

Ford may adjust stand on oil legislation

WASHINGTON (AP) — Republican congressional sources said Wednesday that President Ford may offer a compromise way out of the energy legislation tangle by proposing to accept a price ceiling on U.S.-produced oil and extending the period for phasing out controls.

Meanwhile, the House removed from its pending oil policy bill a controversial oil-pricing feature which would have rolled back some oil prices while letting others rise.

The provision, killed on a 215-199 vote, would have established a new system setting a statutory price ceiling on domestic crude oil production ranging between an average \$7.50 to \$8.50 a barrel.

Under the defeated section, existing price controls on oil would have been phased out over five years. Beginning in the fourth year, the price ceiling would have been allowed to rise eight per cent a year due to inflation.

Supporters of the move killing the provision said its elimination would leave the present price control system in effect, keeping "price controls where they are at this moment."

The White House said earlier that Ford may send Congress a new energy formula this week, but gave no details. Republican congressional sources said Ford's emissaries to Capitol Hill have been seeking agreement along these lines:

—Prices on "old oil," which is production up to the 1972 levels, would be gradually decontrolled, as Ford has proposed. But the phasing out would be stretched out longer than the 30 months he had stipulated, perhaps over a period as long as 42 months.

—A limit would be set on the increase in price of old oil, now \$5.25 a barrel. The limit could be \$13.50 a barrel if Congress goes along with Ford's plan for a \$2 a barrel tax, or \$11.50 without the tax.

—Most of the windfall profits resulting from the oil price increase would be taxed away under a formula designed to reimburse the consuming public. A possible formula would be for one-third of the

revenue to be channelled to state and local governments and the remainder to citizens generally through income tax rebates or reductions and cash payments to those too poor to pay income tax.

—To allow time for legislation to be enacted — and not interfere with Congress' plans to recess for the month of August — Ford would agree to a brief extension, up to 60 days, of the basic oil price control law, which will expire Aug. 31 unless Congress acts. Ford has said that if his earlier plan is not accepted he would veto a pending six-month extension, but has left the way open to accept shorter stay.

Federal Energy Administrator Frank Zarb, who met with several key

congressmen about a compromise, told reporters there is "a long way to go."

There is a clear possibility, he said, that Ford may not submit a new energy bill this week, as reported earlier, if Congress and the White House fail to reach a compromise.

Zarb said there are three snags in talks with Congress.

One involves price controls on "old oil," which comes from wells at least 3 years old. "We all agree that there must be decontrol, but the question is how fast," he said.

The second, he said, is where to put the price ceiling on U.S.-produced new oil, which is the production above mid-1972

levels. The third snag, he said, is the difficulty of finding "the right group" in both the Senate and House that can speak for various factions of Democrats.

Present controls on oil prices expire Aug. 31, but Congress plans to recess during August, so there is pressure for getting something done before the end of next week.

A White House spokesman said it is possible that Ford will submit to Congress this week a new formula for phasing out controls.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield said he thinks "there is movement" toward breaking the deadlock.

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Table talk tells how we live?

By LARRY PERL
Staff Writer

Eight thousand miles and \$1,600 later, Hiroshi Kato was wondering why it was that the smartest people in Iowa read the local newspapers rather than a big national publication like the New York Times.

Hiroshi is one of 12 young Japanese people who have paid \$1,600 apiece to tour the United States for three months. Under the auspices of a world-wide organization called the Experiment in International Living (EIL), the group is making a full swing through the U.S. from San Francisco all the way round and back to Los Angeles.

Iowa City is an 11-day stop where group members, many of them working students in Japanese universities or English teachers in Japan, continue to brush up on already adequate English and will find out, as Hiroshi said succinctly, "how you live in United States."

Tuesday evening the group gathered at the International Center on Clinton Street to eat dinner and get to know interested UI faculty members and local Iowa Citizens, many of whom brought their own home-cooked dinner offerings.

Associate Liberal Arts Dean Sherwood Tuttle was busy explaining to one Japanese girl what a cucumber is. A professor in the Electrical Engineering department was totally involved in describing his five months of research in Japan to Hiroshi and another Japanese traveller.

While the group was waiting for CAM-BUS outside the library last week, a Mrs. James Sigmund stopped to chat. She ended up inviting everyone over to her house on Lake Macbride.

Bud Cox from the chemistry department took the group sightseeing in Kolona last Sunday.

Tom Mesner from the East Asian Studies department had everyone over to his house on Melrose avenue for a barbecue.

Hiroshi, a pre-med student from Osaka, was obligingly telling this reporter that Japan too has McDonald's hamburgers and that yes, the Japanese do drink a lot of tea. But he was much more interested in talking about the U.S. and wanted to know why Americans are more interested in local affairs than national and international news.

"Well," I said, "if you want to know about the Soyuz space mission then you would read the New York Times, but if you want to know what's happening in Iowa City then you would read an Iowa City newspaper."

"Yes," he said, picking up a recent edition of the Daily Iowan, "but here you have on the front page about Soyuz, also."

"Yes," I said, "even in a local newspaper people want to know about the really important news. But in Iowa City everyone is interested in Iowa City. It's the same everywhere."

Apparently not in Japan. "In Japan," he said, "there are only three newspapers, in Tokyo, Osaka and Mitsue. The small towns don't have enough money to start a newspaper."

Our conversation drifted into other areas. I told him that I was a double major in English and journalism. He laughed confusedly.

"I'm sorry, I don't understand," he said. "What is double?" "Oh, that means I have two majors," I said.

"Ah, doo-bel-day," he laughed. "You see, in Japan we use a lot of American words. But the vowel sounds are very different so we change these words. Double is doo-bel-day. Olive is o-lee-bay."

The conversation rambled. "Do you know this meeting?" he said. "This party now?"

"This dinner," I said. "This get-together."

"Ah yes," he said. "In Japan we don't have these get-togethers so much."

"Do you like it?" I asked.

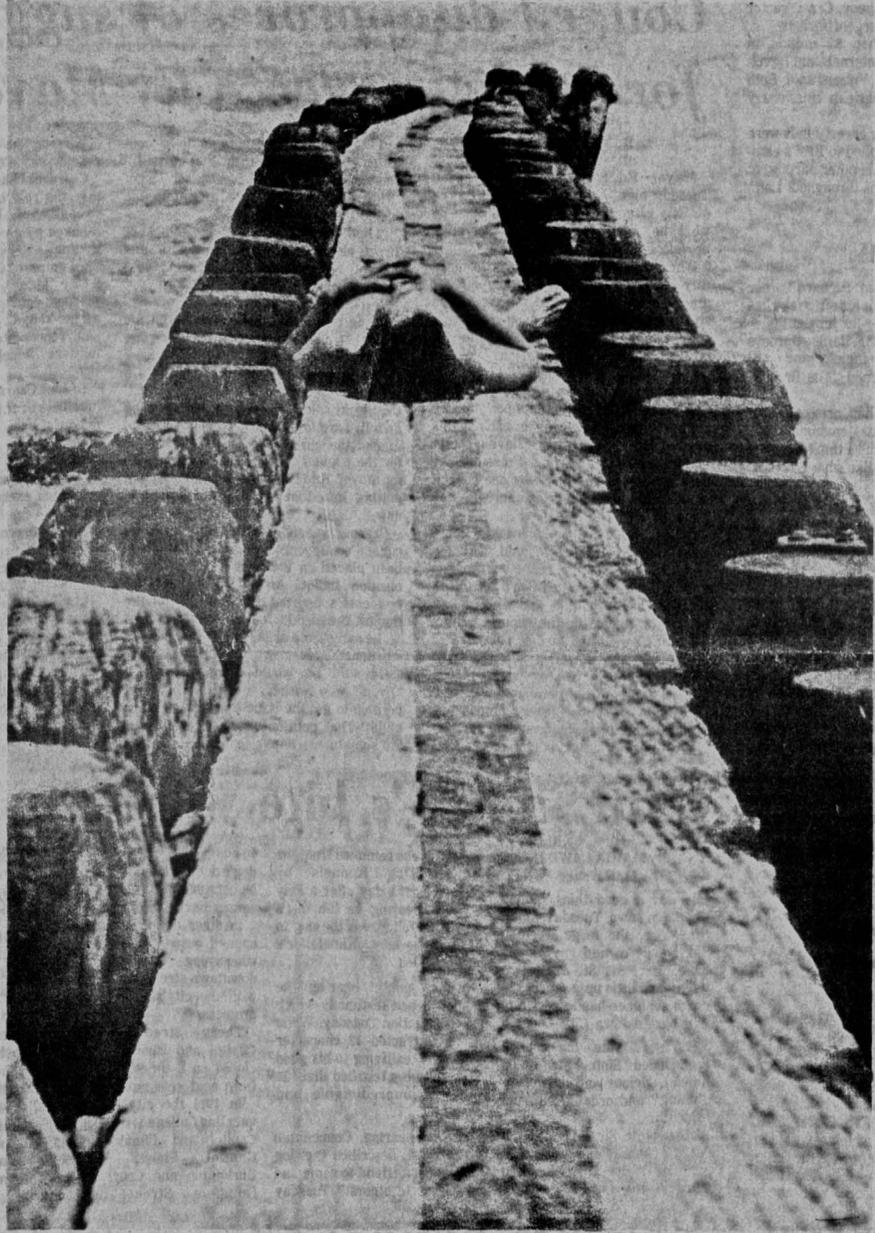
"Oh yes," he said. "Very much."

At this point someone else whisked him away into conversation. I wandered over to the buffet table and helped myself to some more macaroni-beef casserole. Mr. Hayashi, the leader of the group, was digging into the potato salad. I asked him how everyone had decided to come to the U.S.

"We didn't know each other until a month before we left," he explained. "We all applied to the EIL separately. Everyone had to take an exam. The exam was easy. But the EIL wanted to know if the applicants had a fair amount of English and if they were mature enough to cope in this country."

Once accepted, however, there is the matter of paying \$1,600. I asked Hiroshi why he was willing to pay all that money, but he shied away from the question.

The fact is, they're here and will be staying until Friday. Then it's off to Chicago, New York City, Washington D.C., Raleigh, N.C., for three weeks, and finally to Los Angeles and back home.



Secluded sun perch

AP Wirephoto

This smart sun bather stayed away from the crowded beaches and found a place all his own, relaxing on these wooden bulkheads.

By HAL CLARENDON
Staff Writer

MILAN, ILL. — The blue light blinks on in the night over the warm black acres and the big cars are coming in slow. Next door, the drive-in fills up. "Raging Horror" is playing. Inside the restaurant, behind the blue neon that says "This is Hawaii - Luau every night," the band is taking out its horns.

They'll play the slow original version of "Blue Moon" to the dinner and nightclub crowd while it orders escargots and asks for snails and waits over Neopolitan ice-cream for the drinks to settle and the dancing to begin.

They want to hear the "big band sound", the easy beat, the dance time big band style. They're lining up requests in their minds and every head's a shade of grey.

The band is called The Lyle Drollinger Orchestra, and it is about the last of the mid-western "territory" or "area" bands that brought to small, out of the way places music you could dance almost anything to while talking. If Lawrence Welk drank and played and his band members laughed, smoked and traded stories when they weren't standing up to play — then there might be a similarity. There isn't. Lyle can play almost anything, but tonight he's on

the drums.

The band starts off with a request — "Sweet Georgia Brown." Everyone here danced with their shoes off in 1942, and now the requests are for anniversary songs. This one is "for Verna and Gene, on their 25th anniversary." Only a few don't rise to dance. They leave their pyramid napkins on the white upholstered chairs.

They're older, but they hold each other close, they move together in the dances, as they used to.

The green and blue lights never fade. The band plays on — requests, fast numbers, slow ones, medleys. A cake with one sparkler dripping is brought to a table in honor of something. The dancers do not return, the sparkler burns out. In the half-moon booths a few couples sit with easy gazes and watch the dancers.

One couple dances a long time. They're the ones that have forgotten the sparkler on the cake they have not yet cut. She's delicate, and there are smiles between them still.

It's late. Those that are left have spent plenty, and a few look like they've been eating Novocain. The last woman out has a complaint to her partner. "You didn't want steak, you didn't want fish, you didn't want crab!" she scowled. "No, I just wanted to dance," he replied.

Jury report ok

By LINDA SCHUPPENER
Staff Writer

The propriety of Juvenile Judge John Siebenmann's decision to keep secret the report and recommendations of the Johnson County Grand Jury on the Juvenile Probation Office, was supported Wednesday in a statement issued by Harold Viotor, chief judge of the sixth district.

Viotor said, "A grand jury exceeds the scope of its statutory functions when it issues a report" of its investigation.

"The proceedings before a grand jury are statutorily secret, and Judge Siebenmann has acted correctly in not making public the Grand Jury's report."

Viotor was informed of the Grand Jury probe and questioned about the propriety of keeping secret by The Daily Iowan on July 20.

The Grand Jury had been investigating allegations that H.A. Wicks, chief probation officer, had filed duplicate mileage claims in Iowa and Johnson Counties.

The Daily Iowan reported July 17 that between January 1971 and June 1973 Wicks filed mileage and expense claims in the two counties amounting to \$5,859. His former deputy, Esther Atcherson, filed, during the same period, for claims amounting to \$1,601. Atcherson resigned under pressure at the end of May.

Wicks' mileage claims revealed that on some occasions he would drive 488 miles in round trips to and from Iowa City in one day. They also revealed that on some occasions when he had two stops to make along roughly the same route he would make the first leg of the trip, return to Iowa City and then make the other leg.

It was reported that while four other chief probation officers and Atcherson had not claimed overtime pay because they believed or had been informed they were not eligible, Wicks and his deputy Jerald Smithey both filed for overtime.

Wicks collected \$1,330 in overtime pay between September 1974 and April 1975. Smithey collected \$871 in overtime pay during the same period.

High above Milan,
overlooking drive-ins
— big band sounds

Daily Digest

Nonsmoker power

GENEVA, Switzerland (AP) — Experts of the World Health Organization — WHO — recommended on Wednesday that countries take sweeping legislative action to protect nonsmokers from exposure to smokers.

The report suggested requiring nonsmokers' consent before others would be allowed to smoke in their working environment.

One of the report's key findings said nonsmokers "may be exposed to harmful concentrations of smoke. In particular, carbon monoxide levels exceeding those considered safe ... may be encountered."

"Control of cigarette smoking could do more to improve health and prolong life in these (developed) countries than any other single action in the whole field of preventive medicine," the WHO experts said.

The report also suggested that nonsmoking areas in public transport and other public places be extended. It said special attention should be given to the "protection of infants from contact" with smokers.

Jesuit connection

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Jesuit priest said Wednesday the Central Intelligence Agency secretly gave a missionary colleague \$5 million in 1963, part of which was used to support the successful presidential campaign of Eduardo Frei in Chile.

The Rev. James Vizzard said that "my close friend and colleague," the Rev. Roger Vekemans of Belgium, told him at the time of receiving the money after a meeting with then-President John F. Kennedy, Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, CIA Director John McCone and Peace Corps Director R. Sargent Shriver.

Father Vekemans also received another \$5 million in "above-board" funds from the Agency for International Development following the White House meeting, Vizzard said. Both Jesuits were then involved in Latin American missionary programs.

Vizzard said he was not aware of how the covert funds were distributed, except that some was to be applied to Frei's campaign against Marxist Salvador Allende while other parts went to support Christian democratic labor unions throughout Latin America.

Turner grumbling

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP) — Iowa Atty. Gen. Richard Turner is suing Gov. Robert Ray to get an airplane for his office and has cut the pay of his employees to get a raise for himself.

While his suit against the governor is pending, the 60 attorneys on Turner's staff are making do with an old single-engine plane seized in a drug raid which they have dubbed "The Bamboo Canoe."

And his 120 employees, despite some grumbling, are continuing in their jobs. Both Turner and the governor are Republicans.

"I've always been very fair to my staff, and I think they like me," says Turner. "But if any of them don't like what I've fixed up, they can quit."

But even Iowans accustomed to his forthright methods blinked at his latest ploys, which Turner himself concedes are unorthodox.

"They may be unorthodox, but they make sense," Turner insists.

Little jury empaneled

RALEIGH, N.C. (AP) — Five blacks and seven whites were empaneled as jurors Wednesday to try Joan Little, a young black woman accused of killing a white guard in a rural North Carolina jail.

The panel was seated after 113 prospective jurors were considered during eight days of jury selection in Wake County Superior Court.

Four alternates remained to be chosen. Eight women and four men, many of them young, were chosen to decide whether Miss Little murdered Clarence Allgood, 62, the night jailer in the Beaufort County jail.

Allgood was found stabbed to death in Miss Little's cell in the jail in Washington, N.C., last Aug. 27.

Withdraw from Banks

CUSTER, S.D. (AP) — Three defense witnesses refused Wednesday to testify in the Custer trial of American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks.

The witnesses refused to testify because they said they were afraid they would be arrested by the state if they did.

That prompted two motions by Banks urging Circuit Judge Marshall Young of Rapid City to declare a mistrial on the grounds that he (Banks) couldn't continue his defense if his witnesses refused to testify. Young refused both motions.

Banks is being tried in connection with a Feb. 6, 1973 disturbance at the Custer County Courthouse, in which several persons were injured, two patrol cars were damaged and the Custer Chamber of Commerce burned to the ground. He faces charges of arson, riot, assault and burglary in connection with the incident.

The three defense witnesses who said they were afraid to testify were Eugene White Hawk of Manderson, Fred Zepher of Wagner and Lanada Boyer, a Shoshone Indian, who said she was from Idaho.

Judge Young recessed court for a period and met in chambers with attorneys for the defense and prosecution.

The lawyers were to meet in chambers again this afternoon with Young before the trial resumed in open court.

Urge women priests

NEW YORK (AP) — A nationwide group of 75 Roman Catholic priests Wednesday launched a movement seeking equal rights for women in society and the Church, including ordination to the priesthood.

Calling for "equality of opportunity for ordination for both women and men," the group declared in a founding charter: "Whatever has been our tradition and the cultural condition of previous eras in Church life, our present faith and theology and our instincts for justice tell us that exclusion from the priesthood on the basis of sex is no longer a viable position."

"Such exclusion violates the justice we preach, frustrates the needs of our community for more adequate ministry and contradicts the call which is rising in the hearts of not a few women."

Can lids are coming

WASHINGTON (AP) — Help is on the way for Iowans whose home canning plans have been thwarted by a shortage of jar lids, Rep. Tom Harkin, D-Iowa, said Wednesday.

He said he has received word from Bernardin, Inc., one of the three largest home canning lid manufacturers in the nation, that it will be sending four million more canning lids into Iowa shortly.

Harkin said that C.J. Bergman, accounts manager for the firm, informed him by letter that nearly two million lids already are in transit to Iowa.

Harkin said Bernardin informed him the full shipment of four million lids should reach Iowa within three weeks.

The firm said it previously had shipped about three million lids to Iowa this year.

After criticism of student government

UI student fee allocations okayed

By GREG VAN NOSTRAND
Staff Writer

The Board of Regents Wednesday gave its expected approval to the allocation of UI student activity fees, but only after Regent Donald Shaw criticized the role of student governments in the allotment of their share.

The \$9.60 activity fee, including the \$3.10 increase approved by the regents in October, will go into effect this Fall.

Under the breakdown, \$2 of the approved fee will go to the Student Publications, Inc., \$1.67 will go to the Collegiate Associations Council (CAC) — compared to 62 cents last year, Student Senate will receive \$1.98 — compared to \$1.18 last year, and CAMBUS will be funded \$2.37 — compared to last year's \$3.62.

Other allocations include 28 cents to lectures and 5 cents into student government's contingency fund.

Shaw said he was "disappointed" in the amount of pressure brought to bear against the Senate during its spring budget allocations.

"I'm very disturbed by pressure's built to the point of keeping people in the room," Shaw added.

At an April 24 Senate meeting, several members of the Black Students Union threatened to seal the room until Senate had approved allocation of funds to the group.

Saying he was personally suspicious of the senate allocating large amounts of funds, Shaw warned the regents to "keep surveillance on this."

UI President Willard Boyd said student government allocation recommendations are subject to administration approval, and he views them as "no different from any other (university) financial recommendations."

He called the student participation "worthwhile" saying such pressures were an answer to criticism that institutions of higher education shielded students from the real world.

"It (student government) is not unlike the political process outside the university," Boyd said. "Some people are involved and others are not."

Regent Steve Zumbach called student government activity "valuable" and added that to remove the allocation function was to deny an important part of the process of government.

In earlier action the regents: — Approved the new UI Ph.D. program in genetics and the baccalaureate degree program in computer science.

Both programs will be built around existing faculty and courses, and will be provided next semester.

The computer science degree is basically a new designation for an existing program option,

and will require no additional funds. The genetics program was allotted \$5,000 for a teaching assistant in the final UI budget approved Wednesday. The rest of the funds for the program will be provided by grants received by the UI.

— Dissolved the department of oral biology in the School of Dentistry.

— Approved a UI proposal for limited use of a "liquidated damages" clause in construction contracts for projects whose competition is of "extreme urgency," or "when a delay of a project would involve the loss of income."

Under the clause a contractor will agree to pay \$2,000 for each day that the project extends beyond the agreed completion date.

The UI plans to use the clause for the Carter Pavilion project, and has used it in the past for the North Tower and Neonatal Intensive Care unit projects at University Hospitals.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate unexpectedly amended the House-passed voting rights bill Wednesday night by reducing its extension provisions from 10 to seven years.

The 52-42 vote changing the bill means it will have to go back to the House for further action before it can be sent to the President Ford. Otherwise Senate-House conferees would have to work out a compromise.

Any compromise would be subject to approval by both the Senate and the House. Supporters of the bill feared this might be met by a filibuster in the Senate.

Earlier, the Senate overrode a personal appeal from Ford to make the act apply equally to all 50 states. The amendment, sponsored by Sen. John L. Stennis, D-Miss., was tabled and thus killed by a vote of 58 to 38.

Senate surprisingly passes voting rights

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Council disapproves of suggestion for public to elect City Mayor

By MARIA LAWLOR
Staff Writer

Mayor Edgar Czarnecki proposed Tuesday night that the city's mayor be directly elected by the public to open up what he called the present "secretive process of selecting the mayor."

While Czarnecki's proposal to the Iowa City Council failed to muster any support among fellow council members, it did succeed in opening up an on-going confrontation between Czarnecki and the rest of the council over what the role and powers of the mayor ought to be.

By having the mayor popularly elected, Czarnecki said "it would open up the process of selecting the mayor and end this present secretive process of having secret ballots cast by the council. Presently, we have no way of knowing why one council member is selected over another with this system."

Taking issue with Czarnecki, Councilwoman Carol deProse said, "All too often the work of the council is bogged down by politics. We just don't get things done because of politics and with having the mayor elected by the general public, the council would be further politicized."

Presently the mayor is selected from within the newly elected council by a majority vote of the members.

"I would not support such a proposal at this time because you would in fact be separating the mayor out of the council

and having him accountable to a constituency rather than to the council," Councilwoman Mary Neuhauser said. "The mayor's role is to articulate the position of the council."

"I don't think I'll bring up the subject of direct election of the mayor with this present council again," Czarnecki said following the show of non-support.

He denied reports that he was out circulating petitions which would force the council to put the issue to a popular vote.

"I thought about standing on a street corner and trying to get people to sign a petition calling for a vote on the issue," Czarnecki said. "But I think it would be awfully hard for people to sort out voting to amend the charter which would provide for the popular election or voting for me for mayor. And I'm really not interested in getting into that kind of conflict right now."

Czarnecki said had he received the council's support, the issue could have been placed on the Sept. 9 school board election ballot. And if a majority of residents supported direct election of the mayor, the election could have been held at the same time as the November council election.

He said he would favor supporting anyone who wished to initiate such a petition to get the issue on the September ballot. That petition would require about 500 signatures; 10 per cent of the number

of persons who voted during the preceding regular city election (1973).

Czarnecki has argued in recent months that the role of the mayor needs to be strengthened. Last May Czarnecki was rebuked by a council rules committee for writing letters that were described as "pre-empting Council authority."

City Manager Neal Berlin also expressed concern last May about letters authored by Czarnecki. The letters, Berlin said, represented "intrusion into personnel matters" which were under his jurisdiction.

In June Czarnecki again angered council members over his controversial use of the mayor's veto power. Czarnecki vetoed June 18, two adopted resolutions pertaining to the renovation of Washington Street. Czarnecki's veto action was the first such exercise of the power in Iowa City's 25-year history of council-manager form of government.

Czarnecki said he did not propose direct mayoralty elections because he was up for re-election to the City Council.

"I voted to include the direct election of the mayor when the city was drawing up the home rule charter," he said. "I was concerned with the issue then and I still feel it is an important issue now."

The Home Rule Charter of Iowa City was adopted last year and outlines the city's governmental organization and operations.

Find Sinbad's bite worse than bark

By MARIA LAWLOR
Staff Writer

It was a good thing Sinbad wasn't in town Tuesday night. Otherwise, the large German Shepherd owned by Gary Klinefelter, 841 St. Anne Dr., might be a little upset about the death sentence handed down to him by the Iowa City Council.

By a 4-1 vote, the council pronounced Sinbad to be a "mean, vicious and dangerous animal," and ordered him put to death.

Meanwhile, Sinbad is sitting it out in Arkansas and the council has said it does not intend to extradite the dog.

Sinbad was removed from the Merkel Dog Kennels by Klinefelter the day after a July 1 public hearing on the dog's fate. Klinefelter took the dog to Arkansas where Klinefelter's brother lives.

At the public hearing the council heard testimony which led to its action Tuesday. While Sinbad attracted 17 character witnesses testifying to his good nature, others testified that the dog was unpredictable and dangerous.

At that hearing, Councilman Tim Brandt described the dog as being, "a friend to some and an enemy to others." Tuesday

Brandt said, noting that the dog's death sentence may never be carried out, "in case Sinbad comes back, he's in trouble."

In other action Tuesday the council passed a resolution 3-2 concerning vacation of three downtown streets in connection with the city's urban renewal project.

Those streets, College, Capitol and Dubuque, will be closed on a timetable running from next year until 1980.

In 1976 the city will begin vacating College Street between Capitol and Clinton streets, Capitol Street between Burlington and Court streets, Dubuque Street between

Washington and College streets, and College Street between Clinton and Dubuque streets.

In 1979 the city will begin vacating College Street between Dubuque and Linn streets, and Capitol Street between Burlington and College streets.

In 1980 Capitol Street will be closed between College and Washington streets.

The streets are being shut down to comply with designs for pedestrian malls, a two square block covered mall and a townhouse development.

Mayor Edgar Czarnecki and Councilwoman Carol deProse dissented on the vote.

Regents approve UI executives

By a Staff Writer

UI appointments of five administrative executives and eight academic executives were approved by the Board of Regents Wednesday.

Named to new administrative posts were:

W.A. Cox as university registrar-dean of convocations. Cox has served as dean of admissions and records since 1969 and has been acting registrar for the past year.

John E. Moore as director of admissions and financial aids. Moore has served as director of financial aids since 1965 and was acting director of admissions during the past year.

James H. Wockenfuss as coordinator of the Iowa Center for the Arts. He is also director of Hancher Auditorium and adjunct assistant professor of speech and dramatic art.

Howard L. Dockery as director of the Computer Center, succeeding Gerard P. Weeg, who continues as professor of computer science. Dockery is currently director of the Computer Center and assistant professor of mathematics at the University of Mississippi.

M. Colleen Jones as director of Special Support Services. Jones is currently ad-

ministrative assistant to the dean for graduate programs and an instructor in the department of office administration at the University of Tennessee.

The administrative appointments are effective Aug. 1, except that of Jones, who will join the UI Sept. 1.

Seven divisional chairpersons

were named in the UI College of Education, all effective immediately. Reappointed were: Duane D. Anderson, social foundations, adult and higher education and educational media; Paul J. Blommers, educational psychology, measurement and statistics; Albert B. Hood, counselor education; Jerry N. Kuhn,

elementary education and John E. McAdam, secondary education. Newly appointed as divisional chairpersons were: Ralph Van Dusseldorp, educational administration and Alan R. Frank, special education.

Robert S. Wachal was named chairman of the department of linguistics, effective Aug. 25.

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

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Russian visit provides culture shock

By ROB FULK
Staff Writer

Many Americans visiting the Soviet Union, even the most sophisticated, suffer cultural shock, said the head of the UI Russian Department.

Ray Parrott, who has been to the Soviet Union numerous times, most recently in the summer of 1974 as a participant in the International Research Exchange Board (IREX) faculty exchange program, said one needs constantly to keep an open mind in order to experience a meaningful cultural exchange.

"It doesn't matter how often you've been there, or how leftist you are in your thinking, even if you're an avowed communist," Parrott said. The Soviet authorities draw an absolute distinction between the socialist and capitalist bloc and Americans are always regarded by the government as objects of suspicion, he explained.

The Soviet system relies on the political involvement of all citizens, and to this end the government injects ideology into as many aspects of daily life as it can. Consequently, the Soviet Union is a basically hermetic society, and no citizen can be simply apolitical: all must contribute to the political life of the State.

That even the most leftist of American visitors should be regarded as objects of suspicion is due for the most part to

cultural background. Whether or not an American agrees with the principles behind the western way of life, his acclimation to it is considered an insurmountable obstacle to his wholehearted acceptance of the Soviet system. Americans take for granted certain aspects of their lives that have no place in Soviet society, and the Russians believe that these differences would eventually breed discontent in any American in the USSR, Parrott said.

American students admitted to the IREX exchange program, and those on tours organized by colleges across the country, usually have no trouble obtaining visas to the Soviet Union. But the publications of faculty members are examined by Soviet authorities, and those who have published articles considered derogatory to the State are denied visas. There is a sizeable blacklist of scholars in this country who cannot get into the USSR.

Once in the Soviet Union, visitors face certain restrictions. They are not permitted to travel outside a 25 km radius of the place where they are staying and they are allowed no more than four days' stay in one city or town. There are three grades of hotels for visitors, and North Americans are required to stay in the best of these. Consequently, Americans must pay approximately \$60 per night to stay in the Soviet Union,

making it impossible to tour the country cheaply, as one can in Western Europe.

The fact that visitors are permitted only four days' stay in any one place is a major obstacle to their meeting Russians and establishing lasting relationships. Among the Russians visitors do meet, dissidents are the most easily contacted, since they are the ones least likely to fear the possible disfavor that could result from too-frequent association with foreigners. This makes it difficult for visitors to gauge accurately the average citizen's view on his own government. But unquestionably, the average Russian is every bit as fascinated with American culture as Americans are with Russia.

"There are usually three stages to establishing friendships with Russians," Parrott said. "On your first visit they will talk with you while you are walking on the street; but you must keep walking. On your second visit they will sit and have a meal with you in a restaurant. And then, if they're serious about establishing a relationship, and if they're not afraid of the consequences, on your third visit they'll invite you to their apartment."

"One couple I met had a communal apartment they shared with another woman. They told me the only reason

they dared to take me there was that they had something on this woman: her husband worked out of town during the week, and she was having an affair with another man. So she wouldn't dare inform on them for bringing me home. The motivation for informing is the prospect of gaining small favors from the authorities, and the government encourages it. Pavel Korzhagin is praised as 'the perfect Soviet citizen,' and there are monuments to him in cities and towns all over the Soviet Union."

Pavel Korzhagin is a character in Nikolai Ostrovski's "The Making of a Hero," and is an informer who turns in his parents.

"This informing business really pervades all forms of social and personal relationships. At one couple's apartment the man showed me some dissident literature he had gotten his hands on. There's a constant trickle of that sort of thing passed hand to hand. But he put the literature away when his wife came into the room. And this couple had been married quite awhile; they had children of high school age. Interestingly enough, the divorce rate in the Soviet Union is higher than in California, which has the highest divorce rate of any state in this country."

Parrott, who considers himself apolitical, said personal views on the Soviet government vary quite a bit among the UI Russian Dept. faculty. "Some others in the department are here. Russian anti-Semitism gets a lot of play in the press these days."

Another inequity of the capitalist system shared by the Soviets is an aristocratic pay scale. The salary of the average worker in the USSR is 140 to 170 rubles per month (at the current rate of exchange, one ruble equals approximately \$1.45.) But a bureaucrat within the system can make as much as 1,000 rubles or more. And

along with receiving this privileged rate of pay, the Soviet bureaucrat is entitled to shop at a "hard currency store," where prices are invariably lower than in stores open to the general public. Tourists are permitted to shop there and unlike public stores, supplies usually do not run out.

"I saw fights in (public) stores both in Leningrad and Moscow," Parrott said. "The Leningrad store was a very fashionable one, too. Some women just took a bottle and went after somebody with it... Women in the Soviet Union all work, and the lines in the stores are always incredibly long, so unless a woman has grandma to do the shopping for her, she has absolutely no time to herself."

At the end of his most recent visit to the USSR, Parrott was told by friends, "You will be permitted back. We've heard nothing but good about you." "You see," Parrott said. "They know."

"I tell my students, 'If you're not afraid of the consequences, that's your business.' On one tour group I was with from the University of Michigan, three kids were caught at it, and the next day they were put on a plane and sent back to Ann Arbor. \$1,500 each, down the drain. Then there was an article in the Leningrad edition of 'Pravda,' showing this as an example of the insidious intentions of visiting Americans. The Soviets don't fool around about that sort of thing."

"On another U of M tour a black kid was pushed off the bus we were riding. Some worker just wasn't going to ride on the same bus with any black. Of course, they don't see many blacks there, and when one walks down the street heads turn and people starting running into one another. So there are racists over there, just as

ment might give you extremely negative views, because they've had some unpleasant experiences there. But there are obviously flaws in both the Soviet system and the American. One thing the faculty here are unanimous about is their love — I should say passion — for the Russian culture and the Russian people. The Russians do things together, and take such delight in simple things, such as going out into the country to pick mushrooms. Who in this country does that sort of thing anymore? You can talk about politics as much as you like, but you have to remember that the Russians are people, and most are no more interested in government and the political process than the average American. Despite the cultural shock that many Americans experience over there, I always encourage my students to go."

American students visiting the Soviet Union have been known to engage in black market activities — minor ones such as selling a few pairs of American blue jeans, which are a scarce and popular item in Russia.

ВАЛЮТНЫЙ МАГАЗИН

Logo of "hard currency" stores — Russia's finest.

Postscripts

Grade reports

Grade reports for the 1975 Summer Session will be available to students on Monday, Aug. 11, during office hours in the Registrar's Office, B1, Jessup Hall.

Grade reports remaining after 4:30 p.m. Monday will be mailed to the student's permanent home address. Students wishing to have their grade reports mailed to them at an address other than their permanent home address must bring a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the Registrar's Office prior to 4:30 p.m. Friday, Aug. 8.

Students will be required to present their student Identification Card in order to receive their grade reports. A student may not pick up another student's grades. However, a married student may obtain his or her spouse's grades by presenting the spouse's student Identification Card.

UI facility hours

Following the end of the Summer session on Friday, several UI facilities will begin operating on interim schedules.

The Main Library will remain open but will have reduced hours. From July 25-Aug. 28 the library will be open from 7:30 a.m.-10 p.m. Mondays through Fridays; 7:30 a.m.-5 p.m. Saturdays, and 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Sundays. Each departmental library will post its own hours for this period.

The Union will be closed Saturdays and Sundays from July 26 through Aug. 24. Beginning July 26, the general building will be open Mondays through Fridays from 7 a.m.-5 p.m., with the River Room open only for breakfast from 7 a.m.-10:30 a.m. The Recreation Area will be closed until Aug. 24.

Union business offices will maintain regular summer hours — 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. until Aug. 26. The "I" Store will be closed from Aug. 5-17. The Iowa House will be open continuously throughout the interim period.

Museum of Art hours during the interim period will be 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Mondays through Saturdays, and 1-5 p.m. Sundays.

Quadrangle Cafeteria will maintain its regular schedule, operating from 6:45 a.m.-7 p.m.

Course books

The schedule of courses for the Fall semester is now available at the Office of Admissions and Registration in Jessup Hall.

GLF meeting

Gay Liberation Front is holding a planning session for a weekly discussion-special activities group at 7:30 p.m. today. Call 338-3093 for time and location.

Volunteers needed

Typists and filing help are needed by Free Environment Magazine, a student organization of volunteers. Write Free Environment, Activities Center, Iowa Memorial Union, Iowa City, Iowa 52242 or call Steve Freedkin at 338-1264 to volunteer.

Sedaven House

Homemade soup, bread and cheese will be served at 6 p.m. at the Sedaven House, 503 Melrose Ave.

Free performances

As You Like It and The Tempest will be performed at 7 and 8 p.m. today through Sunday on the old Bear Cages in City Park. All are invited for two free performances.

SATSANG

SATSANG, informal discussions of personal experiences with the meditation a taught by Guru Maharaj Ji, are held at 8 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays at 327 S. Lucas. The public is welcome. For more information please call 338-7169.

Recital

Aron Horne, clarinet, and Norma Cross, piano, will perform at 4:30 p.m. today in Harper Hall of the Music Building.

Public Library

Today the Public Library is sponsoring poolside stories for children at 11:05 a.m. at City Park; Music Matters for children in the Story Hour Room at 1:30 p.m., and the monthly Library Board of Trustees meeting at 4 p.m.

AFSCME

AFSCME Local 12 membership picnic will start at 11 a.m. Saturday, July 26, at Kent Park. Call the office (354-1001) for more information or a ride.

Home rule takes priority in Iowa counties' lobbying

By VANCE HORNE
Staff Writer

Achievement of county home rule in 1976 will be a top priority for the Iowa State Association of Counties (ISAC), the group's executive director Don Cleveland told county officers from Johnson and 15 other counties in Iowa's Sixth District Wednesday.

Cleveland, who's organization serves as a lobbying group and information-clearing center for Iowa's 99 counties, spoke to 288 county officers at their annual meeting at the Carousel Inn in Coralville.

County home rule would allow county officers to expedite problems which now require time-consuming action by the legislature, Cleveland said. He cited the desire of Polk County officials to use a computer to collect auto fines at the time license plates are issued. Polk County has the ability to do this now, but cannot proceed without permission from the legislature, Cleveland said.

Cleveland also pointed out that some counties have special financial problems which, under home rule could be solved if higher county property taxes were approved by voters. But counties cannot impose such taxes without the consent of the legislature and the legislature is usually reluctant to pass tax bills which might apply only to one county, Cleveland said.

In a report on ISAC's lobbying efforts over the past year, Cleveland told the county officers that 88 bills had been approved by the legislature in 1975 which affect counties. This is a large number, he said, which reflects the importance of county government.

Among the most important of these bills was one which raises salaries of all county officers by \$1,500, with the exception of the county supervisors, whose salaries are raised by \$1,000, Cleveland said.

The ISAC director also pointed out that the Iowa legislature amended the Iowa Public Employees Retirement System (IPERS) law in 1975 so that IPERS benefits accrue from employees' salaries up to \$20,000. In the past there were no benefits from any part of a salary above \$10,800.

In addition, benefits are now based on the average salary earned for the five highest earning years of the last 10 years worked, Cleveland said. Formerly the benefits were based upon the average salary for the entire term of employment.

Cleveland pointed out that because of the change in the IPERS law the highest possible retirement benefits have jumped from \$280 a month to almost \$700 a month. He attributed the amendment of the IPERS law to strong lobbying on the part of ISAC and other public employee associations.

State Auditor Lloyd Smith, who spoke to the county officers during lunch, stressed the importance and size of county government by noting that Iowa counties collected \$685 million in property taxes in 1973, the last year for which audits have been completed.

Smith also said county governments "gave good value for the tax dollars," by spending only \$46 million in 1973 to finance all county Court House services.

Postage hike required to meet postal expenses

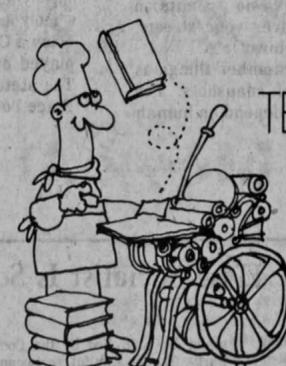
WASHINGTON (AP) — Postmaster General Benjamin F. Bailar said Wednesday that a new labor pact will increase the Postal Service's annual operating costs by \$2 billion and require it to seek a hike in first-class postage to 13 cents by the end of this year.

Discussing with reporters the impact of the contract reached last weekend with four postal unions, Bailar said he originally had hoped the Postal Service could meet its financial needs by upping the first-class rate from 10 cents to 12 cents an ounce as of July 1.

But because of the new contract as well as delay in gaining authority for a rate hike, Bailar said: "If we had an opportunity to get along with 12 cents, we don't any more."

At the same time, the postmaster general said he welcomed as "a very favorable settlement" the three-year contract, which provides the average postal worker an increase of about \$2,800 in annual pay and benefits over three years.

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The Daily Iowan



Interpretations

Vacating the Premises

Beware! All Iowa Citizens intending on taking leave of this area during the month of August, should take special precaution to secure their residences to the ground. Urban Renewal is running rampant and your place may be the next to go. There would be nothing more horrifying than returning to River City in late August to find your home torn down or condemned.

While you are away, it wouldn't hurt to develop a fondness for the finer things in life. Empty lots, mobile shrubbery dotting main thoroughfares, pits, ditches, dust, and parking meters (especially parking meters). A general acceptance of these things will help you adjust to your new environment much quicker.

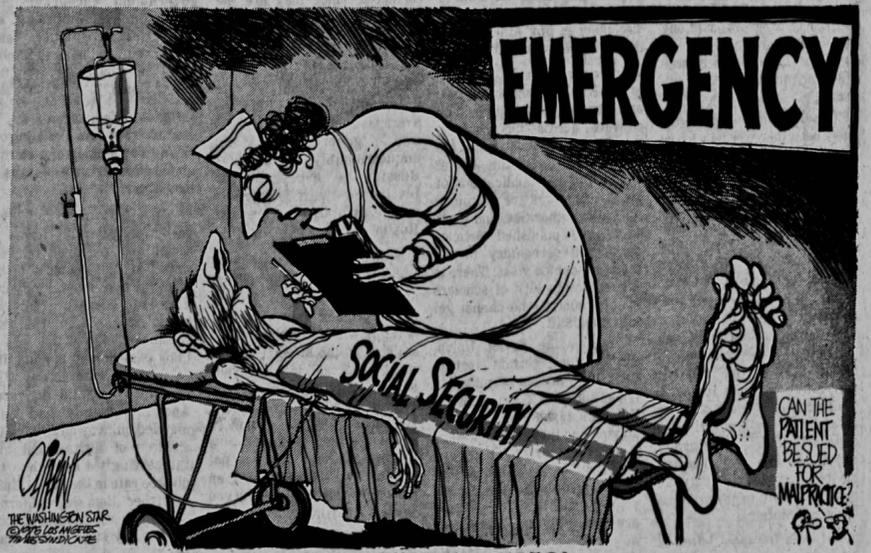
Unfortunately this is probably the only precaution you can take. Make no assumption that you have any control over your streets, sidewalks, or least of all, downtown area.

If you have a desire to go look at or visit someplace before you leave town, don't put it off until you return. Chances are it won't be here when you get back and you'll be sorry.

If you have a desire to remember things as they once were take lots of snapshots. The changes will be too drastic to depend on human memory alone.

Iowa City is beginning to look like one of those played out gold-mining towns in the Old West. The state has adopted the slogan "Iowa 2000, a Place To Grow". Where did Iowa City go wrong?

Debra Cagan



How Socialist Is Soares?

Progressive people in this country should be on their guard to base their opinions of the situation in Portugal upon the realities that exist, and not upon the reports to be found in the New York Times and other monopoly media. The same news services that brought us reports of "bloodbaths" in Vietnam and of the success of U.S. "pacification" efforts and of "the light at the end of the tunnel" are today bringing us reports of "Communist minority dictatorship" and "suppression

would be controlled by the Communist Party. This is a pitiful, sectarian excuse for betraying the interests of the working class! Soares thus comes down on the wrong side of the class line, favoring a weak and divided labor movement over a strong, united one. Strong working class organization at the base of production is the first requisite for a socialist society.

True socialists have always favored the unity of the unions as an objective step towards the strengthening of the class, regardless of subjective disagreements

Backfire



of democracy." And Mario Soares, the chair of the Socialist Party of Portugal, is being built up as some sort of democratic hero, a "moderate Socialist" who wants to "maintain civil liberties" while gradually transforming Portugal into a socialist society.

We must be very cautious when forming our opinions about somebody or some Party that is getting played up in nationwide TV as an anti-Communist leader. Remember that Adolph Hitler claimed to be a kind of "Socialist" too, and that he was the West's best hope against the Communist Party of Germany.

If we dig more deeply than Walter Cronkite is inclined to do, there are a host of facts which show the Soares leadership to be a counter-revolutionary, anti-working class, collaborationist which is currently working to thwart the majority will of the Portuguese people. In short, Soares and his close associates are dancing to the tunes played in Bonn and Washington — Soares is Capitalism's man on the scene in Portugal:

1) Despite the opinion of the SP rank and file, Soares opposed uniting the labor movement into one federation. He did so, claiming that a united labor movement

with the leadership. Soares' actions mock the very name of his party.

2) The Lisbon newspaper *Republica*, whose workers are currently on strike, and over which the capitalist media have wept great, hypocritical tears, is not now and never has been a Socialist Party newspaper.

Republica was the only major newspaper to publish freely throughout the years of fascist rule in Portugal. It is privately owned by capitalists including the Feteira monopoly group. Its editor, Raul Rego, claims to be a "socialist" but whether or not he is even a member of the SP is not clear.

Republica's pages have been filled with ever-deepening attacks upon the Armed Forces Movement and the Communist Party as nationalizations reduced the power of monopoly capital in Portugal. Its readership and circulation dropped from 80,000 to 30,000 in the wake of these attacks, and the workers in *Republica's* shops struck to save their jobs.

There are 193 production workers at *Republica*. FIVE of them are members of the CP. Their dispute with the management led to the May 20 shutdown of the paper. Starting last week *Republica* was re-issued by a workers' committee. Soares, claiming the strike was an attack upon the SP, used the issue as an excuse to pull out of the cabinet, and the news stories of the U.S. monopoly press have fabricated a whole different set of facts to back him up. Soares has come to bat for the interests of the monopolists in Portugal by throwing "Socialist" support into *Republica's* campaign against nationalization.

And to top it off Soares is a common SCAB, siding with the *Republica* management against the striking workers. And what is the smokescreen that he uses to disguise his motives? Good old anti-communism — RED-BAITING — used by every reactionary politician from Harding to Reagan, from Hitler to Pinochet.

It has always been difficult for people in the U.S. to get accurate information about political developments, both at home and abroad. But let's not be deceived by the slick PR job that the monopolies are performing on Mario Soares. We've got to work a little harder to find out the facts and lend our solidarity to the Portuguese people to keep Ford and Rockefeller off their backs. And we should remember the song of the Harlan County, Kentucky Coal Strike: WHICH SIDE ARE YOU ON?

Tim Yeager

From The General

TO THE EDITOR:

As former Commander of the United Nations Forces in Korea (1951-53) and head of the United States Advisory and Aid Group in Greece (1948-50), I am writing to express my strong opposition of S.846, as amended, the bill reported by the House International Relations Committee on July 11, 1975, to authorize the resumption of United States arms shipments to Turkey.

As one whose entire career has been in the armed forces of the United States, I believe that our country and our NATO partners must stand against aggression, whether by friend or foe. To do otherwise would be a renunciation of a fundamental principle of our foreign policy — to oppose aggression, not aid or acquiesce in it. I must condemn the continued acts of Turkish aggression against Cyprus and its people. I must condemn the illegal use of United States supplied military equipment to attack a small, defenseless nation and its citizens. Such acts are in violation of the Foreign Assistance and Foreign Military Sales Acts, Turkey's bilateral agreements with the United States, and the NATO and United Nations Charters.

Congress, above all, must insist on fidelity to the rule of law and, therefore, enforcement of these acts and agreements.

Moreover, Greece, our ally in two world wars, and the only surviving democracy in Eastern Europe, is the strategic key to the Eastern Mediterranean and more important than Turkey to the strategic interests of the United States and NATO. Unfortunately, Secretary of State Kissinger's course does grave and permanent damage to American relations with Greece.

It is unconscionable that the government of the United States should surrender to the threat of Turkey to close our bases there. This is capitulation to blackmail and unworthy of our country.

I, therefore, urge the removal of Turkish invasion forces from Cyprus and the immediate return of 200,000 refugees to their homes in accordance with the unanimous United Nations Resolution 3212.

The bill reported by the Committee and

Letters

which will be considered by the full House in a matter of days resumes arms to Turkey without requiring any action whatsoever by Turkey either on troop removal or allowing refugees to return to their homes.

General James A. Van Fleet
U.S. Army, Retired

Nuke Power

TO THE EDITOR:

It was refreshing to see Steve Freedkin's column in *Backfire* last week, supporting the development of solar energy as an alternative, contrasted with the pro-nuclear power information disseminated by the utility company.

Specifically I am referring to a pamphlet sent out with last month's utility bill titled "Energy & You." The body of this brochure included an endorsement by 32 "eminent" scientists, of President Ford's energy position, which states in substance, that America must immediately press for the development of nuclear power plants. The pamphlet made no attempt to be objective on this controversial issue and include reasons why other "eminent" scientists are opposed to nuclear power.

Besides no objectivity, the pamphlet included a disturbing statement that said, "Contrary to the scare publicity given to some mistakes that have occurred, no appreciable amount of radioactive material has escaped from any commercial U.S. power reactor." This statement is dubious because it fails to define what constitutes an "appreciable amount."

There was a mistake which occurred in a commercial, liquid metal fast breeder reactor (LMFBR), called the Enrico Fermi reactor, near Detroit, in 1966. As a result of a partial core meltdown, this plant is presently being dismantled with great difficulty. Besides the obvious waste of energy in building this reactor, this mistake should be well publicized to prevent future errors, which could have more disastrous effects, should any plutonium or radioactive material (the waste products from reactors) escape into the atmosphere.

It seems rather unethical for a power company to send out a one-sided pamphlet with the monthly bill, especially since this industry reaches such large numbers of people with necessary services.

Mike Jamosky

The Art of Go Go

TO THE EDITOR:

This is a letter concerning your article on Go-Go dancing.

That article made me sick! Instead of talking to amateurs, why don't you talk to professionals!

I was a dancer for three (3) years. I never hooked once! I made good money on the road. BUT I feel dancing is an art. There are a few deadbeats that ruin it for the good ones. You have that in any profession.

As far as the Sportsman's Lounge goes its the best in the whole darn town. That place takes women who don't have any money to feed their kids and gives them a job. Now if you call that filthy, you are sick!

Dancing is not filthy. It's the girls who dance that make it that way. Including a few of those you interviewed.

Until you talk to people who really know what they're talking about, keep your pencils in your pocket.

As far as the girl who got bit in the behind at a stag, that was her stupidity. What did she expect dancing for a bunch of animals? A professional dancer doesn't do stags! Only girls after a quick-easy buck. Those are the girls who give dancers a bad name!!! Those girls are called Free-lancers.

Pro-Joannie

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters should be typed and signed. THE DAILY IOWAN reserves the right to shorten and edit copy. Length should be no more than 200 to 250 words. Longer letters will be run in the *Backfire* column.

Backfire



For the last few weeks the housing situation in Iowa City has received much attention. Anyone who has tried to find a place to live lately knows that there is a severe scarcity of housing and many people are becoming desperate.

Those people who do have a place to live are forced to pay outrageously high rents; over 15 percent higher than anywhere else in the state.

Those students who live in the dorms will find them overflowing. Not only will students be packed into basements and dorm lounges, but they will be expected to pay full dorm rates for these poor "living" spaces.

Why is the housing situation in Iowa City so bad? What can we do about this crisis?

As everyone knows the capitalist economy is in severe crisis. Today little new housing is being built and most of the already existing housing is deteriorating. Under capitalism, even in the best of times, good housing for most people is only a dream.

Around the country construction of houses and apartments has come to a virtual standstill. Out of the 45 million owner-occupied homes in the country about 35 million have mortgage loans outstanding. Besides making a killing on these loans, the banks are making foreclosures on thousands of mortgages, many of which are two-thirds or three-quarters paid. If the job situation doesn't improve as many as 500,000 families may lose their homes.

Families looking for homes aren't able to get a loan from the banks or other large financiers. These bankers and other capitalists aren't investing in apartment buildings or living units

because they are able to find more profitable areas of investment. Unemployment among construction workers is one of the highest of any industry.

The housing situation in Iowa City has been aggravated by urban renewal. Even before urban renewal the demand for housing was some 22,500 units which exceeded the supply by about 400 units. In the 1960s the urban renewal project was proposed by big financial interest. As plans to renew the Central Business District were laid out it became clear that changes were to be made at a heavy cost to the people of Iowa City. It was decided to make urban renewal mainly a commercial rather than a housing project, despite the demand for low-cost housing.

The hundreds of units which urban renewal has destroyed rented for an average of \$85.00. The urban renewal plan as it now stands will have very little low-rent housing (and almost none for students). What the "new" downtown will have will be very expensive housing like condominiums for \$40,000 — totally out of the reach of students.

The university, the biggest landlord in Iowa City, has only added fuel to the fire. Just a few years ago the university adopted the parietal rule, forcing freshmen and sophomores to live in the dorms because not enough students wanted to live there.

This year the university can't handle the thousands of students who will be either legally or economically forced into dorms or married student housing. The freezes in education and the cutbacks that have resulted from the capitalist economic crisis have meant that hundreds of

Iowa City Housing

students will be crammed into "temporary housing."

According to the Vice-President of administrative services, "We have to put some students in temporary housing. It's good business practice. Our biggest problem has been, getting them out of the temporary housing. It's rather luxurious." (DI, July 14, 1975).

But we know that when fall comes and hundreds of students can't find a place to live, the university and city bureaucrats are going to be talking about "good business practice" and "luxurious" temporary housing. They are going to be crying crocodile tears about what a terrible situation exists and how we all have to pull together. This talk of pulling together, however, ends when it comes to high rents and lousy conditions — they don't want to share any of that!

The problems that we face here in Iowa City demonstrate the anarchy of capitalist production. Capitalism never develops according to a plan. It can't rationally decide how much housing should be built, how much steel, how much cement etc., and establish a balance between the needs of the people for housing, education and so on, and the need to develop the raw materials to go into these things.

Instead it develops something at one place for a lot of profit and when that stops being profitable, the capitalists pull out and rush to invest in something else with no regard to what people need. The high rents and shortages of housing here aren't caused by some greedy landlords (though many of them probably are greedy) or individual failures by city or university planners.

Monopoly Capitalism is based on maximizing profits for a handful of individuals (the capitalist class) by exploiting the great majority of people in this country — the working class.

This present capitalist system can never provide us with adequate housing. Only revolution and the establishment of socialism can provide all of us with decent social services — with jobs and decent housing. Socialism, based on the collective ownership of the wealth of society by the working class will mean the goods and services produced by the working class will be planned to meet the needs of the people.

Today, still living under capitalism, we are forced to fight for even our most basic needs including decent housing. And while we have capitalism we won't be able to fundamentally eliminate the housing problem, but we can fight for and win some important and immediate demands.

We can win reductions in U-Bills for people forced to live in temporary housing, we can halt the destruction of existing housing and force the university to turn its little-used properties into student housing. Another demand of large numbers of people is for a reduction of sky-high rents and this should be fought for.

These needs and demands of students and other people of Iowa City will only be won if we take up the struggle in a mass organized way. Individually we are beaten before we start but together we can win some of the things we need to live.

R. McKenzie

For Revolutionary Student Brigade

The Daily Iowan

—Thursday, July 24, 1975, Vol. 106, No. 38—

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FILM

'Jaws': shock sans fear

BY TOM SCHATZ



Bullitt turned us on to *The Chase*, *The Poseidon Adventure* turned us on to *The Event*, *The Exorcist* turned us on to immediate, special-effects induced Terror. When mixed liberally together and reconstructed by some reasonably talented people, we get Hollywood's newest turn-on: *Jaws*.

Jaws is the latest entry among Hollywood's super-productions, a project nurtured from conception to screen with incredible care and foresight. The Hollywood studio system that once mass-produced generally low-budget films for the weekly moviegoer has now disappeared, chased off ironically by the TV industry that eventually consumer it. And although it has taken Hollywood nearly 20 years to recover from the "death" of that

system, it has done so with vengeance.

No longer directed toward the regular film viewer - an animal that seemingly doesn't exist outside college campuses - Hollywood's recent successes have had huge budgets with ever-greater box office receipts (to date *The Exorcist* has grossed nearly \$70 million) and are directed to that occasional viewer who sees only a few films each year. The financial commitment to such projects is considerable, but the losses incurred by frequent bombs (*The Great Gatsby*, *At Long Last Love*, *Daisy Miller*) are easily offset by the profits from a single big hit.

Jaws, for which the investment in media-hype alone is roughly equivalent to the total production costs of *Easy Rider*, has been case study of the Hollywood big budget production. Peter

Benchley, who wrote the novel and co-scripted the screenplay, supposedly earned a million dollars in film and script rights and book club commitments before the novel was even published. Peter Benchley quite obviously had an idea whose time had come.

The film was nearly a year in production; it features some truly impressive special effects, and it was nationally released at that same time in the summer season during which the events in the film take place. The film is without established "stars" in either the production or the performance areas, but relies, rather - as did *The Exorcist* - on a concept that "couldn't miss."

Jaws was directed by Steven Spielberg, whose earlier *Duel* and *Sugarland Express* established him as

a filmmaker who could handle action, especially when it involved complex chase sequences. And while this film begins effectively by tracing the gradual discovery of a killer shark off a New England resort town, Spielberg ultimately reverts to a who's-chasing-whom motif when the Scientist (Richard Dreyfuss), the Old Salt (Robert Shaw) and the Cop (Roy Scheider) pursue the shark into its natural habitat.

On an immediate gut level, *Jaws* is a shocking and a disturbing film. But the shock is always in the gut and never in the head - as a matter of fact, Spielberg makes quite sure we know when our guts are about to be churned, as if he were daring the audience to sit through even more graphic carnage without

Continued on page six

THE RIVER CITY COMPANION

BOOKS

The authors who came in from the cold

BY WILLIAM FLANNERY

"Free peoples everywhere abhor government secrecy. There is something sinister and dangerous, they feel, when governments 'shroud' their activities. It may be an entering wedge for the establishment of an autocratic form of rule, a cover for their mistakes."

— Allen Dulles, *The Craft Of Intelligence*, 1963, Director of the CIA 1953-1961

In 1929, Secretary of State Henry Stimson, upon hearing of the existence of a small code-breaking unit in the State Department called the "Black Chamber," ordered the section disbanded with the curt phrase, "Gentlemen, do not read each other's mail." In historical retrospect, Stimson's decision would appear naive at best, but as is often the case in intelligence operations, a single minor decision will have many different effects.

In this particular case, Stimson's naively moralistic decision saved the United States a great deal of trouble since — although no one knew it at the time — Herbert O. Yardley, the officer in charge of the Black Chamber, had already sold out to the Japanese.

The United States has progressed a great deal since then in the practice of the black art of espionage. In the area of intelligence gathering by means of electronic monitoring or high-altitude and satellite photographic reconnaissance, the United States has a clear, commanding lead over any other nation. Also in the area of deciphering diplomatic and military codes, the United States takes a lead over other nations due in large part to our advances in computer technology.

In regards to the more traditional methods of espionage — the use of spies, informers and undercover agents — the United States runs a very close second to the Soviets. Israel and the Vatican operate the two other top intelligence services.

(For those unworried enough to wonder why the Holy See is included in the "top four," one should note that the Roman Catholic Church is the world's oldest ongoing bureaucracy with international scope, and is the world's largest organized religion — one sixth of mankind is Catholic. The Church's local hierarchy, particularly in North and South America and Europe, maintains intimate relations with the local political and economic elite. The Church's chief concern, however, is political and diplomatic intelligence, and not military intelligence.)

The historical development of the American intelligence organizations from Yardley's code-breaking Black Chamber in the 1920s to Gen. "Wild Bill" Donovan's Office of Strategic Service (OSS) of World War II, to the totally Byzantine intelligence bureaucracies of the Cold War era has to a large part been poorly told. The different works published on the OSS and the CIA have at best fallen into the category of "popular history" or well-written memoirs of rather limited scope. At worst, they are public relation fluffs which bear about as much relationship to reality as one of E. Howard Hunt's spy novels. In general, though, most book-length works on America's intelligence establishment are muckraking journalistic accounts.

To a large extent this is understandable. Professional historians have been frustrated in writing any scholarly works on the topic due to the fact that most of the original governmental records are either still classified or — as has been the case with many World War II records — they have been destroyed by the government. Even intelligence records from World War I are still waiting to be declassified.

However, within the last few years the general quality of many of the popular histories have improved markedly. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, former naval intelligence officer Ladislav Farago wrote a number of detailed popular histories on World War II-era intelligence services. Most noteworthy of his works are *The Broken Seal* (which deals with Americans and the Japanese attempting to break each other's codes during the 1920s and 1930s) and *The Game of the Foxes* (which covers the German *Abwehr's* operations in the United States and England during World War II).

Also during this time, David Kahn published his massive work on codes and code-breaking, *The Code-Breakers*, a detailed technical history of cryptology, both ancient and modern. Another book dealing with a limited aspect of intelligence gathering was Philip Klass's *Secret Sentinels in Space*. Klass, the senior avionics editor of *Aviation Week & Space Technology* magazine, details the technical workings of photo reconnaissance satellites from their development in the early 1960s up until 1971. Although the book is over four years old, it still remains the best single work on the topic.

The different published accounts on the OSS are generally poorly written and of limited scope. The one real exception to this is the 1972 book *OSS* by R. Harris Smith, a political scientist and former CIA member. The extensive use of open sources and the dozens of personal interviews with old OSS members make Smith's book the best account of the CIA's parent organization.

Early works on the CIA during the 1960s, as noted earlier, often tended to be journalistic and muckraking in tone. Such books

as *CIA: The Inside Story* (1961) by Andrew Tully, and *The Invisible Government* (1964) by David Wise and Thomas Ross, fall into this category. Tully's later book (*The Super Spies*, 1969), as with Wise and Ross' (*The Espionage Establishment*, 1967), are less muckraking, but they are still journalistic accounts.

For the most part these books were a collection of "war stories," as are the clear majority of books on the CIA, rather than a systematic study of American intelligence operational techniques in other countries. Also, these books lacked a detailed analysis of internal bureaucratic processes of the CIA or the other intelligence agencies.

Paralleling these journalistic works on the CIA is a group of books on the agency written by former members of the intelligence establishment. In many ways they represent both the best and the worst writing on the CIA. Five books in particular fall into this category: Allen Dulles' *The Craft of Intelligence*, Patrick J. McGarvey's *CIA: The Myth and the Madness* (1972), L. Fletcher Prouty's *The Secret Team* (1973), Victor Marchetti's and John D. Marks' *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence* (1974), and Philip Agee's *Inside the Company: CIA Diary* (1975).

The authors represent an interesting cross-section of intelligence bureaucrats. Dulles, CIA director from 1953 to 1961, is the archtypical upper-level CIA man. The younger brother of John Foster Dulles, the vitriolic anti-Communist Secretary of State under the Eisenhower administration, Allen Dulles was born into a well-established New England family of great wealth whose sons went into Wall Street law practice, government work and diplomacy. His work in intelligence not only included service in the OSS, but during World War I Dulles ran an espionage operation in Switzerland.

His background of established Eastern wealth, Ivy League education and OSS service is very characteristic of the upper-level CIA bureaucrat.

It was during his tour of duty in Switzerland during World War I when an incident occurred that became one of Dulles' favorite "war stories." One Saturday morning Dulles received a telephone call from one of the local exiled Russian rabble-rousers who wanted to talk to one of the American governmental officials. Dulles, who was about ready to run off to see a young woman, told the Russian to call back. He never did; the Russian was Nikolai Lenin.)

Authors McGarvey and Marchetti were both Washington, D.C.-based analysts whose chief duties were compiling intelligen-

ce data on a given nation from both open and covert sources. Like most CIA employees, McGarvey and Marchetti were middle-ranked desk jockeys whose work was not unlike that of the average political science graduate students studying the political development of a given country. Marchetti, however, after 14 years of CIA service, had risen to the rank of executive assistant to the deputy director. Next to Dulles, Marchetti is the highest ranking CIA official to write on the agency.

Marks and Prouty were members of parallel intelligence agencies. Marks worked for five years as an analyst and staff assistant to the Intelligence Director of the State Department. Prouty was a colonel in the U.S. Air Force and, from 1955 to 1963, served as the liaison officer between the Pentagon and CIA on matters concerning military support for the agency's "special operations." (Prouty gained a certain amount of notoriety recently when he named Alexander Butterfield as the CIA contact man inside the Nixon White House.)

Although Philip Agee was the lowest ranked of these six authors in terms of his position within the intelligence bureaucracy, Agee's book is by far the most interesting because he describes his role as a case officer in Latin America. The other writers all worked at the middle to upper level of the intelligence bureaucracy and all worked in Washington, D.C. Agee served 12 years in "The Company," as he calls it, and spent the majority of his time in the field. His principle work was in Ecuador, Uruguay and Mexico.

Also what makes Agee's *Diary* radically different from the other books (except Prouty's) is that it was not censored in advance as is required by law for any published work by a present, or former, CIA member. (Prouty escaped this curse since he was never formally a member of the agency; he was just an Air Force liaison officer.)

The effects of this censorship can clearly be seen within the text of each of these books. Dulles' *The Craft of Intelligence* presents very few problems for the agency since the former director's theme was a stouthearted defense of the CIA, and attempts to outline the numerous sinister plots of the Soviet KGB. Dulles' writing style is far more polemical than scholarly, but it does capture — if in somewhat muted tones — the general ideological orientation of upper thinking within the agency.

McGarvey's book clearly shows the effects of a heavy-handed blue editing pen. Although the proverbial war stories of CIA blunders are present, McGarvey tends to concentrate upon the

bureaucratic shortcomings and the stupidity of the Washington paper shufflers. He also dwells upon the personal frustration of Washington-based analysts whose chief duties are the condensation of briefing papers for the next level of bureaucracy — which in turn will condense them even more.

Although McGarvey's book is clearly less detailed and less damning than the Marchetti and Marks or Agee volumes, it does capture the more mundane aspects of the agency's workings.

Marchetti and Marks can take a certain amount of pride in the fact that *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence* is the first book in United States history that the federal government took to court to censor before publication. What makes this book so maddeningly intriguing is not just the wealth of detail that the authors have put into it, but that they and the publisher have left the 168 court-ordered deletions in the text blank.

The words or sentences which were deleted are indicated by blanks and the word "DELETED" in boldface. In some cases the deletions went on for pages. And to add insult to injury to the CIA in its censorship attempts, the publisher boldfaced all words and passages in the text that the agency had wanted removed but that the court ordered left in.

Marchetti and Marks were the first to defy the CIA's oath of secrecy and self-censorship of material.

An interesting aspect of the court battle is that of the text's 168 disputed sections, the judge in charge of the case found only 27 that were legitimately "classified" items. The judge, however, left many of the disputed sections out of the text pending governmental appeal.

The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence is clearly the best book published to date dealing with the CIA's worldwide operations and the agency's internal operational techniques and bureaucratic structure. But it is Agee's book, *Inside the Company: CIA Diary*, that offers the best and most detailed study of covert tactical level operations within a "target country."

In order to totally expose the agency's operational level techniques, Agee did not submit his text to the CIA nor did he attempt to fight the issue through the courts as Marchetti did.

Agee wrote, and had his book published, in England and he runs the very real risk of being arrested and jailed if he ever returns to the United States. This is because, in this 640-page book, Agee reveals literally hundreds of names of American and foreign agents and case officers — many of them well-known individuals — who were on the CIA payroll, as well as dozens of American and foreign groups and organizations who've fronted for CIA operations. And just to throw in the other gauntlet, he includes code names for these individuals and groups.

Agee was recruited into the agency in the late 1950s, just after graduating from Notre Dame, and served 12 years with The Company in Ecuador, Uruguay, Mexico and Washington, D.C. Mexico and Washington, D.C.).

His disillusionment with his original anti-Communist beliefs and his total loyalty to the CIA developed over a number of years. The numbing effects of transparent hypocrisy, the employment of corruption and blackmail as everyday methods of dealing with other people, and the realization that individuals he had suggested be "picked up" by the local secret police were being tortured and killed on mere suspicion, turned Agee away from the CIA.

His diary-like account of his Latin American tour of duty offers a powerful and detailed insight into CIA's covert operations and subversion techniques. His experiences in Latin America before he left The Company in 1970 — and his subsequent experiences with the CIA spying on him when it discovered he was writing a book — caused him to become a Socialist.

McGarvey, like Prouty, was merely disillusioned with current CIA methods, but he still maintained that the CIA was a necessary part of America's defense system. Marchetti and Marks take the view that the agency is indeed a tool for counter-revolution, imperialism and maintenance of the world's economic-social-political status quo. Marchetti would "reform" the CIA by sharply curtailing the covert operations aspect of agency missions and limit it to purely intelligence gathering and analysis. But he has not been radicalized to the point that Agee has in calling himself a "revolutionary socialist."

It is interesting, but not too surprising, that Agee — the man who was on the very cutting of the CIA's subversive operations — would be the one most disillusioned and the most radicalized of all the former intelligence officers turned writers.

Perhaps the best epitaph in regard to agents who turned authors would be a quote from Dulles' *The Craft of Intelligence*, dealing with the "true nature" of a Soviet intelligence officer:

He is blindly and unquestioningly dedicated to the cause, at least at the outset. He has been fully indoctrinated in the political and philosophical belief of (the society) and in the basic motivation which proceeds from these beliefs, which is that ends alone count and any means which achieve them are justified. Since the ingrained Soviet approach to the problems of life and politics is conspiratorial, it is no surprise that this approach finds its ultimate fulfillment in intelligence work. When such a man does finally see the light, as has happened, his disillusionment is overwhelming.



'Jaws'

Continued from page five

flinching or heading for the john. Whenever our saw-tooth, polyurethane antagonist is about to attack an unsuspecting child or a blood-hungry shark hunter, there are specific aural and visual cues to prepare the viewer. The only underwater shots in the first half of the film, for example, are presented as a shark's-eye-view of his prey.

Spielberg's most obvious strategic maneuver in the film is to keep the viewer visually uninformed at the outset and to gradually become more graphic as the film — and the viewer's blood lust — progresses. When the shark claims its first victim in the film's opening sequence, we see nothing of the shark. In the closing scenes of orgiastic violence, we literally see everything; no detail is left to the imagination.

But I think this technique is finally counterproductive. In the first half of the film the shark remains a mysterious, invisible entity whose presence is indicated solely through camera movement, sound and editing techniques. It is a formless being beneath the sea that is glimpsed by neither victim nor viewer. But as the narrative unfolds and the number of attacks increases, Spielberg's depiction of the shark and its victims becomes increasingly graphic.

The results of this transition from visual suggestion to graphic depiction are considerable. On an immediate level, the viewer builds a sort of emotional immunity to the steady increase of blood and entrails literally streaming across the screen, so that each subsequent attack must be more violent and graphic than the one preceding it to sustain an admittedly frenzied audience response.

But beyond this I have subtler misgivings about the very nature of being frightened. I would rather be scared than shocked. This film is shocking, but after the opening sequences it did very little to scare me. Those first sequences in which the attacker remained invisible but just beneath the surface were frightening — moreso, I think, than those later ones characterized by that predictable close-up of blood spewing from a mouth (are you still watching?) or of an empty eye socket.

The earlier attacks force the imagination to generate its own images of death at the jaws of a savage predator, and those mental images are somehow more frightening than any that a special effects wizard can produce, regardless of his budget. Spielberg might have learned as much from low-budget horror classics like *Invasion of the Body Snatchers* and *Village of the Damned*, in which the objects of terror are never seen and which haunt the viewer for some time afterward. In retrospect, the aftermath of the first attack, during which Spielberg's camera plays in wide-angle across the dark, silent waters, is considerably more psychologically disturbing than, say, a later attack aftermath which depicts in close-up a dismembered limb as it sinks to the bottom of the ocean. The opening moments of the

film are cinematically the most appealing, but the filmmakers' ultimate commitment is not to the mind or to the eye but to the stomach. A film like *Jaws* which generates fear at such an overt gut level makes a tacit contract with the audience to eventually purge that fear. Every orgy must have its climax, and with this film it is simply a matter of staging the ultimate shocker, which Spielberg certainly does at the film's conclusion.

The film's narrative is developed in two distinct stages. The first stage deals with the townspeople's coming to the realization that both their lives and their livelihood are being threatened by a killer shark. In the second stage the film quite literally goes adrift, with the principles leaving the safety of dry land to pursue the shark.

But while the early portions of *Jaws* are the most effective, they are not without their cheap thrills. The Establishment types cite the "public interest" in refusing to close the beaches to Fourth of July crowds, even though several swimmers have already been killed. There are seemingly endless shots of small children and defenseless women on the unprotected beaches, and Spielberg repeatedly toys with our expectations once he has established the shark's cues, titillating his viewers with close-ups and reaction shots that often go nowhere.

With the arrival of Dreyfuss and his eventual coupling with Shaw in pursuing the shark, the film sustains its early promise. Scenes in which Dreyfuss performs an autopsy on a mangled swimmer and later examines the digestive tract of a captured shark are exceptional. In these sequences Spielberg and his actors are thankfully on their own without the need for grisly visual detail or special effects, and their own talents carry the scenes quite well. But once the characters begin the pursuit at sea, the shark takes on a distinct personality and that pursuit becomes a personal vendetta. They finally harpoon the shark, connecting themselves inexorably to their prey, and the remainder of *Jaws* yields the impact of an hour-long car chase.

Benchley's script, like the novel, is not without its literary pretensions. The numerous allusions to *Moby Dick* are certainly there, right down to Queequeg's floating coffin which rescues the unswallowed at film's end. And the relationship between Dreyfuss and Shaw is delineated throughout as the classic confrontation between the rational man and his primitive counterpart, but not even the ironic resolution can redeem its simpleness.

Jaws might well have been — and at times comes close to being — a genuinely frightening exploration of the terrors of the deep, the type of film that is more frightening the more one thinks about it. But cheap thrills and big box-office are the order of the day, and we can rest assured that what turns our stomachs tonight will be ancient history in the morning.

DOONESBURY

by Garry Trudeau



WINE

Bargain German wines

By JOHN GILLESPIE

The economics of farming operate in the same fashion the world over. Bumper crops of corn in Iowa, or wheat in Kansas, usually serve to hold down prices, notwithstanding grains sales to the Russians. In wine-producing regions, abundant years not only dictate a reasonable price for that crop but may exercise a good downward force on the price of older wines still on the market. This is particularly true, of course, if those big years are also good years.

The 1973 crop of German wines was just that kind of a vintage. It was the largest single year of wine manufacture on record and although it cannot rival 1971 for greatness, it was still a very good year. Those wines are on the market now and are, for the most part, ready to drink. They have turned around the prices of recent German wines, in favor of the consumer.

For many people, though, price is only half of the problem. The other half is reading German wine labels. Even those who know French wines may get confused over German labels, for the two countries had very different laws governing what information had to be on a label, until recently. In 1971 the German government passed a law which solved part of the problem. All their wines now fall into three categories, according to their vir-

tue. The lowest is "Tafelwein" (table wine), next is "Qualitätswein" (quality wine), and the best is "Qualitätswein mit Prädikat" (quality wine with special attributes). There is not much Tafelwein imported in the U.S. and it is usually very cheap. Qualitätswein mit Prädikat is almost always very fine and is subdivided into specific categories, which will be covered in another column. Today's wine is a Qualitätswein.

Beside that general classification, each German wine label must tell you the district the wine was produced in, the village it came from and the vineyard name, in most cases. If the wine is at least 75 per cent from a given year then the vintage year must be on the label, too. Not all Qualitätswein will specify a district, village and vineyard, however, if the wine is a blend of different grapes from several villages or districts. The best known examples here are Liebfraumilch and Mosellblumchen, which are the names of shippers' blends. They are not the names of places. They are made from grapes grown all over many districts.

One Qualitätswein from the Nahe district is Rudesheimer Rosengarten (Rudesheimer is the village name, Rosengarten the name of the vineyard). It is available in the 1973 vintage at the liquor store for \$2.90, code number 1163. This wine is cheaper than many of the Liebfraumilchs you find, simply because Liebfraumilch is a familiar popular name.

The great attribute of really good German wines is their flowery smell and full, fruity taste, which is reminiscent of apples or peaches. They are never completely dry, though they need not smack of noticeable sweetness. They are almost never harsh. Normally, either the Riesling or the Sylvaner grape is used to make these wines. The Riesling grape gives a fresh, steely taste that lingers on the palate. The Sylvaner produces a similar wine, though usually one that does not have the intensity or strength of the Riesling. Rudesheimer Rosengarten is just such a wine. It has a hint of fresh fruit in its nose and is balanced in acid and fruit on the palate, without too much sweetness. There is just a whisper of the steely quality in aftertaste that marks better wines in other districts, most notably the Rheingau. In all, it is an inoffensive wine of mediocre character.

At the price, it would be hard to find a better German wine, but this is not to say that other wines close in price — even a Liebfraumilch such as Black Tower, for example — might not be better. Like all white German wines Rudesheimer Rosengarten should be served chilled, about thirty minutes in an ice bucket. The smell of the fruit will be killed if the wine is too cold.

This wine would be just right served with a mild fish course such as poached sole, but it would not go well with anything stronger, like salmon or trout. I would drink it with ham or veal or possibly chicken, but not with anything that had a particularly strong or spicy sauce, as there is just not enough power or flavor in the wine to stand up to that kind of food.

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Notes on Contributors

William Flannery (right), against the better judgment of the editor, is the man in charge of the DI editorial page. Because of short attention spans on the part of Messieurs Jones and Bowie, Flannery's rabid prose has appeared at least twice in the past on the front of The River City Companion. He will be leaving the DI after this Friday and will likely return to his earlier occupation — running Albanian rifles to the Tama Indians.



Photo by Jim Trumpf



Tom Schatz (left), a Ph.D. student in film here, gets his feet wet as The River City Companion's film critic with Jaws. He hails from Omaha, but don't hold that against him.

Photo by Art Land

John Gillespie Jr. (right) joins The River City Companion as wine columnist. He is a Ph.D. student in English and has written for Wine magazine.



Photo by Lawrence Frank

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WHO DOES IT?

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EDITING, Advice, instruction on papers, other written material. \$5 an hour. Evenings, 338-1302. 9-24

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LIGHT hauling, Tom and John Davin. 338-0891. 9-3

SEWING, alterations, repair work. Very reasonable. Call 351-0061 after 5 p.m. 7-25

WINDOW WASHING Al Ehl, dial 644-2329. 9-8

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RIDE wanted to San Francisco August 8, will help with driving and expenses. 354-3969. 7-25

RIDE (preferably) or hitching partner needed to East Coast after 7-27. Leslie, 337-3009. 7-24

RIDE to NYC 8-1 - Will share driving and expenses. Call Mari, 351-1582 after 5 p.m. 7-24

TYPING

THESIS experience - Former university secretary, IBM Selectric carbon ribbon. 338-8996. 9-30

TYPING Service - Experienced. All kinds. Call 351-8174 after p.m. 9-23

GENERAL typing - Notary Public - Mary Burns, 415 Iowa State Bank Building. 337-2656. 7-24

FULL-time typist - Vast experience with dissertations, shorter projects. 338-9820. 9-12

Ms. Jerry Nyall IBM Typing Service, 933 Webster, phone 337-4183. 9-11

TYPING - Carbon ribbon, electric; editing; experienced. Dial 338-4647. 9-10

TWELVE years experience thesis, manuscripts. Quality work. Jane Snow, 338-6472. 9-9

FORMER University secretary desires typing, thesis, manuscripts, etc. Call 338-1835. 8-1

SPORTING GOODS

SIXTEEN foot wooden canoe for sale. Boat repair. Moses Ark Boatworks, Oxford, Iowa, 628-4746, days; 644-2635, evenings. 7-24

CHILD CARE

EXCELLENT child care, my home 2 1/2 to 4, girl preferred. Mercy Hospital, 351-4094. 8-27

PETS

FREE puppies - Old English Sheepdog-Lab. 351-0735. 7-24

PROFESSIONAL dog grooming, Puppies, kittens, tropical fish, pet supplies. Breneman Seed Store, 1500 1st Avenue South. 338-8501. 9-17

HELP WANTED

NEEDED two dorm carriers for fall semester - One for Burge and Daum; one for Currier and Stanley. Contact 337-2289, The Des Moines Register. 7-25

SCHOOL bus drivers - Start August 25; chauffeur's license required; hours, 7 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Iowa City Coach Co. Inc., 354-3447. 7-25

RESIDENT manager - Electric and plumbing knowledge. Work applied to rent, two bedroom apartment with two full baths (two students). 645-2662. 7-25

NOW accepting applications for persons to clear tables and wash dishes. Apply Brown Bottle, 114 S. Clinton. 7-24

THE DAILY IOWAN needs a COPY EDITOR eligible for work-study. Good command of grammar and spelling plus literary judgement. Night work. 353-6210 after 1 p.m. 7-25

PART time secretary for Cedar Rapids law firm. Phone 365-7529. 8-26

MISCELLANEOUS A-Z

HASSELBLAD 500C, 80 Planar, 150 Sonnar, two A12 magazines, extras. A \$2400 value, yours for only \$1195. 354-3562. 7-25

NEVER used home fire alarm system, best offer; hide-a-bed, \$30. 351-9016. 7-25

MUSICIAN who knows quality must sell two walnut cased KLH loudspeakers, \$80 each. 337-9872. 7-25

STRONG, attractive 100 percent nylon shag, jute back, 12x15, eight months used plus pad, \$90. Call 337-9872. 7-25

USED vacuum cleaners, reasonable priced. Brandy's Vacuum, 351-1453. 8-6

STEREO and hi-fi components are available at summer season discount prices at Advanced Audio, 202 Douglas (one block behind McDonald's) in Iowa City. We're offering specials on Kenwood, JVC, and Technics receivers; speakers by Infinity, Cerwin-Vega, HED, Image, SAE, JBL; turntables by Philips, Connoiser, Technics, JVC, Kenwood, Glenburn-McDonald and many other fine components. Call 354-3104 for appointments or stop by after 12 noon daily. 9-5

CAMERA: Mamiya professional C-33 with 65mm f3.5 lens. Takes 120 or sheet films. List price over \$400; for sale for \$200. Call 353-6220 & ask for Dom or Larry. 9-17

UNFINISHED furniture and occasional chairs - Do yourself and save. Nemo's, 223 E. Washington. 9-10

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FENDER Jaguar guitar, best offer. 337-2501. 9-2

ALVAREZ 12-string guitar, case, \$100 or best offer. 337-2229. 7-24

NEW used Gibson, Fender, Martin, Guild, Ovation, Ibanez, Morris, Washburn, Conrad, Gretsch, Rickenbacker guitars and what goes with them at summer season discount prices. We sell the good stuff at the professional musician's store, Advanced Audio, 202 Douglas (one block behind McDonald's). Call 354-3104 for appointments or stop by after 12 noon daily. 9-5

LOST AND FOUND

LOST at Sugar Bottom Festival: Chow-Collie (?) puppy. 337-2279. 711 E. Davenport. 7-25

LOST - Siamese kitten, vicinity Gilbert and Bloomington, \$10 reward. 338-3457. 7-25

REWARD for Indian bracelet lost in Main Library 7-22-75. Has sentimental value as gift. 644-2564. 7-25

MOTORCYCLES

1971 750 HONDA CALL 351-3874

1972 Honda CL450, excellent condition. \$695. Call 1-627-2361, West Liberty, after 4 p.m. 8-26

NORTON Commando parts: Dunstall exhaust system, front and rear fairings; rear mount foot pegs. 683-2771. 7-25

1970 Yamaha 650 Custom paint, seat upholstery, Jardine headers, Barnett clutch, 12,500 actual miles. Must sell immediately. Evenings, 351-6574. 7-25

HONDA CB-100, low mileage, excellent condition. 338-6175. 8-30

HONDA GL1000, \$2,795. Close outs - CL360, \$949; XL250, \$949; CB125, \$529. All models on sale. Stark's Sport Shop, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. Phone 326-2478. 9-24

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WOULD exchange man's bike for woman's bike. 351-7137, 6-7 p.m. 9-3

10 SPEED BICYCLES

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SWIMMING lessons - WSI qualified, heated pool, private or semi-private. 351-5577 after noon. 7-28

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AUTOS DOMESTIC

CHECKER station wagon, 1969, rusty but in good running condition. 129,000 miles. \$450. 351-4492. 7-25

FORD '67 4-door, Fairlane, automatic, air, good gas mileage. \$195 cash. Ed, 337-2060 p.m. 7-24

1968 Impala 4-door - Automatic transmission, power steering, power brakes, new tires. Asking \$450. 351-6615. 8-26

AUTOS FOREIGN

CONVERTIBLE for sale: 1972 850 Fiat Spider convertible. New brakes, new clutch, new paint, AM-FM stereo radio. Must sell red title. Needs engine work. Clean! Please phone: 354-2826 (Iowa City). 5995. 7-25

1974 124 Fiat, AM-FM, 5 speed, excellent condition. Call 1-653-5895 after 5 p.m. 7-25

'69 VW - Excellent condition, good gas mileage. 337-4505. 7-25

ROOMS FOR RENT

SHORT term housing - Ronalds Street room August 1 through 20th, near Cambus. Bob, 337-7839. 7-25

FURNISHED rooms, no utilities, four people share kitchen. Also one bedroom apartment 617 N. Johnson, 5 to 6 p.m. 7-25

FEMALES - Room and board for fall, \$120 monthly. 338-3780. 7-25

FILM student preferred - Room in large house, firm facilities. \$110 year lease. After 6 p.m., 351-8976. 7-25

FALL: Single tailored for graduate near Music Hospital, \$90 monthly; 332 Ellis; Dan, Number 7. 7-25

HOUSING WANTED

GRADUATE fine art seeks living and/or studio space. 338-5147. 8-25

FEMALE grad wants studio apartment, large old house, good cooking facilities, August 15 or September. 338-6269 after 5 p.m. 7-25

FOUR students seeking large house, four bedrooms preferred. Please call, 338-3482. 7-24

APARTMENTS FOR RENT

ONE bedroom furnished apartment available August, bus, \$105. 1304 1/2 Marcy. 7-25

FALL: Two bedrooms, spacious, furnished, \$245; furnished two bedroom basement apartment, \$210; 351-9915 between noon and 3. 7-25

MAY FLOWER APARTMENTS Single occupancy available now; married occupancy on an available basis. 1110 N. Dubuque 338-9700. 7-25

FALL: Attractive single; share kitchen, bath, \$105 utilities included; 351-9915 between noon and 3. 7-25

HOUSE FOR SALE

NICE older three bedroom house ten blocks from downtown, \$25,000. 338-5802 after 5. 7-25

BY owner - 1 1/2 bedroom home, secluded and quiet yet fifteen blocks to campus. Large lot, assume contract, very low monthly payments. 337-9112. 7-25

AUTO SERVICE

VOLKSWAGEN Repair Service, Solon. 5 1/2 years factory trained. 644-3666 or 644-3661. 9-24

JOHN'S Volvo & Saab Repair, Fast & Reasonable. All work guaranteed. 1020 1/2 Gilbert Court. 351-9579. 9-17

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RACEBROOK IMPORTS 1947 S. Gilbert 351-0150

MOBILE HOMES

12x57 Skyline - Shown by appointment. 338-9943 before 3 p.m. 7-25

MUST sell 10x50 Galaxie Star-Air, two bedrooms. Asking \$2,800. Can call Muscatine collect for appointment to see, 264-5734 or by chance at 63 Bon Air. 7-25

MODULAR home, 14x68, central air. Economical. Price negotiable. 351-6755, 351-3387. 8-26

1974 12x60 two bedroom - Central air, all appliances including disposal, washer & dryer optional, unfurnished. Bon-Aire. 351-1316. 7-25

12x68, 1972, skifted, shed, excellent condition. Best offer. 337-3982. 7-25

ROOMMATE WANTED

MALE, non-smoker - Nice \$65 per month efficiency apartment. 338-8919. 7-25

FEMALE August 1 or later. Own large bedroom, air, bus, good location. \$90, 1/2 utilities. 351-6666. 7-24

OWN room for August, quiet, air, newly remodeled, \$75. 337-2696. 7-25

TWO bedrooms, Valley Forge, Coralville bus line, \$89. 351-1848. 7-25

FEMALE professional or grad student wanted to share two bedroom apartment with same. Call Lori, 351-3404. 7-25

Real Estate

SIXTY seven acres overlooking Coralville Lake - 27 acres beautiful timber, 40 acres tillable, Zoned R-3. Beautiful building location. Immediate possession. Lee Niederhauser, 895-8413; Bowman Realty, 895-8618. 7-25

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An experience on—and off—the mat

By BILL McAULIFFE
Sports Editor

People of all shapes, sizes, ages, temperaments, and even sexes were in evidence Wednesday as the junior Greco-Roman phase of the U.S. Wrestling Federation's national tournament was staged in the Field House.

Two hundred and one wrestlers who competed as high schoolers last year, scrambled non-stop through the day on 13 mats. Milling amongst all that exertion and sweat were twice as many coaches, scorekeepers, off-duty referees, photographers and note-takers. More people cheered, it seemed, and watched the action, from the floor than did from the bleachers.

A youngster from New Jersey, Dom Di Gioacchino, who placed second in the competition last year at 154 pounds in the Freestyle, outpointed an opponent in his second-round in the mid-afternoon. His coach, a small, cheery young man named Dan Ernst, talked about the tournament, and what it's like for those wrestling.

"The quality of the competition is fantastic," Ernst said. "To be a national champ here, he (a wrestler) has got to win 14 matches in a day or two. In a state championship, he might wrestle four times a week. Here, he might meet seven state champions in a day."

Ernst pointed out that if a young wrestler wins in this tournament, he has good chances of becoming a national collegiate champion.

"Look at Bowsby," Ernst said, indicating the

heavyweight who won the junior freestyle last year and went on to place third nationally as an Iowa freshman last April. "When you come out of here as a national champion, you're really a national champion," Ernst stressed.

Ernst's New Jersey delegation consisted of 25 wrestlers, 20 of whom were determined as the top two wrestlers in each weight class in a recent New Jersey state wrestling camp. Dressed in green suits, they seemed to be everywhere in Wednesday's Greco-Roman tournament.

Al Bevilacqua from Long Island, N.Y., also brought 20 wrestlers to Iowa City, which he said offers a certain amount of culture shock to the Easterners.

"The kids like it. Most of them have never seen corn or a cow," Bevilacqua laughed.

Bevilacqua also explained that many of his wrestlers are not the very best in each of the weight classes in New York, but that "these are the kids who're willing to give up their summers and prove themselves."

Over by mat No. 8 sat a woman in orange checked pants and yellow top. When a pin looked imminent, she jumped from her chair and ran to inspect each wrestler's position more closely. Her name was Jan Crall, from Ft. Madison, and she turned out to be a Wrestling Federation referee, assisting in the Greco-Roman officiating.

"I love it," Crall said about her involvement in refereeing, which she has been doing since June. "I've been working around wrestling and wrestlers for six or seven years now."

Crall suggested no vicariousness in her relation to wrestling. She said she never wanted to wrestle herself, or any particular desire to see amateur women's wrestling. About her position in the Wrestling Federation, she said simply, "I've paid my dues."

Meanwhile, the 201 junior wrestlers, some lanky, some bearish, were slowly eliminating each other in the competition.

Forty-four made it to the finals. Ten won.

In today's Open Greco-Roman competition, for which there are no qualifying restrictions, former Iowa wrestler and 1975 NCAA 158-pound champion Dan Holm will tangle with ex-Hawkeye Joe

Wells in a feature match at 180 pounds. Iowa's Chuck Yaglia, last season's NCAA champ at 150, will meet Craig Breedlove, national junior college champ from Blackhawk College in Rock Island, Ill., in another eye-opener at 163. Breedlove will become a Hawkeye this fall.

Other Iowa wrestlers who will be competing Thursday are Mark Mysnyk, Greg Stevens, Tim Cysewski, Brad Smith, and John Bowsby. Bowsby won both the junior Greco-Roman and Freestyle at the meet last year as a high-school graduate.

Former national heavyweight champ Mike McCready of the University of Northern Iowa, and Ron Glass from Iowa State University will also wrestle today.

Wednesday's Junior Greco-Roman winners

- 105.5 — Mike Farina, Elmhurst, Ill.
- 114.5 — Herbert Patterson, Chicago, Ill.
- 123 — Carl Mangrum, Kent, Wash.
- 132 — Kevin Puebla, Moline, Ill.
- 143 — Scott Bliss, Wash.
- 154 — Unknown at presstime
- 165 — Dom DiGioacchino, E. Hanover Park, N.J.
- 178 — David Severn, Montrose, Mich.
- 191.5 — Unknown at presstime
- Hwt. — Shawn Whitcomb, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Former NFL gridder

Emlen Tunnel dies

PLEASANTVILLE, N.Y. (AP) — Emlen Tunnel, one of the National Football League's all-time great defensive backs and its first black coach, is dead at the age of 50.

Named to pro football's Hall of Fame in 1967, the durable defensive ace, who played 11 years with the New York Giants and three with the Green Bay Packers, was stricken at the Giants' pre-season training camp at Pace University here. He died in a dormitory shortly before midnight Tuesday.

Tunnel apparently suffered a heart attack. He had suffered a mild attack last October. Tunnel was one of the scouts attending the workouts. A graduate of the University of Iowa, he had joined the Giants in 1948 to become a member of Coach Steve Owens' famed "umbrella defense."

He played with the Giants through 1958, setting all-time league records for pass interceptions and punt returns, and closed out his career under the late Vince Lombardi of the Green Bay Packers in 1959-61. He served both the Giants and Packers as a scout, centering his attention principally on the predominantly black colleges in the South, before being named an assistant coach with the Giants in 1963.

He played in 158 consecutive games, which stood for years as an NFL record, and played a total of 167 games.

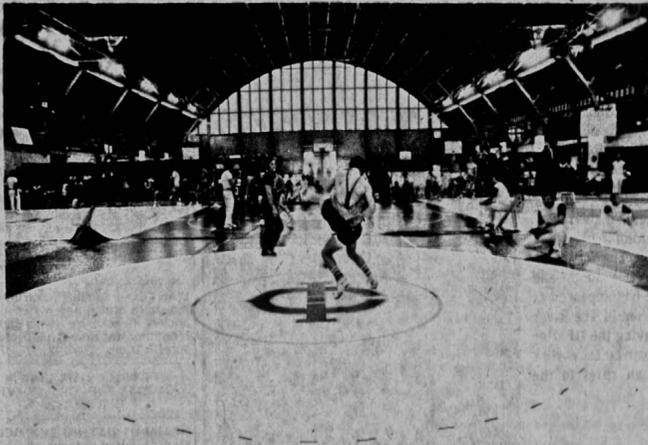


Photo by Lawrence Frank

The Arena

A wrestler in Wednesday's national junior Greco-Roman competition is about to throw his opponent to the UI Field House floor. The action

will be even better today as Iowa wrestlers and other national champions will compete in the Open Greco-Roman.

DIRTY HARRY'S

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS

Thurs. Night—Womens GoGo Contest
\$100 Top Prize
\$25 for other contestants

Fri. & Sat.—Cimmeron Show Review
Returns—Hits of the 60's

Dirty Harry's Grand Opening Week
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NEWLY AIR CONDITIONED
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UM must answer 100 NCAA charges

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — The men's intercollegiate athletic department at the University of Minnesota has been given until Oct. 1 to clear itself of an estimated 100 violations of National Collegiate Athletic Association rules.

"We'll be awfully rushed to respond within 60 days," said Dr. Stan Kegler, a university vice president who conducted Wednesday's news conference at which time the school officially recognized its problems with the NCAA.

"Remember, they have been investigating at their leisure for the past year," said Kegler, who described the allegations as "substantial" and "troubling."

Kegler would not say what programs are affected by the investigation, although he said basketball Coach Bill Musselman has retained an attorney in connection with the events. Kegler said he couldn't comment on the scope of the investigation, or if the charges included the Minnesota football program.

"The institution is being investigated, not a coach," said Kegler.

He said the school would not make any information available until it had responded to the charges.

The NCAA's lengthy list of irregularities at Minnesota encompasses the school years 1971-1975. Some of the charges were described by Kegler as "more like a request for information."

ASTRO

American League				National League			
	W	L	Pct.		W	L	Pct.
Boston	55	39	.585	Pittsburgh	58	37	.611
New York	49	45	.521	Philphia	54	41	.568
Baltimore	47	45	.511	New York	47	44	.516
Milwaukee	48	47	.505	St. Louis	47	46	.505
Cleveland	42	51	.452	Chicago	44	52	.458
Detroit	42	52	.447	Montreal	39	51	.433
West				West			
Oakland	60	35	.632	Cincinnati	63	33	.656
Kansas City	49	45	.521	Los Angeles	51	46	.526
Chicago	45	48	.484	S.Franisco	46	49	.484
Texas	46	51	.474	San Diego	44	53	.454
California	43	55	.439	Atlanta	42	53	.442
Minnesota	41	54	.432	Houston	34	64	.347

Wednesday's Games
 California at Baltimore, (n)
 Oakland at Detroit
 Kansas City at Milwaukee, (n)

Thursday's Games
 New York at Chicago p.p.d.
 Boston at Minnesota, (n)
 Cleveland at Texas, (n)

Thursday's Games
 Oakland at Detroit
 New York at Chicago
 Boston at Minnesota
 Baltimore at Milwaukee, (n)
 Cleveland at Texas, (n)

Patton brings talented JC swimmer here

The top junior college swimmer in the nation this year has signed a national letter of intent with the UI.

Paul Eaton will follow his former coach at Alfred Tech in New York, Glenn Patton, to Iowa City this fall. Patton, named junior college coach of the year three times, left Alfred Tech to become the Hawkeye swimming coach after Robert Allen retired from the post last spring.

Patton coached Alfred Tech to the 1975 national junior college title, with Eaton leading the way. Eaton won the 40 and 100-yard freestyles, the 100-yard butterfly and anchored the championship 400-yard freestyle relay team.

Named Alfred Tech's Outstanding Athlete for 1975, the native of Norwich, N.Y., Eaton plans to major in physical education. He will have three years of eligibility remaining at the UI.

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Free Birthday Pizza

Free Soft Drink

Shakey's Birthday Fun

Free 3 Foot Balloon

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Sheila Levine is every single girl who ever had to attend her younger sister's wedding.

1:30-3:30-5:30-7:30-9:30

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