advantage
	95 Conte
	96 Tip-off
	97 Word of disgust
	98 Letter



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SOT	FERA	AVIGNON
DEALING	H BOMBS	H BOMBS
FERA	WELFAIRISM	ADIEU
AVIGNON	HASAN	WELFAIRISM
H BOMBS	LIAR	ACKACKGUNS
ADIEU	MOOSE	LIAR
WELFAIRISM	EDIT	SOLO
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Photography collections to begin at UI Museum

By LAURA COHEN

Staff Writer

There are many drama critics who still do not acknowledge film as drama.

There are just as many art critics who still do not acknowledge photography as art.

However, an equivalent number of performing art centers round the country are beginning to include movies as well as plays and operas in their rosters of entertainment. Also, museums and art galleries, including the UI Museum of Art, are including photographs in special exhibits, and regular collections.

The UI Museum is preparing to include photographs in its regular collections and is developing a storage area for them.

The Museum has offered special photography exhibits on a regular basis since last October.

According to Richard Wickstrom, associate curator of prints and photography at the Museum, photography is as powerful a mode of abstraction as painting because it freezes time, and also because it is able to see what the eye cannot see.

"Photography is able to get people away from man-made time, seconds and minutes. You can see something that happens in one-four-thousandth of a second, for instance actual drops of water being poured, or something that happens over a long period of time," said Wickstrom.

"You can even get a feeling of movement if you desire," he said. "Long exposures result in blurs on the photograph which give you that feeling of movement."

The gallery used by the Museum for its photography exhibits was originally the home of its jade and silver collection. Now the jade and silver are displayed in a converted work area, and the basement gallery, appropriate for viewing photographs because of its low ceiling, has been freed for exhibits by such young

photographers as Carl Toth, Ken Josephson and Rosamond Purcell.

"Our photography is both documentary and non-documentary in nature. We try to get a cross section of young, outstanding photographers not widely seen."

Among the Museum's documentary exhibits have been portraits of famous living photographers or vignettes of the Depression era.

Non-documentary exhibits included photographs playing with color and form. Purcell, whose work will be exhibited at the Museum in the near future, fragments her images with rocklike cracks.

Many effects achieved by photographers result from long time exposures. However, one Pennsylvania photographer, Mark Cohen, whose photography will be displayed next year, is a snapshot artist.

Currently the Museum is presenting an exhibition of photostereographs by Sam Wang, a UI graduate.

Photostereographs are photographs transformed through a silk-screen process.

Through his use of color, Wang manages to make photographs seem like series of images floating on top of each other. For instance, one of his photostereographs depicts a dog running from a house into the woods. The dog, navy blue, seems to have been superimposed on the landscape, which is all done in shades of yellow and brown.

Photographs displayed by the Museum have not been limited to the works of contemporary photographers. Some of the photographs on loan to the Museum from private collectors are more than a century old.

One of the pictures is a portrait of a dead child made to appear alive by having its eyes propped open. Wickstrom said "even at the very first, photographers appreciated the camera's ability to record a scene objectively and fix it in time."

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'Americans have lost confidence in institutions and government'

By CORNELIA GUEST

Staff Writer

William W. Weston, director of corporate public relations for Sun Oil Co., spoke Monday on corporations' growing fear of government intervention in private institutions.

To a group attending the 16th Annual Public Relations Institute in the Union, Weston said he felt "agitation by the people themselves for government intervention" is a real danger.

He criticized "activists" and "the adversary culture" in particular, saying they are good at "commanding media attention" but they consider "dealing with the problems . . . the job of others."

Weston said, "There are some things government can't do well, or at all." He questioned the American people's demands that the government impose controls on private institutions.

"What I am essentially concerned about is the ability of the American people to retain control over their government," Weston said.

Criticizing institutions with "a tendency to run for cover when their legitimacy is attacked," Weston affirmed the legitimacy of "establishment institutions," claiming they are supported by "citizens who were quite properly exercising their personal liberties to serve their interests and desires."

Weston also spoke against public relations people who feel the entire problem rests in poor communication.

"Those who pioneered the field correctly understood that when institutions encounter hostile attitudes or find support melting away, it is not necessarily because their constituents and others don't understand what they are hearing. It is also possible that they don't like what they are experiencing," Weston said.

The officers were transferred after an advertisement appeared in the Press-Citizen indicating their support for Police Sgt. Robert Verera. Verera had been dismissed from the force after striking Public Safety Director David Epstein during an argument over internal administrative affairs.

The officers' attorney filed the administrative appeal with acting Personnel Director Candy Morgan after the appeal was first turned down by Epstein.

In accordance with the police department's chain of command, the appeal was to have been filed with the officers' shift sergeant and shift captain before being filed with Epstein. But because of the shift transfers — Brandrup to the 7 p.m. to 3 a.m. shift and Moore and Sellers to the 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. shift — the officers were given permission by Epstein to omit filing the appeal with shift sergeant and shift captain.

Epstein ruled that he felt the administrative appeal was unfounded, according to Moore.

Morgan will investigate the appeal and submit a recommendation to City Manager Neal Berlin. Berlin will have 10 days to make a decision after he receives Morgan's recommendation.

In an interview after the

speeches, Weston said people could effect changes in corporations without government intervention.

"The institutions under attack had better look at themselves" and re-evaluate their performances. "We have sound policies," Weston said.

"We must sit down with the people affected by these policies and be willing to change."

Americans have lost confidence in both institutions and the government, Weston said, and felt the largest problem currently encountered by corporate public relations people is credibility.

"People don't believe us," he remarked. He thinks people soliciting the government to deal with private institutions are strange. "We don't trust the government but we're constantly adding to government power," Weston said.

Weston accused the media of unfair representation of oil companies during the energy crisis. He believes "the Arabs couldn't have done what they did to us in the fall of '73 had environmental restrictions not held up the construction of the Alaska pipeline."

The public should have a voice Weston believes. However, he said the job of running private institutions must be left in the hands of those who are experts at doing so.

Government intervention, Weston fears, would lead to the danger of government control. "When government becomes the provider of good, surely the day arrives when it becomes the provider of bad as well."

Police continue to fight; file administrative appeal

By MARY SCHNACK

Staff Writer

Three Iowa City police officers have filed an administrative appeal of their shift transfers through the city's grievance procedure.

Officers Daniel F. Moore, Leonard A. Brandrup Jr., and Danny K. Sellers were transferred from the 3-11 p.m. shift effective June 3. They were denied a petition for a temporary injunction against the transfers in district court June 11.

The officers were transferred after an advertisement appeared in the Press-Citizen indicating their support for Police Sgt. Robert Verera. Verera had been dismissed from the force after striking Public Safety Director David Epstein during an argument over internal administrative affairs.

The officers' attorney filed the administrative appeal with acting Personnel Director Candy Morgan after the appeal was first turned down by Epstein.

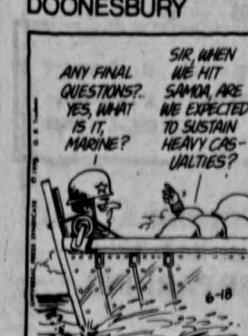
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by Garry Trudeau

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**Under the rug**

Looks like all members of the ground crew down in Kansas City are finally facing up to

years of sloughing off. Monday night they began to stomp the dust out from under the carpet.

AP Wirephoto

The Daily Iowan SPORTS

Fans booting it**Errors in All-Star votes****Sports Analysis**

NEW YORK (AP) — It may be time to take baseball's All-Star voting privileges away from the fans.

Based on this year's early balloting, the people seem to be conducting a popularity contest and any similarities between the best players and the ones getting the most votes in the All-Star races seem almost purely coincidental.

Some of the balloting has been ridiculous. Behind Thurmon Munson, for example, the No. 2 and 3 candidates for American League catcher are Ray Fosse of the Oakland A's and Carlton Fisk of the Boston Red Sox.

Munson has earned his 271,362 votes with a .338 batting average that is fourth best in the American League. Fosse, however, has attracted 172,221 votes despite the fact that he has been to bat only 36 times all season and has managed exactly one base hit. And 118,503 fans have voted for Fisk, even though the Boston catcher hasn't played an inning all year because of a spring training injury.

Baltimore's Lee May is the leader at first base, despite a .225 batting average. He's about 45,000 votes ahead of Texas' Mike Hargrove, the league's No. 2 hitter at .358.

At shortstop and third base the voters have installed Oakland veterans Bert Campaneris and Sal Bando. Campaneris has more than 283,000 votes even though he's batting a sad .229. And runner-up Frank Duffy of Cleveland has more than 119,000 votes to show for a .213 average. Two youngsters, Milwaukee's Robin Yount, batting .319, and Chicago's Buck Dent, hitting .297, are running third and fourth, far behind the leaders.

Bando leads the third-base

race with 187,484 votes even though his batting average has been on the wrong side of .200 all year.

The American League Top Ten lists five outfielders, footed Fred Lynn of Boston, the AL's No. 3 hitter with a .339 batting average, Larry Hise of Minnesota, hitting .322, Claudell Washington of Oakland, batting .316, and Roy White of the Yankees and Carlos May of Chicago, both batting .308. Of that group, only May with 180,353 votes for fifth place, shows among the top 12 AL outfielders receiving votes. The leaders are Bobby Bonds of New York (.248), Joe Rudi of Oakland (.268), and Jeff Burroughs of Texas (.230).

In the National League, third baseman Bill Madlock of the Chicago Cubs is leading the league with a .367 batting average but in the most recent vote tally, he is running a distant third behind Ron Cey of the Los Angeles Dodgers, batting .264, and Joe Torre of the New York Mets, batting .277.

Cincinnati catcher Johnny Bench leads all players with 327,894 votes, perfectly justified considering his .302 average and league leads in home runs (14) and runs batted in (54). Pittsburgh's Manny Sanguillen is batting .35 points more than Bench, but is far behind with only 60,713 votes.

Philadelphia's Dave Cash suffers from the same problem. He's hitting .329 but Cincinnati's Morgan is 22 points higher than that and has made a runaway of the second base race with almost a quarter of a million votes.

Sanguillen and Cash are two of eight of the NL's leading hitters trailing in the All-Star vote. Among the others are Philadelphia shortstop Larry Bowa, batting .337, but trailing Cincinnati's Dave Concepcion (.281) by some 46,000 votes; Houston first baseman Bob Watson, .327 best in the league with a .341 average, who doesn't show among the eight top vote-getters at first base; and St. Louis outfielder Reggie Smith, batting .345, but only seventh in the fan ballot with just over 78,000 votes.

"My own feeling," Kelley continued, "is that this 'threat' that many people feel may turn out to be a matter of individual institutions."

Kelley explained that while at some schools the non-revenue-producing sports "may be wiped out or relegated to club status," some, on the other hand, may find a middle route which will distribute athletic wealth among the minor sports while allowing the money sports to continue to thrive.

"If major sports are reduced wisely," Kelley said, "I think schools will find a way to keep minor sports competitive."

"There seems no possibility of drying this course out for the Open this weekend," John Marshall, the host professional, said. "I think we can count on wet conditions."

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Medinah's No. 3 course, host to its last U.S. Open in 1949, has been saturated by six inches of rain the past 10 days.

The forecast is for more showers before, and perhaps during, the 75th championship beginning Thursday.

Golden Bear's chances slipping away with rains

MEDINAH, Ill. (AP) — Rain continued to pelt the Medinah Country Club course Tuesday, each drop perhaps reducing Jack Nicklaus' chances for golf's elusive professional Grand Slam.

"There seems no possibility of drying this course out for the Open this weekend," John Marshall, the host professional, said. "I think we can count on wet conditions."

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Paula
Klein

ROOTING!

Of the many arguments that have been leveled against equality for women in athletics, none seem so loaded as the scare-tactic rhetoric warning women of the "evils of competition" and the corruption that is bound to follow as their intercollegiate programs begin to develop. It is loaded not only because it denies to women the chance to cultivate healthy competitive-aggressive attitudes, but in a deeper sense, because of what it says about our views of the nature of sport itself.

Somehow, somewhere, we have come to associate the term "competition" with the negative extremes of war, the vanquishing of an opponent, winning at all cost; we see those things reflected in the existing structures of much of male athletics and condemn sport itself for the way it sets one human being against another.

Yet, by placing such a judgment on sport, we end up by condemning one of the most positive and creative elements of play, sport, and athletics — it is not the element of competition that is to blame for the battlefield mentality found in so much of sport these days; rather it is what we have made of competition.

A PROFESSOR OF mine at a college out East once recounted to us an experience he had as a spectator at a world gymnastics competition. As the different teams began to warm-up the two top-ranked gymnasts in the world decided to do their warm-ups together, and what resulted was a "mini-contest" for most spectators was for this professor a display by two excellent athletes testing, challenging, and calling on each other to become the best they were capable of. In its truest sense, their play became a dialogue between two talented and intelligent persons; they were not so much playing against each other as with each other.

How different this is from the kind of display we see when a tennis player throws her or his racket in disgust at losing a match. In such a situation, is it the "evils of competition" we should blame, or the player who has so distorted the positive possibilities of competition that tennis becomes nothing more than an alienating

experience?

Because former President Nixon liked to claim that he used football strategy in running the country, was it football that was corrupt?

THERE IS NOTHING inherent in sport that is alienating or destructive. The fact that we have come to use the terminology of war (kill, beat, diminish) in describing basketball, softball or soccer contests has nothing at all to do with the nature of competition in those sports — rather, it says something about the values that have been imposed on those games by many of the people who play or watch them.

The fact that in too many college and professional athletic circles, young men are bought and sold as commodities on the mass market has less to say about anything inherent in sport than it does about the kinds of money-changing, big business structures we have built for ourselves at those levels.

FOR MEN (OR WOMEN), too, for that matter point to the present state of affairs in sport as a reason why women should avoid high-level competition as is ridiculous as Louis XIV denying self-government to the people of France because of power's capacity to corrupt. Competition in sport at all levels is a valuable, even necessary experience for many people, and at this point in history, it is of particular importance for women. It could show us how to survive, using our aggression in constructive, and positive (not guilty, self-effacing) ways, how to reclaim the use of our bodies as more than sexual objects, how to excel.

We have not yet allowed our sports programs to go the way of a big business venture, and neither do we have to. With our new access to equal money and facilities, we will be in a position to rediscover the truer values of competition by building new structures and programs.

Hopefully, those programs will succeed not by recruiting young women like so many heads of cattle, but by encouraging them to engage in sport as full human beings.

Royal asks moratorium**Football coaches fear Title IX**By TOM SEPPY
AP Sports Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — New federal regulations interpreting an anti-discrimination sex law will weaken revenue-producing sports and eventually damage all intercollegiate athletics, big-time football coaches told a House education subcommittee Tuesday.

Darrell Royal, Texas coach and president of the American Football Coaches Association, led a contingent of seven others who asked Congress to declare a moratorium on the application of the new rules until the Department of Health, Educa-

tion and Welfare could study their economic impact on all facets of intercollegiate athletics and the financial structure of the colleges and universities.

"Income generated by football is a principal source of athletic income at many colleges and frequently finances the entire athletic program as well as the construction, maintenance and debt retirement of facilities," said the formal statement signed by the eight coaches.

"In many instances it has provided the funds for the present expansion of women's athletics. This will no longer be

possible under the HEW regulations."

The coaches received some vocal support from a couple of members of the House postsecondary education subcommittee. Rep. Ronald Mott, D-Ohio, said he went to Notre Dame on a baseball scholarship and was willing to co-sponsor a measure to exempt revenue-sharing sports from the regulations. Rep. Virginia Smith, R-Neb., said she did not think HEW should be involved in this area.

Chairman James G. O'Hara, D-Mich., said his main concern during the six days of hearings

by Bob Blackman, Illinois; Jerry Claiborne, Maryland; Frank Kush, Arizona State; Tom Osborne, Nebraska; Bo Schembechler, Michigan; Mike White, California; Berkeley, and Joe Yukica, Boston College.

The new rules, approved by President Ford May 27 and made public by HEW June 3, require equal treatment for males and females in gym classes, vocational training, financial aid, faculty hiring and many other activities, especially athletics.

Royal was joined at the hear-

UI athletic administrators back off from Royal's ireBy BILL McAULIFFE
Sports Editor

Fighting the good fight, Texas football Coach Darrel Royal exclaimed before a House subcommittee on education Tuesday that the Title IX rulings regarding athletics, if enacted, would destroy intercollegiate athletics as we know them.

Some of the powers-that-be in athletics here at Iowa, however, feel that Royal may have overstated his case.

"There are a great number of alternatives, but the ability of non-revenue-producing sports to be competitive on the national level will be made much tougher," Kelley said.

As to what steps might be taken at the UI to adhere to the new anti-discrimination rules, Kelley was uncertain. He said that by Sept. 1 things should be much clearer in light of any possible NCAA action or changes Congress might make in the Title IX clauses.

Robert E. Kelley, chairman of the Board of Control of Athletics at the UI, said that "the line Royal is using about the evils that will be accomplished is the line the NCAA has used."

"My own feeling," Kelley continued, "is that this 'threat' that many people feel may turn out to be a matter of individual institutions."

Kelley explained that while at some schools the non-revenue-producing sports "may be wiped out or relegated to club status," some, on the other hand, may find a middle route which will distribute athletic wealth among the minor sports while allowing the money sports to continue to thrive.

"If major sports are reduced wisely," Kelley said, "I think schools will find a way to keep minor sports competitive."

"There is a chance that (Royal is) making a shrill, last-ditch effort to get other benefits. You know, you go after the big fish to catch the little ones," Kelley said, referring to the NCAA stand that major sports should be exempted from Title IX because they are not supported by federal funds.

But the athletic board chairman did see certain problems arising from the various possible methods of enforcing the Title IX rulings and from the simultaneous need

to cut athletic costs.

"In some sports," he said, "in football and basketball especially, tuition-only tenders will not enable some students to come to the university at all."

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Kelley stressed that Big Ten member institutions are proud of their well-rounded athletic programs and will do everything possible to maintain their minor sports.

But it was Commins who tackled the issue of equality for men and women in sports with an almost lyrical optimism.

"The Equal Rights Amendment says that football is an integral part of the educational system," the coach began. "And, if indeed we are, we'll find a way to live happily ever after."

"Football has had many crises, but we've gotten past 'em," Commins added.

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