

Carter, Ford scramble in Illinois

By K. PATRICK JENSEN
Asst. News Editor

MOLINE, Ill. — The Illinois primary Tuesday means a lot of things to different people.

—For Democratic frontrunner former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter, the primary is a chance to boost his mushrooming campaign even further.

—For President Gerald Ford, the primary is a chance to hand challenger Ronald Reagan another early defeat.

—For Alabama Gov. George Wallace, the primary is a chance to prove he's still a viable candidate despite his health problems and also to make a comeback against Carter, who defeated him in the Florida primary last week — a primary Wallace won handily in 1972.

—For Sargent Shriver and former Oklahoma Sen. Fred Harris, the primary is a chance to try to revive campaigns that are in deep trouble.

—For Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, the primary is a chance to go to the Democratic national convention as a power broker.

Four presidential candidates and campaigners for two others stopped in the Illinois Quad Cities area last week as they crisscrossed the state seeking a share of the 169 Democratic seats to the Democratic National Convention and 101 GOP seats.

Wallace, Harris and Shriver came to the Quad Cities along with Rosalynn Carter, wife of Carter.

Former California Gov. Ronald Reagan stayed overnight in nearby Rock Island Tuesday on the eve of his Florida primary loss to Ford. The Ford campaign canceled a tentatively planned trip by the President to the area set for Friday but it did send Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz to campaign last Monday.

Ford and Carter have become the two front runners early in the race for national convention delegates. Ford has defeated challenger Reagan in all primary contests, while Carter has won three of the four early primaries, showing poorly in only Massachusetts where he came in fourth behind Washington Sen. Henry Jackson, Arizona Rep. Morris Udall and Wallace.

In the Florida primary Carter had 34 per cent of the vote compared with 31 per cent for Wallace and 24 per cent for Jackson.

Ford received about 53 per cent of the Florida primary vote compared with 47

per cent for Reagan.

Ford has 96 delegates committed to him for the Republican National Convention Aug. 16 in Kansas City, Mo. There are 31 Reagan delegates and 38 uncommitted. A candidate needs 1,130 delegates to win the Republican nomination.

Carter has 71 out of the 1,505 delegates needed to secure for him the Democratic nomination July 12 at the convention in New York. This compares with 53 for Wallace, 50 for Jackson, 23 for Udall, 11 for Shriver and 6 for Harris.

Campaigning in another part of the state, Carter labeled Illinois as "my most important state in the nation. It will show that Florida wasn't an accident."

The former Georgia governor said he hopes to win 25 per cent of the state's delegates.

Rosalynn defended her husband in Moline, claiming the former governor has "not equivocated on any issue." Carter has been criticized for not giving his stands on issues, especially his views on abortions.

"On abortion he's never equivocated," Rosalynn said. "Jimmy does not like abortions personally and while he was governor of Georgia we passed the most conservative law on abortion there that the Supreme Court would allow. Jimmy stresses family planning and I agree with that."

Shriver said in Moline that he expects to do well in the state and "would not be surprised" if he won. He noted that he has received endorsements from both downstate and Cook County politicians.

Harris said in East Moline that he is reorganizing his campaign and claims he will remain a candidate "all the way to the convention."

Both Harris and Shriver have been plagued by campaigns that have failed to get off the ground in the early primaries.

Wallace said in a Moline rally on Friday that he expects to "do well" in the Illinois primary. The governor, who is confined to a wheelchair because of a spinal injury caused by an assassination attempt in 1972, said his health lost him votes in the Florida primary and that he plans a "rigorous" campaign to show voters he can stand the strain.

Wallace and Shriver both attacked Carter in their speeches.

Wallace claimed that Carter is raising the same issues he first brought up in his 1968 presidential campaign.

Shriver claimed that he is the only candidate to develop an agricultural policy

so far. "That's better than talking about being a farmer," Shriver said, referring to Carter.

The Democrat with the most to lose or gain in Tuesday's primary contest is not a candidate but Mayor Daley. The 73-year-old Chicago boss is backing the favorite son candidacy of Sen. Adlai Stevenson III in an attempt to improve his national esteem, which has been waning in the past two presidential elections. In 1968, Daley embarrassed the Democratic party when his police force attacked protestors, news persons and innocent bystanders outside the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. In 1972, Daley was embarrassed when his delegation to the national convention in Miami was declared invalid and ousted from the convention.

Daley is running a slate of more than 150 delegates committed to Stevenson in

an effort to win a broker's role in the national convention.

In the Illinois primary, only delegates' names are listed on ballots without the name of the candidates they represent. The best organization in such a contest should be able to master delegates with the best name recognition and thus get the most votes. Daley has an immediate advantage with his control of Chicago wards and his political contacts throughout the state.

The primary Tuesday will also be used to determine which state and local candidates will compete for the Democratic and Republican parties next fall.

Daley is also trying to win the governorship presently held by Daniel Walker and also Rep. Ralph Metcalfe's 1st Congressional District seat. Walker, a maverick, is disliked by Daley and has

advertised on television that he is out to stop the Daley machine. Metcalfe, a black, broke with the Daley organization after the clubbing of two black dentists by Chicago police. Daley is supporting the Democratic candidacies of Secretary of State Michael Howlet for governor and Erwin France, head of the Chicago Model Cities program, for the congressional seat.

In the Republican race, Butz said last Monday in Moline that Ford is the "most electable" Republican candidate. Butz predicted Ford will face Minnesota Sen. Hubert Humphrey in the November general election.

"I think Humphrey is the man we're going to run against, Jerry Ford thinks Humphrey is the man we're going to run against, and even Humphrey thinks Humphrey is the man we're going to run

against," Butz said.

Reagan said in Rock Island Tuesday that he is satisfied with the Florida results. "We're all delighted on our side... We are challenging an incumbent. He has thrown the whole lot at us, used everything in the incumbency that he can, and we still have almost half of the Republican vote."

The former California governor claims that his campaign will pick up with wings in the southwest and western states. Reagan has already said he will lose in the Illinois primary.

At the Rock Island rally, Reagan continued his attacks on Ford's policies just as he did with great frequency during the last days of the Florida race. Reagan claims that Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger have made the United States the second world power behind the Russians with their policy of detente.

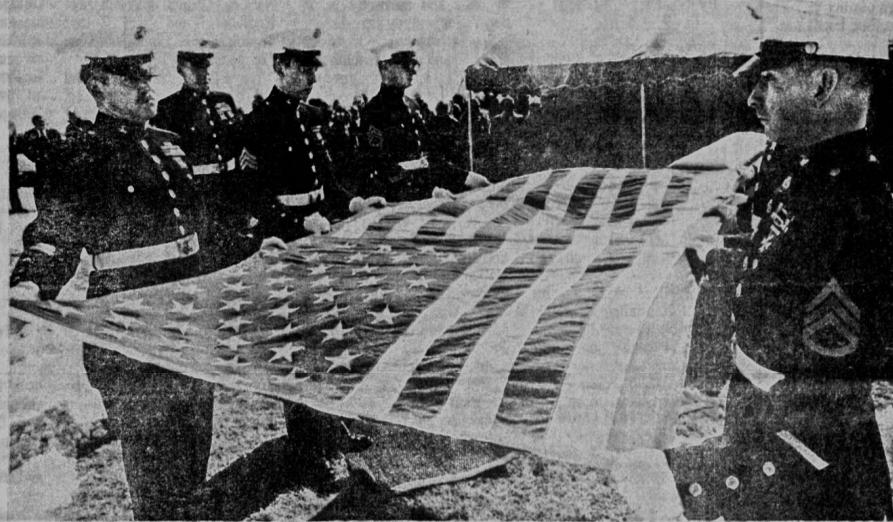
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Final chapter

On Saturday, March 6, 1976, a final chapter in the history of the Vietnam War came to its conclusion. Virtually ignored by national and local press, the body of Darwin Judge, a Marine Lance Corporal, was buried with full military honors in Marshalltown, Ia. Judge, and a fellow Marine who was buried in Massachusetts the same day, were the last two U.S. servicemen to die in Vietnam. Judge was killed while he was helping with the final evacuation of Saigon as the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong invaded the capital. In the panic of the evacuation their bodies were left behind and only recently, through the efforts of Sen. Edward Kennedy, were their remains allowed to return to the United States for final internment.

Photo by Lawrence Frank

UI housing-rate hike gets official approval

By ROBERT K. BOWER
Staff Writer

It's official. Students will pay more to live in university housing beginning this summer. The Board of Regents approved the proposed increases for UI residence services Thursday at their meeting in Des Moines.

For the academic year beginning in the fall, the regents approved an increase of \$52 per year, or 8 per cent, in the board rate, which provides 20 meals per week. Room rate increases for the year will average \$75 for singles, \$34 for doubles and \$5 for triples.

Married student housing rate increases, beginning May 15, will range from \$7 per month for a Parklawn efficiency apartment to \$13 per month for a Hawkeye Drive two-bedroom apartment.

Summer session rate increases for residence halls will be \$18 for a single, \$9 for a double, and \$3 for a triple. Multiple-room rates for the summer session will decrease by \$9. The full board rate for the summer session will increase by \$12, or 8 per cent.

The increases are for one year only and are "less than those considered earlier when the administration attempted to develop a rate structure that would cover two years," according to Mitchell D. Livingston, who became director of Residence Services at the UI in December.

"Assuming continued inflation in the economy, we expect that there will be a need for further rate increases in 1977-78," he added.

Livingston explained that "the increases are scaled so that the minimal impact will fall on the largest number of rooms" in order to keep residence hall space accessible to the greatest possible number of students.

Dorm rates for the academic year beginning this fall (with present rates in parentheses) are as follows:

- single room, \$815 (\$740);
- double room, \$604 (\$570);
- triple room, \$490 (\$485); and
- board, \$700 (\$648).

Approximately 40 to 50 students that may occupy larger rooms for four or more persons will see a 9.3 per cent decrease in rates.

Married student housing rates beginning May 15 (with current rates in parentheses) are:

- Parklawn efficiency, \$80 (\$73), one-bedroom, \$99 (\$90);
- Hawkeye Court one-bedroom, \$107 (\$97.50), two-bedroom, \$129 (\$117.50); and
- Hawkeye Drive two-bedroom, \$130 (\$117).

The married student housing rates do not include cost of gas and electricity, except at Hawkeye Drive, where the cost of electric heat is included in the rent, according to Livingston.

Also at Thursday's meeting, six members of the Iowa State University chapter of the Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB) demanded that the regents provide more residence halls to relieve overcrowding in ISU dormitories.

A spokesperson for the group, Roberto Rey, called living conditions in the ISU dorms "scandalous."

Rey said more rooms are needed at ISU because students have been assigned to temporary housing and because rooms designed for two have been occupied by three and four persons.

The board took no action on the demands but did pass a related item that was on the agenda, the purchase of an additional 32 four-plex housing units for ISU's Schiller Village at a cost of \$3 million.

Of the additional units, 25 will be for 400 single students and seven will house 28 married students and their families.

The regents Friday approved other UI related items, including the construction of roadways to provide access to a new parking ramp and to the Roy J. Carver Pavilion, now under construction as an addition to the UI Hospitals and Clinics.

The roadways will cost \$545,300 and will take two years to build.

The regents also accepted a three-year University Hospitals capital development and redevelopment plan from John W. Colloton, hospital director and assistant executive vice president for Health Services.

The redevelopment projects, according to Colloton, are potentials created by the completion of the seven-story, \$15 million North Tower addition to University Hospitals.

UI wrestlers collegiate's finest

By DAVID PATT
Staff Writer

TUCSON, Ariz. — The Iowa wrestlers journeyed to the desert this weekend, but didn't come back thirsty. Instead they came back laden with their second straight national championship, three individual titles, one second, two thirds and a fifth, and an award for the Outstanding Wrestler of the tournament and the Coach of Year.

By some accounts, it wasn't even a thrill as the Hawkeyes had the team title sewn up before the finals even began.

"I suspect we've been cheated out of some of the excitement by winning the title so early two straight times," quipped Iowa head coach Gary Kurldelmeier, who was named Coach of the Year by the National Wrestling Coaches' Association prior to the meet. The former national champion for Iowa has now coached three Big Ten and two National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) championship teams since taking on the head coaching spot four years ago.

"When you go down to the last few matches and you win them to take the championship, that's pretty exciting," Kurldelmeier continued. "But I'd rather we did it this way."

Four Hawkeyes reached the final round, and with the team victory already clinched, Brad Smith, Chuck Yaglia and Chris Campbell each went on to win the coveted title of national champion.

Yaglia led the assault with a dazzling display of offensive prowess. The senior and team co-captain was at the peak of his powers as he scored three pins, a 19-3 superior decision, and a 5-0 shut-out in the finals against Iowa State's Pete Galea on the way to his second straight national title, and the award as Outstanding Wrestler in the tournament.

The tournament title was up for grabs for two days as Iowa State raced to the lead, getting eight wrestlers through to the quarter finals while Iowa lost five in the preliminary rounds.

Keith Mouriam (118) and Mike McDonough (126) lost in first round action. In the second round, three Iowa wrestlers met second-seeds, and all three — Tim Cysewski, Mike McGivern, and Doug Benschoter — lost their matches.

Cysewski and Benschoter later wrestled back to win places in the tournament.

It was in the quarter and semifinal rounds that the Hawks took off, as five out of five got through the quarters, and four made it through the semifinals for the big finale. Iowa State was down to three entries by finals night and none won his final bout.

When they were through, the Hawks had set a new scoring record with 123.5 points to second-place Iowa State's 85.75. Oklahoma State was third with 64.50 and Wisconsin took three individual titles to finish with 64 points.

Brad Smith, like Yaglia, also reached the peak of his four-year career at the last and best possible moment. Smith overcame the frustrations of failing to place in two previous appearances at the nationals. Here he improved as the tournament progressed, finally hitting his stride in the last period of his semifinal match with the No. 2-seeded Don Rohm of Clarion State. Smith pulled off two of his favorite single-leg takedowns to break a 3-3 tie and then added two near falls to roll into the finals on a 12-5 win.

He continued his aggressiveness against Gene Costello of Slippery Rock, and took control of the match early with two takedowns in the first period. He entered the last period with a 7-1 lead and twice let Costello up for two more takedowns and a 12-4 victory.

"I knew I could win the nationals if I wrestled good," Smith said. "This is my third time here and I've never done anything before. I kept telling myself, 'This is your last chance. Give it everything because you don't get another one.'"

"All-American boy" were the words Gary Kurldelmeier had for Chris Campbell as he battled Michigan's Mark Johnson in the final at 177. Though the phrase was a signal to let Campbell know he was about to be called for stalling, by the end of the match he had earned the appellation, a 9-4 victory, and the national title that slipped through his fingers last year when he took second to Mike Lieberman of Lehigh.

The top-seeded Lieberman, who only recently returned from a neck injury suffered in an auto accident, was knocked

out by Johnson in the semifinals, 8-4. Third-seeded Willie Gadson of Iowa State dropped a quarterfinal bout on a referee's decision to Sythel Thompson, the sixth seed from Cal Poly.

Thompson, in the semifinals, gave Campbell his toughest match, muscling to a 3-1 lead in the second period. An escape and a stalling penalty on Thompson brought Campbell up to a 3-3 tie in the third period which stood until he took Thompson down with 15 seconds left. Though Thompson escaped, Campbell had his 5-4 win. When it was over Campbell dropped his head, exhausted and near tears, to contemplate his ticket to the finals.

"It was one of the first matches that I've come back in. It was just sheer determination. I just had to win. It was just one of those things. A point in my life when it was all or nothing at all. Kurldelmeier was yelling to me, 'You've worked too hard for this, don't blow it. I've been hungry for a long time.'"

The best wrestling of the tournament took place in that semifinal round. Dan Wagemann battled his way past Iowa State's Dave Powell to reach a semifinal bout in which he faced a rematch with the three-time Big Ten champ and No. 1 seed, Larry Zilverberg, who beat Wags in this year's Big Ten finals, 9-6.

But this time Wags said "a super prayer" and adjusted his leg-tangling style sufficiently to prevent Zilverberg from using his own "tricky leg stuff."

Wagemann scored two takedowns and a reversal and rode out the slippery Minnesota star for nearly the entire second period for a 7-3 triumph.

"I hung loose on him," Wags recalled. "I didn't get too tight. I was practicing my leg moves on the dummy in the wrestling room. I said, 'I'm not letting this dummy hook my leg.' I think I had the psychological edge because he beat me in the Big Ten."

But the same psychological edge of the underdog worked against the Hawkeye senior when he met Wisconsin's Pat Christenson in the finals. Though Wagemann beat Christenson in a dual meet this year and in the Big Ten meet a year ago, Christenson produced a flawless match when he most needed it,

capitalizing on mistakes by Wagemann and scoring a two-point takedown with 13 seconds left to earn a 9-7 win.

Both Tim Cysewski and Bud Palmer were edged out of the running for top spots by old Big Ten rivals, but both fought their ways back to capture important third-place points for the team. Cysewski ran up against Michigan State's Pat Milkovich, who had won all of their six previous meetings. The two-time national champion held the Hawk co-captain at bay long enough to eke out a 3-2 win.

Four wrestle-backs later, Cysewski found himself exactly where he was two weeks earlier at the Big Ten tourney, facing Indiana's Sam Komar for third place. And once again, Cysewski took the third spot, winning 6-5 on riding time. With Cysewski's victory, the Hawkeyes clinched the team title, but continued to pile on the points as Bud Palmer came out six matches later to beat Oklahoma State's Darrell Monasmith, 2-2, 10-3 in overtime to take third place honors at 190.

Palmer lost a heartbreaker to Minnesota's Evan Johnson in the semifinals when a referee's decision went against him because he was warned for stalling in the overtime session that ended in a draw.

While Milkovich lost in the finals to Lehigh superstar Mike Frick, 7-4, Johnson went on to knock off the top-seeded Frank Santana of Iowa State 4-4, 2-0 in overtime.

Doug Benschoter brought his incredible first year of wrestling to a fitting close with fifth-place honors in the heavyweight bracket. Though "Scooter" was pinned twice, he also wound up on the top side of two falls, including one at 5:59 of the six-minute quarterfinal match while trailing 6-4.

Weather

Highs will be in the 30s today and lows will dip into the 20s with a chance of snow developing in southern Iowa.

Daily Digest

Officials to seal mine

OVEN FORK, Ky. (AP) — The Hurricane Gap Old Regular Baptist Church in nearby Gordon was jammed Sunday with friends and relatives of 35-year-old Ivan Sparkman, one of 26 men killed after two explosions ripped through a southeast Kentucky coal mine.

As mourners gathered, workers at Oven Fork prepared to seal up the mine with 11 bodies still inside.

Three ministers preached at Sparkman's funeral and two compared his life to a bubble "that suddenly appears and then is gone."

One of the ministers told Sparkman's widow and two young sons he hoped their tears were "tears of joy because Ivan's gone on to eternal life."

The funerals of Sparkman and another miner, Jimmy Sturgill, on Sunday were the last for the 15 men killed Tuesday in an explosion at the Scotia Coal Co. mine. The families of 11 men killed in a second explosion on Thursday don't know when they'll bury their dead.

Federal and company officials decided to seal up the mine until the atmosphere inside stabilizes before attempting to send in more men to recover the bodies.

A memorial service for the 11 men — eight miners and three federal inspectors — is planned later in the week.

The bodies of the victims of the first blast were removed by rescue workers Wednesday evening, and on Thursday a 13-man team went back into the mine to shore up a roof and examine the shaft. After the second explosion, only two men came out alive.

Robert E. Barrett, U.S. Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration (MESA) chief, said the sealing process will begin Monday. He said federal inspection teams will monitor the operation.

The decision to seal the mine came after a six-hour meeting Saturday between federal safety officials, United Mine Workers of America representatives and officers of Scotia Coal.

Kent Frizzell, an Interior Department undersecretary, said the mine will be sealed "possibly two or three months" until the danger of more explosions is gone.

Sadat: nullify USSR treaty

CAIRO (AP) — President Anwar Sadat asked the Egyptian People's Assembly on Sunday to nullify a 15-year treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union because Moscow had refused to supply arms and spare parts for the Egyptian army.

"In a year to 18 months, all the weapons in Egypt will be mere scrap," Sadat said in a major speech. "They are putting Egypt under intense economic and military pressure, but I will not bow."

Sadat personally drafted the law which would cancel the treaty, signed in May 1971 at Moscow's request. He deposited the draft law with the assembly secretariat for quick action.

His action brought Sadat's relations with Moscow to an alltime low as his relationship with the United States continues to develop.

The Ford administration wants to sell Egypt six military transport planes in what could be a precedent for larger and more significant weapons aid in the future.

Sadat's action culminated several years of worsening relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union centering on what Sadat said was Moscow's unwillingness to supply new weapons or to reschedule Egypt's debts.

Egypt is reported to owe the Soviet Union \$4 billion in military and other debts. "They even demanded that I pay the interest on the military debts, even though it is common for war debts to be canceled," Sadat complained.

He saved his bombshell announcement for the end of a three-hour speech, in which he dealt also with political reforms in Egypt and the current disunity in the Arab world.

Lebanon desperation

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Army coup leaders threatened military action Sunday to push the defiant president out of office, and renegade Moslem soldiers occupied Lebanon's seat of government.

"Here we are, at dawn on this sad Sunday, March 14, with three armies, two police forces, 22 militias, 42 parties, nine Palestinian organizations," wrote editor Edouard Saab in the French-language newspaper L'Orient Le Jour.

His comment reflected a growing sense of desperation as members of parliament struggled to persuade President Suleiman Franjeh to heed repeated military orders to quit office. The three-day-old coup followed nearly a year of civil war, mutinies and political strife.

Franjeh, a Maronite Christian, was holed up in his hilltop palace protected by 1,200 loyal soldiers, a dozen tanks and about 600 gunmen from his home town of Zahgharta in the Christian mountains.

He ignored a noon deadline to resign set by the coup leader, Brig. Aziz Ahdab. Ahdab said he would follow parliament's wishes on what to do about it but threatened military action if the politicians failed.

"They are trying to convince him by peaceful means," the Moslem officer told the Associated Press in Beirut. "But if they want to do it by other means, I am here."

The building that houses offices of the Lebanese government, known as the Serai, was occupied by scores of rebel soldiers — followers of Lt. Ahmed Al-Khatib. The renegades, who control most of the south, east and far north of Lebanon, have so far backed the coup.

Parliament Speaker Kamel Assaad put into official form a "sense of parliament" document with 68 signatures urging resignation, worked out in frantic talks late Saturday night. This was more than the two-thirds majority needed for constitutional decisions in the 99-member assembly.

Hearst jurors 'lonely'

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The husband of one sequestered juror in the Patricia Hearst's bank robbery trial writes "ardent love letters" to combat loneliness, and another plans to hire a cleaning woman before his wife gets back home.

And for the wife of another juror, the trial meant postponing a long-planned retirement to the mountains.

Miss Hearst's bank robbery trial has worn on longer than expected and men and women whose spouses are on the jury are beginning to chafe at the separation.

The jurors — sequestered now for five weeks — are not allowed telephone calls from their mates and can see them only once a week for four hours in a communal visiting room at the hotel where they are lodged.

For Gloria Wright the trial has meant delaying retirement to Lake Tahoe in the mountains of northern California. Her husband, Col. William Wright, was impeached just after they put their home in Mill Valley, north of San Francisco, on the market.

"We were planning to start a life of ease. I could be up skiing right now instead of stumbling among packing crates," said Mrs. Wright, 50. "I miss him so much. Even after 31 years of marriage, it only increases the difficulty. We have such a beautiful relationship."

Frank Nieman said writing "ardent love letters" has helped ease the loneliness of life without his wife of 20 years, Mary.

"The bed seems awfully big and empty and the lousy four hours on Sundays are not exactly conjugal visits," said the 43-year-old Nieman.

Nieman said two of their eight children had had birthdays during the trial — the first their mother ever missed. But he said they have taken advantage of her absence to eat all the junk food they want and put off cleaning their Berkeley home.

Ford's campaign manager 'steps down'

FBI probing Callaway lobby role

DENVER (AP) — The FBI is looking into the possibility that a bribe might have been paid to get U.S. Forest Service approval of a plan to expand a ski resort controlled by Howard H. "Bo" Callaway, U.S. Attorney James L. Treece said Sunday night.

Callaway stepped down at least temporarily Saturday as President Ford's campaign manager. The President said Callaway asked to go on temporary paid leave after questions were raised about his role in lobbying for reversal of a Forest Service recommendation regarding expansion of the Crested Butte, Colo., ski area.

There was no indication Callaway was involved in the bribe offer.

Treece said his office was involved in the investigation because the FBI had asked James Gatlin, chief of the Denver U.S. Attorney's criminal division, whether such a bribe would constitute a federal crime.

"About a week or two ago, (Gatlin) had a call from an FBI agent, who said he had information that such a bribe might have been paid," Treece said. "The agent asked if such a

thing had occurred, would it have been a crime."

Treece said Gatlin later "came to the tentative conclusion that it would be."

Callaway was secretary of the Army last summer when Forest Service district ranger Neil Edstrom drafted a recommendation that Snodgrass Mountain adjacent to the ski resort not be added to the resort.

Callaway met with Agriculture Department and Forest Service officials in his Pentagon office to ask that the expansion be allowed, according to J. Phillip Campbell, retired undersecretary of agriculture.

The Forest Service is part of the Agriculture Department. Treece said the FBI did not disclose the nature of its information about an alleged bribe.

But in Gunnison, Colo., Kyle Lawson, managing editor of the Gunnison Country Times said he was approached by agents on Friday about an anonymous telephone call he received alleging that a \$135,000 bribe had been paid.

Lawson said he was under the impression the investigation was requested by Jimmy Wilkins, who replaced Edstrom as

district ranger last June. Edstrom, who notified Crested Butte officials in January, 1975, that he was against the proposed expansion, was transferred to Durango, Colo.

"I would never have dignified it in print, based on that phone call, had the Forest Service not asked for that investigation," Lawson said. "And even then, I'm not sure I should have."

Lawson's newspaper disclosed the anonymous call, which he said he received in January, in a report of an interview with Wilkins on Feb. 10.

FBI officials were unavailable for comment Sunday on the scope of the investigation.

But Ford expressed full faith in Callaway and Callaway told reporters that he expects "complete exoneration."

On Friday, Sen. Floyd Haskell, D-Colo., announced that a Senate subcommittee will investigate the use of Forest Service land at the Crested Butte resort, near Aspen.

Callaway said the possibility of Senate hearings "could easily cast a pall over the campaign," and Ford announced that the case will also be investigated by the "proper agencies."

Callaway was secretary of the Army last summer at the time the decision to deny use of the land for the resort was made and reversed by the Forest Service, a part of the Agriculture Department.

The decision to allow use of the land was made following a meeting in Callaway's Pentagon office, according to retired agriculture undersecretary J. Phillip Campbell.

Callaway, meanwhile, is being replaced as campaign chief by his top aide, Stuart Spencer, who formerly operated a Los Angeles political consulting firm and was instrumental in Ronald Reagan's election as governor of California. Reagan is now Ford's leading opponent for the GOP nomination.

Peter Kaye, a spokesman for the campaign committee, said Callaway will remain on salary at \$42,500 a year but would not report to work.

Presidential press secretary Ron Nessen told reporters that he does not expect the incident to hurt Ford in Tuesday's Illinois presidential primary, and said Ford had no involvement in the ski resort matter.

NBC News Correspondent

James Polk reported Saturday night that Callaway had told the Forest Service last winter that he might take up the matter of expanding the ski area with Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz, "a move which led the Forest Service to write a political early warning report."

Callaway acknowledged using Butz' name but said he never met with him, according to Polk.

The permission to expand the ski area was won by Callaway

after he personally argued his case before officials of the Agriculture Department, according to department sources.

Campbell said Callaway had requested the meeting at his Pentagon office to present his case for the resort.

Callaway, however, contended that the meeting was held in the context of a series of going-away parties during his last days at the Pentagon last July.

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Lloyd-Jones selected

By ROBERT K. BOWER Staff Writer

The appointments of Richard Lloyd-Jones as chairperson of the Dept. of English and Kenneth Starck as director of the UI School of Journalism were approved by the Board of Regents Friday at their meeting in Des Moines.

Lloyd-Jones, who will succeed retiring Chairperson John Gerber, begins a three-year term as head of the Dept. of English on Aug. 23.

Starck will officially head the School of Journalism as of July 1. He has been acting director of the school since last July, following the resignation of Gordon A. Sabine.

Professor Lloyd-Jones, 48, has been on the UI faculty since 1952. He became a full professor

in 1965, and currently is undergraduate study director.

Specializing in rhetorical theory and the teaching of writing, he has taught graduate courses in rhetorical theory and Victorian literature, as well as a wide variety of undergraduate writing courses.

Among Lloyd-Jones' current affiliations are membership in the Modern Language Association's Council on Research in Teaching Writing, and program chairperson of the National College Conference on Composition and Communication, which will meet March 25-28 in Philadelphia, Pa.

He is past consultant to the Denver-based National Assessment of Educational Progress, and a past member of both the editorial board of the

National Council of Teachers of English and of that organization's Commission on Composition.

Lloyd-Jones has had published poems, articles, reviews and essays on teaching composition. Co-author of the standard study on "Research in Written Composition," he is a contributor to a 1965 teaching text titled, The College Teaching of English.

Professor Starck, 41, came to the UI in August 1974, after serving on the journalism faculty at the University of South Carolina.

A former newspaperman, Starck has also headed the news-editorial sequence at Southern Illinois University, and earlier taught at the University of Missouri. In 1966-67 he was a lecturer at the University of Tampere, Finland.

A graduate of Wartburg

College, Waverly, he earned the master's degree in journalism at Missouri in 1960 and a Ph.D. in mass communication at Southern Illinois in 1968. In 1972 he received the Wartburg College Alumni Citation Award.

His professional experience includes education editor on the Memphis Commercial Appeal, reporter on the Herald & Review in Decatur, Ill., and news bureau director at Wartburg College. He was a correspondent for a United States news service from Scandinavia for a year.

Starck has had more than 20 articles published in books and journalism periodicals, and is listed in the Dictionary of International Biography as well as the Directory of American Scholars. He has been a national leader in the analysis and study of citizen press councils.

2 city employees fired after equipment vanishes

By DAVE HEMINGWAY Staff Writer

Two Iowa City employees were dismissed and one was suspended March 8 following a police investigation of the disappearance of objects on city urban renewal land.

Omer Letts, senior housing inspector, Charles Timmons, chief building official and Maureen Sullivan of the city's urban renewal office were first asked to resign March 5 because of their alleged connection with the disappearance of a hydraulic hoist, an air compressor and a space heater from the former site of the Hawkeye Shell service station at the corner of Burlington and Madison streets.

After they refused to resign, City Manager Neal Berlin dismissed Sullivan and Letts, and Timmons was suspended pending further action.

The demolition contractor that tore down the service station, which occupied recently purchased urban renewal land, reported the disappearance of the equipment, which has since been recovered.

Berlin said Sunday night none of the three employees has yet taken action to contest the dismissals or suspension. However, Berlin said, under civil service rules such actions could be taken by the three.

Possibly as a result of the incident, an investigation is underway of other city employee actions. Berlin would not disclose any details of that investigation.

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'Zebr

SAN FRANCISCO Attorneys for four B films convicted of conspiracy and other charges random "Zebr" m whites will request a on grounds of judicial insufficient evidence, lawyer said Sunday.

The four men were of killing and maiming two winters ago in a nighttime attacks th rized the city. With no pattern, the victims tacked as they strolled streets, waited at b carried laundry or, in

NOTICE

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Angela Davis at podium tonight

By a Staff Writer

Angela Davis, who started on the road to national prominence in 1969 when the University of California regents voted to fire her from a UCLA philosophy teaching post because of her Communist beliefs, will speak at 8:30 p.m. today in the Union Main Lounge.

Her talk, sponsored by the UI lecture committee, will center on the activities of the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression, a coalition of about 40 groups including civil rights organizations, the American Indian Movement, labor organizations and feminist groups. Davis is co-chairperson of the alliance. Davis was recently involved in a near replay of her UCLA firing when board members at California's Claremont College,

where she now holds a teaching position, tried to remove her but were unsuccessful because she had already signed her contract.

In 1972, following a nationwide "Free Angela" campaign, Davis was acquitted of charges of murder, kidnaping and conspiracy stemming from a shootout in the Marin County Court House, in which Jonathan Jackson, an inmate of Soledad Prison, and Judge Harold Haley were killed.

A leading member of the Communist party U.S.A., Davis sits on the party's central committee.

The National Alliance, whose cause Davis is here to promote, is calling for a Bicentennial Mobilization in the state of North Carolina this summer, citing the "bizarre persecution of

Joan Little and the fact that North Carolina has the longest death row in the nation: 104 persons, including the only two women facing capitol punishment in the U.S."

The National Alliance has set as its first priority the organization of support for Rev. Ben Chavis and the "Wilmington, N.C. 10." Chavis and his co-defendants — eight young black men, a white VISTA volunteer and a mother of two children, have been sentenced to a combined 282 years in prison for their part in the defense of a church in Wilmington's black community during a 4-day siege in opposition to equal education in that city.

The organization is also mobilizing opposition to Senate

Bill 1, a 600-page revision of the criminal code sponsored by Rep. Roman Hruska, R-Neb. S-B 1 is expected to be reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee to the full Senate for debate in early April. The National Alliance has proposed massive teach-ins across the country to mobilize opposition to S-B 1, which they claim would give legislative sanction to Watergate-type crimes — allowing illegal bugging and wiretaps without due process in cases of national security. The bill includes provisions that introduce new penalties for revolutionary activities, that, claims the National Alliance, "would virtually liquidate the Bill of Rights."

The National Alliance is also organizing support for the

Grand Jury Reform Act, sponsored by Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich., which would eliminate forced immunization of a witness' Fifth Amendment right to silence, reduce the length of contempt sentences of witnesses that refuse to testify before a Grand Jury, and would restore the Bill of Rights to the Grand Jury chamber. The National Alliance has asked to testify at upcoming congressional hearings on Grand Jury abuse.

Davis is also expected to speak on other priorities of the National Alliance, including the question of human experimentation and behavior control, police crimes, political prisoners, immigration and deportation, capitol punishment and rights of working people.



Davis

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Countdown begins on 'Old Brick'

By DAVE HEMINGWAY Staff Writer

The Friends of Old Brick (the First Presbyterian Church building) has less than a month to raise \$140,000 needed to purchase the building for preservation. The group must be able to present to the Board of Regents proof of getting that money by the regents' next meeting April 8 and 9.

"If we don't get it done by then, that's it — it's gone," said Old Brick friend Abigail Van Allen.

The regents are contracted to take possession of the property May 1 from the First Presbyterian Congregation, which moved to a new structure last year. Under the contract the Presbyterians are to have the building razed before the date of the property's transfer. Tom Balderidge, Friends vice president, said he was still optimistic that the building will be saved and that the regents were "very approachable" about the matter. Balderidge said he could not accurately estimate how much money has already been

raised, since much of the money has just been pledged so far and not received.

The church is eligible to receive a \$9,000 matching grant from the Iowa State Historical Dept.

The 120-year old building is Iowa City's second oldest public building — Old Capitol being the ranking elder — and was placed on the Federal Register of Historic Places in 1965. According to the Iowa Code, no institution receiving state funds can raze a building listed in the register. Thus, the Presbyterians must raze the building if the contract is enacted.

Old Brick was going to be razed by Jan. 1, 1976, but the regents postponed the date to give the UI Lutheran Campus Ministry time to seek permission from its state governing body, the Iowa Synod of the Lutheran Church of America (LCA) to buy the site. The building would be used then as an ecumenical center. On March 6, the Iowa LCA executive board voted 13-2 against pur-

chasing the building, according to Lutheran Campus Ministry President Dr. Hans Kolder. This action brings the UI Lutherans' efforts at saving Old Brick to an end.

Kolder said the rules of the Lutheran Church require that all three governing bodies agree unanimously on the issue for an appropriation to be made. The other two bodies are the National Lutheran Campus Ministries and the American Lutheran Church (ALC). Kolder said the bishop that heads the ALC was also not in favor of the move.

The LCA had requested that Iowa Citizens raise \$50,000 to show community support for saving the building. Friends of Old Brick had started to collect money before it was decided that the campus Lutherans could not purchase the building.

"This is really a chance to try and pull the community together and see what kind of community support we can get," Van Allen said. "We've got to put everything together in a hurry."



First Presbyterian Church

'Zebra' case trial asked

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Attorneys for four Black Muslims convicted of murder, conspiracy and other charges in the random "Zebra" murders of whites will request a new trial on grounds of judicial error and insufficient evidence, a defense lawyer said Sunday.

The four men were convicted of killing and maiming whites two winters ago in a series of nighttime attacks that terrorized the city. With no apparent pattern, the victims were attacked as they strolled the city streets, waited at bus stops, carried laundry or, in one case,

helped a friend move a rug. Fourteen people were killed.

The prosecution, with the testimony of an informer for support, said the men were members of a Black Muslim cult called the "Death Angels," whose members gained status by killing whites. Muslim leaders denied the existence of the cult and the defendants denied knowing anything about it.

"Our motion for new trial will cite every instance in which we felt the judge made errors at law and that there was insufficiency of evidence," said Clinton White, attorney for two

of the men convicted Saturday of first-degree murder and other charges after a trial that lasted more than a year.

The four defendants are scheduled to appear Monday morning before Judge Joseph Karesh in San Francisco County Superior Court.

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A pile of papers

Many libraries, great and small, have a system for filing newspapers. It is simply to lock the successive issues on a rod, and hang the rods for easy accessibility. The UI library, unfortunately, does not such thing. Its newspapers are piled on shelves, in alphabetical order.

That doesn't sound too bad, since it does mean that the papers are easier to read than those hooked to a rod. But it is bad, since the issues are inevitably scattered throughout the room, separated, stolen, or just lost. To find a recent — or any — issue quickly, or at all, can be impossible.

The library does have a good selection of newspapers. But that selection is wasted if it is impossible to locate the needed

paper. No control is exercised over that part of the library, no attempt made to keep it in reasonable order.

While it is handy to keep a couple weeks of papers in the library, without putting them on microfilm immediately, the current system circumvents the purpose of accessibility. A solution would be to put three days' worth of papers on a rod, then pile the older issues on the shelves. That would keep the room in much better order and make it easier to use — and thus more useful.

Students have enough problems doing research. What we don't need is a maze in the library.

CONNIE STEWART

Letters



Front page 'forthright'

TO THE EDITOR:

Although the staff of The DI is perfectly able to defend itself from criticism, I feel bound to respond to the continuous, witless barrage of criticism that has been leveled at them recently over the (Woody) Stodden affair. The tactics of The DI staff on election day, while they may have constituted gross overkill, were clearly within the guidelines set by their governing body, SPII Board. The SPII Board position on political endorsement has recently been clarified with the editor at a SPII Board meeting. The DI may not endorse a candidate for office but members of the staff may choose to do so; and SPII Board will not limit the editor's decisionmaking power in editorial matters by regulating whether or in what way the editor may choose to present such an endorsement.

I would agree that The DI did not give unbiased news coverage. I doubt whether unbiased news exists. If it does, it must be bland beyond any human use. Also, neither endorsements nor by-lines have the same requirements for objectivity as straight news.

The main objection seems to be that the staff of The DI was forthright in presenting their opinions, that they put political endorsement and by-lined articles on the front page, and that they surrounded their opinions with a red border. They weren't subtle, an unforgivable sin in a university community. Their second sin was that they didn't present their opinions cloaked in false objectivity. They were not devious.

For my taste the article "Big money powers Stodden" was not up to the standards set by The DI in its investigative reporting of campus security. If \$1,000 is Stodden's "interest" in a student governance-body position, a reasonable reporter might be expected to "speculate" on the "principal" or "principle" involved. K. Patrick Jensen was more discreet than I would have been with the same material. Perhaps he felt that a by-line would not cover such speculative editorializing. But these days a student just having \$1,000 is almost front-page news. A student who spends so much money to get into a student senate is easily worth a banner headline so that the reader may speculate where the reporter remains discreet.

None of the objections to The DI staff's blatant use of editorial freedom gives credit to the ability of the readers of The DI to determine the position of The DI staff. The DI was not subtle or devious.

The reader of The DI would have to have been blind not to have seen on Feb. 26 that its staff had decided to throw the full weight of the media behind Kutcher and against Stodden. If the student readers of The DI were angered at the staff's use of the power of the press, they could easily have translated that anger into a vote for Stodden. That they did not is an indication that the students trusted The DI staff more than Stodden's media blitz. I believe that the students' trust was perceptive and that the criticism was sour grapes.

James Bosveld
SPII Board member

DI indefensible

TO THE EDITOR:

A two-word expression would aptly fit Marlee Norton's letter to The DI (March 2) defending Dianne Coughlin: poor attempt. The reasoning was a little shallow, which is understandable when trying to defend the indefensible.

"Self-righteous indignation" does not even describe Julie Ann Elliott's letter of March 1. I'd rather call it constructive criticism for a paper that needs it.

The logic in Elliott's letter was not beyond me as it seemed to be to Norton. We merely took our time and analyzed the letter. If The DI were to do the same, it would be a much better paper.

In response to Norton's letter: Anything The DI prints is the responsibility of its editors and reporters. You can't (to borrow a cliché) "opt out." The editors must realize their bias and try to keep their paper as objective as possible. Editorials are not objective as they represent personal views. Putting your particular editorial on page one is about as biased as you can get.

Trying to defend Dianne Coughlin's actions is ridiculous. Just because she has had eight years experience as a reporter does not mean she is always right. The fact that she put an editorial on the front page proves that she has a lot to learn.

Norton also called for SPII to work with The DI and not against it. To that I say: "practice what you preach." Why did The DI print an editorial on page one when SPII has a policy against it? Ignorance is no excuse. Coughlin should have known the rules for the paper she edits. So who's working against whom? Although Norton is a member of SPII (a regulatory board), she seems to have lost the prospective and responsibility of her job.

To quote Norton: "The DI has its share of faults and problems which plague all

newspapers and is far from perfect." (At least she realized that much.) Yet she tries to defend one of the most blatantly unprofessional mistakes printed by The DI this year: printing an editorial against a candidate on election day without notifying the candidate so he could prepare a rebuttal. Is this your idea of the type of faults which plague other newspapers?

I would like to know if The DI wanted UNICO to win that badly. I'm not a supporter of Happy Days either, but I didn't deal them the death blow on election day.

The last thing The DI needs is someone from SPII kissing the feet of The DI's staff. Certainly there should not be any hostility towards one another. But there should (be someone) who will stand up and speak out when something is so far off base as to be offensive.

I would now like to ask The DI: will anyone ever get the last word on you? Every editorial of this type is followed by the editor's notes trying to defend your objective (?) stand? Editor's notes should contain facts and not cheap defenses.

We personally would like to commend Julie Ann Elliott for slapping The DI's hands and showing it what true ethics should be. With people like you in SPII there might yet be some worthwhile changes in The Daily Iowan.

Gary Blackford
Steve Indig, Jr.
1417 Burge

Stodden: 'hanging' self

TO THE EDITOR:

In reply to Woody Stodden's vindictive little letter in the March 4 DI, I have this to say. As a nonstudent my only exposure to Woody has been through the asinine, insipid and useless letters he has submitted to The DI. In a gesture of tolerance and fairness passing my understanding, they continue to print his drivel.

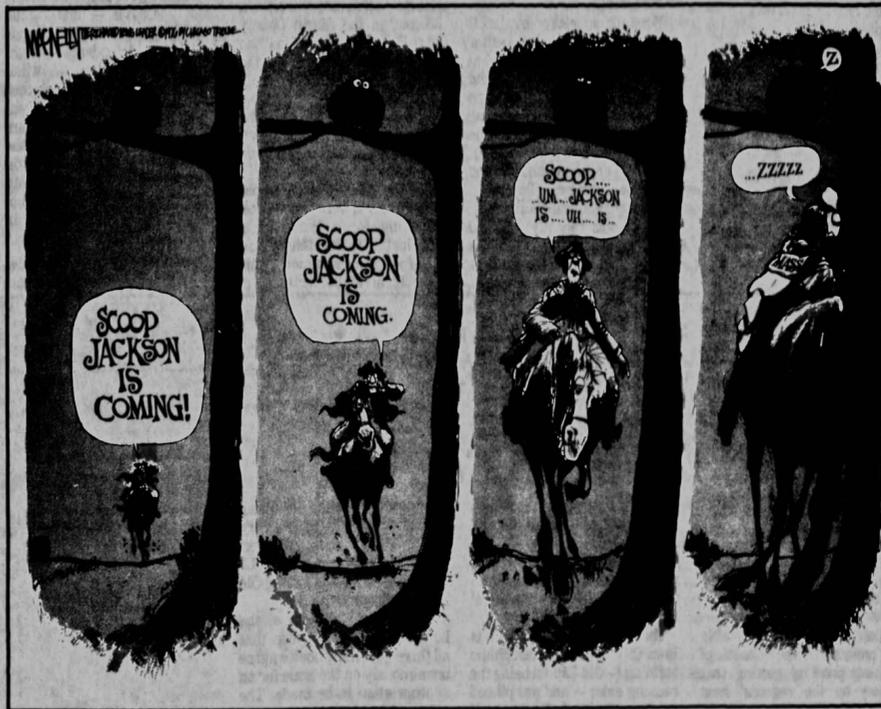
Regardless of what their other sins might be, the editors of The DI didn't hang you, Woody; you did it yourself.

Sue Pearson
632 S. Capitol

First the tooth fairy...

TO THE EDITOR:

The joke has gone far enough; it's time for me to confess that there is no Woody Stodden. He (or more accurately it) is a practical joke I've been playing on the university community for four years. I



wrote those ridiculous letters with his name at the bottom with a little help from friends with equally bizarre senses of humor and lots of hallucinogens. For those of you who think you've seen Woody Stodden in the flesh, for instance — it was done with mirrors. Keith Gormezano is also part of the joke — he is an actor I hired to play Stodden's dopey sidekick.

On the Road
Dave Helland
Langley Air Force Base

Give 'em hell?

TO THE EDITOR:

We are two concerned students trying to get an amendment passed to allow Bible and theology courses to be taught at the discretion of the teacher. These classes may cover a broad variety of topics, including learning more about Christianity, Judaism, other religions and how God relates to our lives now. The students would understand what would be covered in the course before signing up.

We are not advocating prayer in schools, since Madalyn Murray O'Hair took care of that with her Supreme Court ban. We just feel that we should be free to discuss theology and relate the Bible to our world now, instead of sticking to the present Bible "as literature" classes.

We are being denied our right to freely discuss God in schools just because O'Hair's atheist son came home crying from school one day saying, "Mommy, I won't pray in school and they try and get me to pray." She complains that her rights are being infringed upon, but in gaining her right to not believe in God we have also had our rights infringed upon. Well, her son doesn't have to enroll in our religion classes. We don't feel that such a twisted mind as O'Hair's should be allowed to govern the religious world.

Barb Harris
Joy Duppong
2205 D
Iowa City

Ticket 'exploitation'

TO THE EDITOR:

I would like to congratulate the Hawkeye Wrestling team on their outstanding record this year, especially for their performance against Iowa State Feb. 21. I would also like to congratulate the UI for its most ingenious new way to exploit the student.

I am referring to the inconsistent policy concerning the sale of athletic tickets. I bought my ticket more than a month prior to the Iowa-Iowa State meet. At that time I asked for one student ticket and one date ticket. Upon presentation of my university I.D. I was sold two non-refundable tickets. However, when my date and I arrived we were informed that each ticket required presentation of an I.D., and that there was no such thing as a date ticket. In order to get into the Field House in time to see the beginning of the meet, we were forced to buy a \$2 general admission ticket.

I complained to the personnel in the athletic ticket office and was told that when one asked for a date ticket it was assumed that the date would be a student. I certainly had not assumed that. Furthermore, I was informed that the "rules" regarding the purchase of wrestling tickets were published in The DI, and that all wrestling and basketball tickets were sold in this manner — requiring one I.D. per ticket.

Although I read The DI most every day I did not see the "rules," and since I had never attended a basketball game or wrestling meet before, I was ignorant of this rule. I have attended football games where there is such a thing as a date ticket and one I.D. will allow two persons entrance.

I cannot understand why I was not informed of this rule when I purchased two tickets on my I.D., especially when I specifically asked for a date ticket. Nor can I understand why the "rules" were not posted at the athletic ticket office, the most logical place, or even on the tickets themselves.

And why is one allowed to purchase two tickets on one I.D. when two I.D.'s are

needed to get in? I would think that policy governing football tickets would be the same for other university athletic events. After all, policy is worthless if it is not consistent and nonexistent if people are not informed of it. I noticed several others in the same position as I, so I know I am not the only one unaware of this.

The meet was well worth the \$2.50 I had to pay, but I resent being forced to buy two tickets and pay more than non-students when I took the trouble to get my tickets so far in advance.

Aleena Erickson
410 N. Clinton
Iowa City

Decisions, decisions

TO THE EDITOR:

I have reference to a headline and story in your Jan. 28 issue to the effect that (Robert) Vevera cast the "deciding" vote when the Iowa City Council spurned a renewal test. My question is how it is determined which of three people out of five or four people out of seven, etc., who vote a particular way casts the "deciding" vote.

W.R. Shuttleworth
2403 Indian Hill Road, S.E.
Cedar Rapids

Library hours 'unfair'

TO THE EDITOR:

I protest the restricted hours on the reserve book room at the main library over spring break. On March 13, for example, the reserve room was closed for the entire day. For those of us who had to stay in Iowa City over the "vacation" to work, the library's policy was grossly unfair.

Bill P. Brown
521 N. Linn No. 1
Iowa City

Letters to the editor should be typed and signed, with phone number included for verification. Phone numbers will not be printed with the letter.

Transcriptions

Faring vainly beau salisbury



The Great Washed and the Lesser Washed were ensconced in the Sanctuary, filled to the brim as it were (the gentle Irish woman down the block would call it, "in their cups," but what do the Irish know?), when the Lesser Washed ventured a political opinion.

"The christas are driving me up the wall," he slurred, pulling at his dickey. When one is filled to the brim (with Guinness Stout in this case), there is little room left for enunciation.

"Come down off of there," said the Great Washed, accenting each syllable carefully. "Now then, what was it that you wished to say?"

"The christas... I mean, the Christers. There, they're driving me, um... driving me to the drink," said the Lesser one, trying a literary allusion with his customary aplomb.

"You speak, of course, to the incidence of great morality that seems to have afflicted our once-great political system," said the Great, signaling to the bartender. "Dear sir, believe me, I, myself, share your trepidation at the course of current events. Why, I was saying only yesterday to my erstwhile dear friend the mayor that what this country needs, if not this city and county, is a bit of good five-cent dirt."

They sat silent for a moment, pondering the

depths of their again-empty glasses, while on the bandstand the jazz trio swung into "Begin the Beguine."

"The phones," began the Lesser, choking on his foam. "The phones in politics are really getting to me," he said more slowly. "All the sheepish in wool's clothing... or something." He stood abruptly. "I think I need to see the john."

"Ah, yes. The age-old problem of mankind: a brilliant thought interrupted by the insistent bladder. If you could find a solution to that problem, all the world would be eternally grateful. Your name would be inscribed upon monuments. Children and pregnant women would bedeck your mausoleum with garlands on the anniversary of your birth in gracious thanks."

The Great paused for breath, and the Lesser took the opportunity to make a break for the restroom. The Great took no heed, however, and continued in his absence. "To be frank, while not appearing dumb, excuse, dumb, the existence of such a relief might assist one in addressing our main subject. To wit: uninterrupted brilliant thoughts could lead to a reemergence of filth in our political life. All the old messes could stage a

comeback and the new ones could thankfully disappear."

"I agree toaledly," said the Lesser, stumbling into his seat. "And also, Ah-needa, I mean, I need a refill."

"Ah, you're a veritable pearl among swine," said the Great, waving at the bartender. "Barkeep, let us imbibe with two more and a sack o' bear nuts."

After their needs had been attended to, the Great turned to his friend, his beer held at bar height to prevent spillage.

"My friend," he began, his head spinning with fluid prose, "you have touched upon the heart of the matter. Here we are, in the middle of the bicentennial year, mired in a rut of apathy. The people don't care; they are cynical about their political system, the economic system. They abhor their politicians, to the point of not only turning the other cheek, but turning away completely. We have forgotten that which made America strong. It is the so-called New Politics that is at the bottom of this. The New Politics will be the bane of America, and thence the world. For what's bad for America is bad for the world."

The Lesser jumped to his feet, applauding vigorously despite the Great's brow, which furled and unfurled like a flag.

When the demonstration subsided, the Great continued. "Where are the great names of the past? The Mayor Daleys, the Tammany Halls? Where are the future LBJs? Has this great nation sunk so low that it cannot find one forthright, old-time, dirty politician?"

The Great's voice had grown in intensity and volume as he spoke, so that the entire bar had been still. When he finished, the room broke into loud cheers and the stamping of feet threatened to split the floor.

When the din had somewhat abated, a voice called from behind the pinball machine: "I think you might be able to find a man with the requisite instinct for chicanery on campus. The university has just held the Student Senate elections, and such a nest of canned worms you've never seen in your life."

"Come!" cried the Great Washed to the Lesser Washed. "Let us go then, you and I, to seek our fortunes and discover this man."

And the two left, staggering only slightly and flicking their Bics.

The Daily Iowan

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By KIM R. Contributing

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By ROBERT K. Staff Writ

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Bargaining in the ivory tower

UI faculty faces unionism

By KIM ROGAL
Contributing Editor

The votes may never be cast, but parties are actively campaigning for an election most people haven't heard about — one that could result in the major development of the decade for Iowa higher education. Sometime in the next year or two faculty members may be asked to vote on whether they want to engage in collective bargaining with their employers.

At once all sorts of spectres arise — professors of philosophy and medieval history at the barricades, picketing for higher salaries. That scenario, at least, is an unlikely one. Iowa public employee bargaining laws are strict, and strikes aren't permitted. Furthermore, most advocates of faculty collective bargaining are resisting all analogies to industrial unionization. The very word "union" is shunned in favor of the quieter "association," and aggressive tactics such as strikes are rarely mentioned.

Faculty collective bargaining is being characterized to its constituency as an essentially "defensive" maneuver — a way to protect faculty members against what some believe to be the arbitrary power of university administrations, and against potential intrusions of any sort on academic freedom. Which is not to deny one of the most important non-defensive aims of such bargaining — to provide economic benefits.

Ironically, for faculty members, opponents of faculty

herring." Collective bargaining, says Sutton, "seeks to protect tenure. The University of Hawaii faculty rejected the contract (when it didn't spell out tenure) and elected a new bargaining representative."

Sutton also claims that any tenure contract now in effect would remain in effect — that the university is bound to honor it. "Anyone who thinks tenure would be threatened doesn't understand the legal status of tenure, and doesn't understand the purpose of collective bargaining, which is to maintain tenure."

The major objection to faculty collective bargaining is a concept every bit as slippery as "academic freedom" — in the jargon of the trade it's called "collegiality." According to Petersen, "One of the things I've observed in the literature is that collective bargaining is the process of negotiation: an adversary relationship. That is, it's a divisive procedure, and you choose up sides and argue. Higher education traditionally has been a collegiate atmosphere, in which groups shared responsibilities, and faculties have been responsible for curriculum development... but it is very difficult to maintain that collegiate atmosphere at the same time that the adversarial relationship is going on."

Sutton says, in response, "We don't really have collegiality — it's congeniality. Congeniality varies in so far as the administration agrees or disagrees with faculty. The university is

agree that lower-paid faculty ranks have benefited most.

"Tenure. Unions have sought to limit the power of those who award tenure. It is difficult to evaluate whether collective bargaining has made it easier to get tenure, since unionization has occurred during a period of sharply declining job opportunities. But unions have increased the attention given to due process in the procedures for granting tenure, and they have made the whole process more time-consuming."

"Governance. There has been an inherent shift in power from self-governing academic units, such as faculty senates, to unions. This has resulted in an increase in the influence of the faculty in low-tier colleges (area schools and teachers' colleges) where, before unionization, power generally was concentrated at the administrative level."

"Adversary relationships. Observers argue that faculty unionization has increased the sense of an adversary relationship between faculty members and administrators, as well as between faculty unions and students. It seems clear that the advent of collective bargaining does change the role and image of groups within the academic community."

Of the faculty members polled by Ladd and Lipset, 56 per cent agreed that "faculty unionization benefits persons in junior ranks more than senior staff," and 57 per cent agreed with the statement, "Faculty unionization improves academic opportunities for

in a 1971 issue of Harper's magazine paints the strange scenario of students forming their own unions as a countervailing force against the faculty unions. Assuming that strength is in numbers, the 20,000 some students at the UI could, for example, call out a rather sizable war-chest if they charged about \$10 a head in dues. With this kind of organization, the students could exert a counter-influence on tuition increases and all sorts of power decisions through lobbying, propaganda and of course their own strike threats.

Again, the assumption is that students are the losers in faculty collective bargaining — while some have argued the opposite. Faculty collective bargaining could, through contract-specifications, force many professors, buried in their research, back into teaching. Students will no longer have to take courses from other students — since those brilliant but reclusive professors will be more accessible. If this proves to be the case, undergraduates might very well be the winners in faculty collective bargaining — even if they pay a price in higher fees. Graduate students, on the other hand, could lose teaching assistantships if there's an increase in professors' teaching loads.

At the local level, some faculty members are worried that collective bargaining will not in fact increase overall legislative appropriations for

price of union dues, according to a Chronicle of Higher Education article. But, according to the article, the bargaining agents are not presently pushing hard for "agency shop" clauses in contracts, which require the faculty member to pay a "bargaining fee" to the bargaining agent.

The crucial, and most difficult, problem is to pin down precisely what items would be negotiable for faculty members under Iowa law. Prof. William Buss of the UI Law School tried to spell out the limits on faculty bargaining in a newsletter for the local chapter of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP).

According to Buss, "The Public Employment Relations Act (PERA) explicitly limits negotiable subjects to wages, hours, vacations, insurance, holidays, leaves of absence, shift differentials, overtime compensation, supplemental pay, seniority, transfer procedures, job classifications, health and safety matters, evaluation procedures, procedures for staff reduction, in-service training and other matters mutually agreed upon."

As Buss explains, the PERA language purposely excludes "conditions of employment," which are generally included in the definition of the scope of bargaining in labor relations acts in other states.

According to Buss, "Thus, for the most part, this scope language is narrow and focused on so-called economic subjects. Of course, giving content to the specific statutory terms can be accomplished only over time through litigation and experience. But the last phrase 'other matters mutually agreed upon' provides a potentially large loop hole."

"It certainly means that the parties may bargain about anything not illegal. Possibly more significant, bargaining by mutual agreement opens it for either party to pressure (perhaps subtly) the other party to bargain in this permissive area in order to make gains in the mandatory area."

Buss' article asks the question: "What happens in an impasse?" The Iowa statute, he says, basically states that the parties can use any impasse resolution mechanism they agree to. If informal negotiations fail, the statute provides for mediation, fact-finding with recommendations and a "specialized brand of arbitration."

At present, it's a dual campaign in Iowa — a pro vs. con campaign between advocates and opponents of the principle of faculty collective bargaining, and a struggle between all the various parties interested in being the bargaining representative.

Under these circumstances, every new development and technicality involving public employee bargaining becomes highly politicized. Strong stands are taken by all the parties, and for good reason: careers and votes are at stake, and the end-result may mean a shake-up of the Iowa education industry.

Uof Hawaii fumbles contract

Regent Ray Bailey points to the University of Hawaii, where he claims, "they bargained away tenure" — using events at that university as a kind of red flag to discourage faculty bargaining here. The DI contacted Phil Mayer, a reporter for the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, for a clarification of the events in Hawaii.

According to Mayer, an initial representation election was held at the University of Hawaii, and the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) won the right to be the bargaining agent for faculty members. "Conditions in a

faculty handbook spelled out tenure," according to Mayer, but when the AFT negotiated its contract the tenure-conditions were left out.

"It was primarily a technical error, but it was the kind of ineptness you don't forgive," said Mayer. "No one had any intention to interfere with tenure...the idea was to red-circle or grandfather it in."

The faculty subsequently voted to de-certify the AFT, and the faculty elected a new unit, comprised of a coalition of local affiliates of the National Education Association and the American Association of

University Professors. A new contract is currently being negotiated, Mayer said.

Mayer feels that collective bargaining at the university "will prove beneficial, financially, to all but the senior professors. It might provide a little more equity. It also might put a lot of people back into teaching — create a new cadre of professional teachers."

"It's now a distant possibility — it's technically possible — that there might be a massive strike, with professors, white collar and blue collar public employees all together," Mayer said.

Unit determination divides UI faculty

By RANDY KNOPER
Contributing Editor

If UI faculty members decide to bargain, who would be on the employer's side of the table?

It is an important question, an emotional question, one surrounded by fears of governmental intrusion into academia and faculty hopes for an understanding employer bargainer.

Traditionally, and legally, the Board of Regents has acted as a buffer between the rest of state government and the universities.

The Iowa statute designed to protect higher education from government intrusion gives the regents broad latitude in governing their institutions, including employer responsibilities, and they are therefore a primary contender for the role of bargaining with faculty. But to date there has been no decision that spells out the regents' authority to bargain.

The issue of who employs all state workers has been the hottest public employee bargaining issue thus far, taking up the bulk of the proceedings and attention.

In January the Public Employee Relations Board (PERB) ruled that the state of Iowa was the employer of all state workers. Much of the media interpreted the decision to mean that the state's executive, namely Gov. Robert Ray or his representative, was to have final say on public employee bargaining matters. This interpretation raised outcries and denunciations from people concerned about academic freedom, and created a flurry of activity protesting the ruling that has continued to the present.

Ray himself had maintained that he was the ultimate employer of all state workers, and voiced this position through his employee relations director, Gene Vernon. At the PERB's hearings on the employer question last October Vernon brought dozens of state officials to the stand to testify to the close links between their departments and the governor's office.

But PERB's ruling was not in agreement with the governor's position, PERB Chairperson Edward Kolker says. The interpretation that Ray is the "boss of all employees" is "absolutely incorrect."

Instead, Kolker says, the ruling merely was addressed to a particular ambiguous sentence in the 1974 law that gave public employees the right to bargain collectively.

The law defines the public employer as "the state of Iowa, its boards, commissions, agencies and departments." The PERB ruled that the entities following "the state" are merely descriptive, and are not meant to designate all the hundreds of such governmental units as separate employers.

The effect of the ruling was to dismiss employee organizations' petitions that named smaller governing bodies, such as the universities, as employers separate from the state. The ruling also was apparently intended to preserve Ray's legal supervisory authority over the entire state budget. And it kept in the running Vernon's petitions to group most state employees except regents' faculty into bargaining units that cut across departmental lines.

But it did not make Ray the "ultimate employer," Kolker says. Ray is not the state. Instead, Kolker says, the state is "a complex of respon-

sibility." If the people of the state of Iowa "could envision the state as a many armed and legged animal, with each part having responsibility as a matter of law...then I think people would understand our ruling."

So according to Kolker, the question of who within state government would bargain with public employees is not an employer question, but comes down to an issue of authority, and for that issue one needs to look to existing laws.

For example, Vernon has authority over state merit system employees, apparently including those under the regents' merit system. But the regents have authority over faculty, including the powers to hire and fire, set salaries and grant tenure and promotions.

Kolker says the PERB ruling did not take any of these powers away. In fact, he says, the ruling never addressed the issue of employer bargaining authority.

"We were just there to decide what the words mean, and not how much authority a governmental entity has or how that authority had been allocated," he says. And although issues of authority were raised at the hearing, "From our perspective we weren't asked to decide who gets to do what. We didn't think that question was actually before us."

So the question of who will have final employer authority for faculty collective bargaining, such as the responsibility to sign a bargaining agreement, file a bargaining petition or appoint a bargaining representative, is still undecided. And the PERB members appear unsure that the responsibility to decide these issues lies with them.

Employee organizations want a decision. To get a decision, and also to ensure academic freedom and probably to make some of their organizing tasks easier, they would still like to have the regents designated a separate employer.

In order to pin PERB down, the Iowa State University (ISU) chapter of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) asked for a rehearing on the employer question, first on their original request to have the university the employer of ISU faculty, then on an alternative request to have the regents as the employer.

PERB denied the request, saying that there was no "compelling reason" to reopen hearings on the university as the employer, and that the matter of the regents as the employer "is an issue fully considered by us in our ruling."

But although the regents' employer status was "fully considered," the ruling did not address it. The reason, PERB says, is because no one asked that the regents be the employer at the hearings last October.

No employee organization petitions designated the regents as the employer. Those affecting regents' faculty claimed the universities as the employers. The regents themselves filed a petition, exercising their authority as "representative of the state" to ask for a single faculty bargaining unit at ISU. But because of the regents' wording, the PERB apparently decided that the petition did not raise the question of the regents as a separate employer.

With this as a basis, the PERB has also filed a motion for summary judgment to

dismiss an appeal of their employer decision.

The Iowa Higher Education Association (IHEA) has filed a petition appealing the PERB decision that "the State of Iowa, and not the Board of Regents, was the employer for professional employees at regents' institutions for purposes of collective bargaining."

The petition argues that in regard to these employees, the regents perform all the functions of a public employer as listed in the collective bargaining law.

PERB hasn't tried to refute the IHEA's argument, but says the ruling never said the regents were not separate employers. The issue of the regents as a separate employer was never decided, and therefore it can't be appealed.

IHEA's attorney, Charles Gribble, disagrees. He thinks PERB originally intended to make Ray the ultimate employer through its ruling. Jim Sutton, IHEA's executive director, says although no petitions were filed naming the regents as the employer, the issue was raised and argued at the hearings. He says if one accepts the PERB's current interpretation of the ruling, they just didn't answer the question, and "didn't decide anything."

The IHEA continues in its efforts to resolve the issue. Sutton has recently met with both the PERB and Ray in an effort to get a pre-trial solution. And he says within the next two weeks, IHEA plans to finish writing an amendment to the Iowa Senate education appropriations bill that would make the regents the employer of all their professional employees.

But the ticklish questions of authority again crop up to entangle the issue. Sutton said when he met with Ray, Ray was concerned that the IHEA appeal was challenging his budget authority. Rather, Sutton says the IHEA is worried about personnel matters and the governor's possible intrusion into this area of higher education.

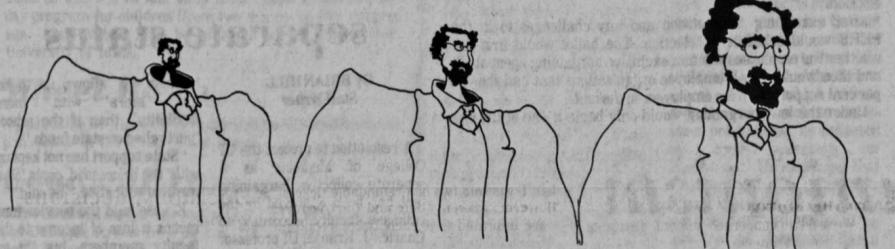
Ray is aware of IHEA's concern, as evidenced by a letter he sent to the PERB before the employer ruling. In the letter, he made a delicate distinction of authority, maintaining his position that he is the employer with the ultimate responsibility, but saying the regents "will be carrying out the state's responsibilities" in regard to university faculty.

If these questions of bargaining authority are not cleared up through the courts or by the legislature, the PERB may have to make a decision when it begins to define employee bargaining units.

The question of employer authority is crucial for grouping employees into units because PERB will not be able to include in the same unit sets of employees governed by separate state entities.

Moreover, Robert Gosseen, assistant to UI Pres. Willard Boyd, says the unit determination decisions will provide grounds more concrete than those raised in the employer decision for employee organizations to claim grievances, appeal unfair labor practices and call for narrow decisions on who has the power to bargain with employees.

The IHEA has decided not to wait for this stage. Sutton says "we had to go ahead and seek some clarification" because the issues, including the large one of academic freedom, are important. "The risks are too great to let it go at this time," he says.



collective bargaining are also claiming to be the advocates of "academic freedom." According to Mary Louise Petersen, chairperson of the Board of Regents, "It's going to take the careful, watchful eye of both sides of the bargaining table for us not to, in the process, destroy or at least take some steps backwards in the whole process of academic freedom." Ray Bailey, another regent, points to the University of Hawaii, where, he says, a faculty union "bargained away tenure" (see story on U. of Hawaii this page). Tenure, of course, is considered by many to be the ultimate shield for professors against the enemies of knowledge, both real and imagined.

But as most junior faculty are well aware, tenure isn't always easy to come by.

Jim Sutton, executive director of the Iowa Higher Education Association — one of the organizations hoping to gain recognition as a bargaining agent — says the question of tenure being threatened by faculty bargaining is "just a red

terribly bureaucratized already, with demands from a number of constituencies from HEW to Affirmative Action. The university is forced to defend and promote its own interests, but the faculty is the only group not represented in the process."

In a survey in the Feb. 23 issue of the Chronicle of Higher Education, sociologists Seymour Martin Lipset and Everett Carl Ladd Jr. polled a broad sample of faculty people and found some measure of agreement that "faculty unionism" produced "positive economic benefits," but a "negative impact on collegiality in their institutions."

According to Lipset and Ladd, "students of bargaining show a surprising degree of consensus on its impact in areas such as these:

—Salaries. Unionized faculties have gained higher increases.

—Equalization of salaries. Generally, both scholars and our respondents (to the survey)

women."

All of this, of course, is very interesting to faculty members, but students — those that have paid attention — are puzzled. What effect would a union have on students' lives, their learning, their power, and their pocketbooks? The Ladd-Lipset study found that "student leaders almost uniformly consider faculty unionism a threat." The reasons are varied: there's a general fear that tuition and fees will increase to compensate faculty salary increases. There's also a concern that curriculum will somehow suffer if it becomes a bargainable term.

Students are also afraid they will have increasingly less influence on important administrative decisions under a contract system of governance. This idea, of course, assumes that students have some power under the traditional administrative arrangements — a difficult assumption to make.

An article on faculty unionism

higher education, but will simply change the distribution of existing money. The fear is that various Iowa campuses will then be simply pitted against one another, with some of the money draining from the higher-paid UI professors to the faculty members at the smaller and less prestigious institutions.

Another fear is that faculty members will be paid at set rates determined by the contract, so that little or no emphasis would be placed on the teaching or research qualities a faculty member may possess.

Some branches of the faculty — most notably the highly paid doctors — are apparently already taking steps to insulate themselves against such "leveling" (see p. 6). Some of the medical faculty are considering contingency plans — like filing for a separate unit apart from the rest of the UI to protect high salaries at the bargaining table.

Faculty members are also apparently worried about the

Faculty support growing

By ROBERT K. BOWER
Staff Writer

A recent poll of UI faculty members indicates although there is not yet enough support to bring faculty collective bargaining to the UI, support for collective bargaining has grown during the past 16 months.

The poll, conducted in November-December by the UI chapter of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP), shows 49 per cent of the respondents were in favor of collective bargaining or were "tending that way," 30 per cent were opposed or "tending that way" and 21 per cent were undecided or didn't know.

Of the more than 1,300 questionnaires distributed to the UI faculty and librarians by AAUP, 617 were returned. Non-members as well as members of AAUP responded to the poll. There were responses from all colleges of the UI except the

College of Law, whose faculty did not participate.

A similar poll conducted 16 months ago, but only involving UI AAUP members, showed 31 per cent in favor of collective bargaining, 9 per cent opposed and 60 per cent undecided.

Under the Iowa law allowing university faculties to bargain collectively, a majority of those faculty members that are eligible to bargain must be in favor before bargaining is allowed. The Iowa Legislature is considering a bill that would allow bargaining if a majority of those voting approved.

The recent poll also showed that respondents preferred a campus-wide bargaining unit to individual college units or to a single unit comprising all faculty of Board of Regents' institutions.

Of the 604 faculty members that responded to that part of the poll, 46 per cent preferred a UI faculty bargaining unit, 23 per cent preferred individual

college units, 10 per cent wanted a regents' faculty unit and 21 per cent were undecided.

The poll was conducted by AAUP member John Henneman, professor of history, and AAUP President Ulf Karlsson, professor of pedodontics and anatomy. Karlsson has been urging faculty support for AAUP as a campus-wide bargaining agent.

A report on the results of the poll written by Karlsson and Henneman and submitted to The Daily Iowan says a college-by-college breakdown of statistics shows "that non-health colleges favor collective bargaining. A high percentage of Medical Faculty opposes the concept. Nursing appears favorably inclined. Dentistry, in particular, is undecided. Librarians overwhelmingly favor bargaining."

The poll also shows faculty response to the question: "Should departmental executive officers be included in Bargaining Unit?" Of the 615

respondents, 52 per cent answered "yes," 17 per cent said "no" and 32 per cent were undecided.

The report noted, however, that "this question created some confusion with regard to who such officers were..."

Another question asked in the poll was: "If you had to vote today, what Bargaining Agent would you prefer?" The choices on the questionnaire were AAUP, AFT (American Federation of Teachers), IHEA (Iowa Higher Education Association), no agent, other agent and undecided.

Of the 615 respondents, 47 per cent preferred AAUP as their bargaining agent, 2 per cent AFT, 8 per cent opted for IHEA, 16 per cent checked no agent, 12 per cent other agent and 14 per cent undecided.

The AAUP also asked faculty members to "rank in importance the matters with which they thought a faculty organization would be concerned..."

Bargaining: panacea or Pandora?

Employer question remains unsettled

By RANDY KNOPER
Contributing Editor

The door was opened for UI faculty collective bargaining in April 1974 when Gov. Robert Ray signed the Public Employment Relations Act, the law that granted most Board of Regents' employees the right to bargain beginning June 1, 1976.

The act set up the independent, three-member Public Employee Relations Board (PERB) to regulate and administer bargaining procedures and to implement the law, including the first steps of determining "appropriate" groups or units of employees and organizing elections for bargaining representatives.

Currently, however, PERB has hit a snag in its progress over the question of who employs state workers, and while its decision that the "state of Iowa" is the employer is being appealed, it has called off all unit determination hearings.

Once this question is resolved the PERB will again receive petitions and hold hearings on unit determination, basing its decisions "along with other relevant factors" on the existence of a "community of interest" shared by the employees in the group, principles of efficient administration, the history and extent of the employee organization, geographical location, and the recommendations of the parties involved.

Given these criteria, how might UI faculty members be

grouped? The question has caused some controversy at the UI. The possibilities include: a unit of all regents' faculty, a single UI faculty unit and several units within the university.

A regents-wide faculty unit hasn't had much support. The regents have petitioned the PERB for a single faculty unit at Iowa State University (ISU) after the extension service faculty there asked for one of their own. At the meeting when the regents decided to file the petition, UI Pres. Willard Boyd emphasized that each of the regents' institutions is "unique" and should be considered individually.

But each of the other two possibilities has its adherents among UI faculty members.

A key concern seems to be the major item to be negotiated — salaries. Some higher-salaried professors apparently worry that their salaries would be "leveled off" during the negotiating process and by arbitrary salary schedules if they were included in the same unit as lower-salaried professors.

Those in favor of a single UI faculty unit say this wouldn't necessarily happen, that salary and prestige distinctions could be maintained in a contract.

A variety of other concerns are also raised. Some persons in favor of separate bargaining units argue that UI colleges differ in many ways — for example, in teaching systems and loads — and

they worry that such "college specific" concerns would be lost at the bargaining table if the faculty bargained as a whole. Those in favor of a single faculty unit point to interdependence between UI colleges.

A large portion of the liberal arts faculty — the largest UI faculty group — appears to favor a single faculty unit. The American Association of University Professors (AAUP) poll supports this conclusion, as did a special meeting last May, when 120 liberal arts faculty members voted unanimously for a single faculty unit if faculty bargaining ever comes to the UI.

But some of the professional colleges seem to prefer their own units, either to protect their particular concerns or to be able to avoid collective bargaining altogether. The law faculty appears to tend this way, the College of Medicine is prepared to file a petition for its own unit, and the AAUP poll indicates that a large percentage of the business administration faculty would favor their own unit.

The employee organizations hoping to represent the faculty in bargaining would like to see a single unit. Jim Sutton, executive director of the Iowa Higher Education Association (IHEA) claims that if faculty members of a particular college have only one or two items which differentiate them from the rest of the university faculty, they shouldn't seek a separate unit because the reasons would not be great enough to risk being played off against each other in bargaining.

The president of the UI AAUP, Ulf Karlsson, also sees the need for a "united front." He has presented a proposal for a unit that might protect the concerns of individual colleges as well as the concerns of the faculty as a whole by setting rules for bargaining on these matters and making the faculty bargaining agent a group of representatives from all nine colleges.

Another large unit question is who exactly comprises the faculty? Should a faculty unit include only professors who have tenure or are eligible for it? Should it include department chairpersons? Should it include academicians not eligible for tenure, such as those with special contracts, part-time professors, visiting professors, adjunct professors, graduate assistants? Should it include librarians, or the variety of UI professional and scientific employees?

All these questions could be called before the PERB at any time, since the law allows any employee, employee organization, or the employer to petition for a bargaining unit.

But even if the PERB does decide on a UI faculty unit, it would not automatically mean collective bargaining would begin. A majority of the faculty would first have to elect a bargaining representative.

Under the law, any employee organization that can show 30 per cent written support by the employees in the unit and has notified the employer of its intent to bargain can petition the PERB for an election.

After examining the petition and any challenges to it, the PERB would schedule an election. The ballot would first ask whether the employees want an exclusive bargaining agent at all, and then would list all employee organizations that can show 10 per cent support from the employees in the unit.

Under the law, bargaining would only begin if one of the em-

ployee organizations won a majority of the employees eligible to vote in the unit. A bill has passed the Iowa House, but not the Senate yet, that would allow an organization to win if it culled a majority of those voting in the election, but as it stands now, a person that doesn't vote in effect votes no.

The main employee organization hoping to represent regents' faculty members are the AAUP, the IHEA and the American Federation of Teachers (AFT).

At the UI the AAUP is the largest, and of the three it seems to have the most support across the campus. It is 60 years old, has usually been described as "the most prestigious" and has been involved in higher education the longest.

In line with its image as a professional organization, it has shied from the traditional, militant union approaches, considers collective bargaining as "an additional means" toward its academic goals, and has thought of itself as a "guardian," working with the administration rather than acting as an adversary.

The issue of collective bargaining has been a divisive one within the AAUP, and may have been one of the reasons its membership has fallen in the past few years. Karlsson, however, said this trend is reversing.

The AAUP has had less experience with collective bargaining than the other two organizations. The AFT is small here, and has its greatest power in the country's urban centers. But IHEA's parent organization, the Iowa State Education Association, is the largest public employee organization in the state, and has gathered strength and experience in collective bargaining by representing school teachers.

The IHEA points to its backing of experience, money and full-time staff to support its candidacy.

But compared to the AAUP, the IHEA is a relative newcomer to university campuses. Perhaps it has built a somewhat larger base among UI professors through its highly visible activities, but it remains small here, and its very eagerness may have put off the majority of the professors.

Another possibility might be a merger of the AAUP and the IHEA. A full merger happened for the first time in the country last August at the University of Northern Iowa.

But at the UI this alternative doesn't seem to have much support, as indicated by the AAUP poll.

Finally, a faculty unit might elect to have its own collegiate agent. Such a unit may not have the power and money of a large national organization, but a specialized faculty such as the law faculty might have the proper expertise to bargain, as well as a close knowledge of the needs of the employees it represents.

UI doctors prefer separate status

By BRIAN HILL
Staff Writer

A resolution to protect the UI College of Medicine as a separate collective bargaining unit has been approved by the college's faculty, according to Charles J. Krause, UI professor of otolaryngology. The measure is designed to be used only if moves are made to include the medical faculty in a larger bargaining unit, said Krause, who is chairperson of the college's Executive Committee.

The 10-member committee, composed of elected faculty representatives, has been investigating the impact of Iowa's new collective bargaining legislation on the medical faculty "for about a year," he said.

The resolution was adopted because "it allows us to do much more" with "more flexibility" than if the school "just relied on state funds."

"State support has not kept up with the increased costs of a medical education," he said. Krause said the service fund means a loss of income to the faculty members, but "it increases the strength of the medical school."

Another reason for the resolution hinges around the college's style of teaching, which Krause said is different from other UI colleges. The college uses less formal classroom teaching than does the college of liberal arts, he said.

Krause said the number of hours of teaching is greater for the medical faculty, because "we teach all the time we're in surgery and when we're seeing patients."

"The people we have consulted just felt it would be best for us and the (UI) administration, too, for us to be a separate unit so that they (the administration) wouldn't have to try to integrate all the differences," Krause said.

The college has "not retained any lawyer" for this advice, he added, but has instead been consulting with a "couple of labor experts." One was "the head of labor law at New York University," Krause said.

Approval of the resolution came at the most recent faculty meeting by a voice vote that showed "there was no question about the staff's approval," Krause said.

He emphasized that the college is "not prepared to take any action" with the resolution at this time but intends to wait and use it only if necessary.

"We're not anxious to file that petition, but if somebody else tries to include us in a larger unit, then we're going to," Krause said.

John W. Eckstein, dean of the college, had been chairperson of the faculty meeting that approved the measure but said he had "no particular comments to make on collective bargaining; it's a faculty issue."

The college's service fund had a lot to do with the creation of the resolution. It contributes "about 30 per cent of the money spent in the college," Krause said. This goes for a variety of needs including salaries, equipment, educational and teaching needs, besides assisting the college in obtaining federal and state grants, he said. Krause also said this plan differs from other UI colleges where faculty members are allowed to keep the funds they receive "from outside consultation, which is the same as our private practice."

This extra income is important to the medical college

Law profs uncommitted

By MARY SCHNACK
Staff Writer

The Law School faculty is not going to take a position on collective bargaining "until we really have to," according to law prof. William Buss.

The faculty doesn't want to commit itself until it has to, Buss said, because, in part, the decision process is very "time-consuming."

Buss said he didn't believe there was any real interest among the law faculty in a regents-wide bargaining unit. However, he said the Law School professors would be willing to choose between a separate Law School unit or an entire UI faculty unit. Buss said right now he thinks the Law School will opt for a separate unit.

The advantages of a separate law unit, Buss said, would be that the Law School would have

its own representative at the bargaining table. Any possible issue that would be in the Law School's specific interest "might get lost if we don't have our own representative stating our position," Buss added.

Buss, who teaches labor law, is very familiar with collective bargaining and said he feels much more comfortable about it than a lot of other professors.

When asked what changes he thought collective bargaining might bring, Buss said, "It doesn't seem so inevitable that there's going to be drastic changes. There's not that different of a relationship than there is now. There are many ways of assimilating collective bargaining and the way of operating now."

Professors' major worry, Buss said, is that the relationship of the professors to the UI

might change. "They're concerned about losing academic freedom, autonomy and professor independence. Some feel that they are going to be forced into a situation where individual merit and differences are minimized. Of course, I can't speak for other professors. I think the loss of these are not inevitable, possibly maybe, but not inevitable."

"This is a generalization but where there is the strongest thrust against collective bargaining is when professors are for autonomy, for faculty participation in setting curriculum and for making decisions that affect their academic lives. It has to do with people's perceptions of how things are now. If they're happy now, they're afraid of losing that," he added.

Buss said professors would

probably overwhelmingly answer no if asked whether they are in favor of joining a "union." "The term union is a bugaboo," Buss said. "It's associated with the worst elements of the labor union. That's totally beside the point. If you have collective bargaining, you don't have unions in the sense of the Teamsters, but organizations that attempt to be professional organizations. The question is: Will it gradually become more and more like an industrial union?"

The Law School professors will not file a petition with the Public Employee Relations Board until they have to, Buss said. "When we have to is a judgment question according to how we see our own interests. Filing a petition is taking the initiative, something we don't want to do right now."

Academics sound-off on unionism

By KIM ROGAL
Contributing Editor

Many members of the academic community know very little about faculty collective bargaining; others, particularly those in leadership roles, are highly informed on its history, on the issues involved, and on the latest developments. The Daily Iowan asked these questions to some of the people that have followed the proceedings, and also to some of the bystanders:

- 1) Does bargaining result in higher salaries?
- 2) Does unionization benefit the junior faculty the most?
- 3) Does bargaining reduce "collegiality" between administration and faculty?
- 4) Does collective bargaining improve opportunities for women and minority groups?
- 5) Do unions protect faculty against arbitrary administrative action?
- 6) Does collective bargaining result in an over-emphasis on rules?
- 7) Will it lower tenure standards, and will it substitute bargaining for merit?

Duane Anderson — chairperson of the Dept. of Higher Education, a member of the Faculty Senate, and a state labor mediator — is one of those who has studied collective bargaining. Anderson favors the concept, and is a member of the Iowa Higher Education Association (IHEA). He says "evidence has shown that faculty salaries do increase in collective bargaining in higher education and in public schools."

Anderson thinks bargaining would especially benefit the junior faculty. "Generally collective bargaining is emphasized and supported more by junior than by senior faculty," he says.

On the question of "collegiality," Anderson says, "It establishes a new relationship — and if you ask whether existing relationships are changed, the answer is yes — very definitely. Really all you can be sure of, with a contract, is that a new relationship will exist in which authority will be shared. That's what happens with a contract: management agrees to share certain of its prerogatives with employees."

"Bargaining," he says, "ought to guarantee rights for every faculty member. It has no

particular ability to redress wrongs — as a result of discrimination — that's not a major thrust. By reputation it has been seen as a protector of the status quo as far as that group of individuals (women) is concerned. To the extent that women are part of the junior faculty, the answer is yes. The basic condition of collective bargaining in terms of job security is some system of seniority — in which the last to come in are the first to go out. Women and minorities are the most recent members of the academy — to that degree bargaining doesn't provide them with extra protection."

Anderson says collective bargaining "might be used for the purpose" of protecting faculty against arbitrary administrative acts. "In those instances where arbitrary acts are happening, certainly it (the contract) serves as a buffer. It gives a legal recourse for action to be taken against that kind of activity."

On the question of rules, Anderson says "bargaining of course requires things to be formally stated — to that degree additional rules must be stated. Where it was done informally, it is now done formally. The document becomes a series of written formal agreements. It may just clarify and actually expedite some of the rules people don't understand at this point."

According to Anderson, bargaining "doesn't necessarily have to replace existing tenure procedure — but it may be an even stronger safeguard for faculty members' positions. It (the contract) provides an extra degree of legality. Collective bargaining is enforceable in the courts, while tenure is only an agreement between faculty and the board. Many institutions, and good ones, have fired tenured people."

On the question of whether students should participate in bargaining, Anderson says, "This is a difficult question in terms of the role students can play and should play. It's difficult to imagine a three-sided table. Students (undergraduates) aren't part of the employee group and they're not part of management. Input from students may have to be solicited outside the bargaining table. Several states, however, have written it into the

bargaining process. I'd have no objection to that. It would be like having the auto union, the management and the consumer too at the bargaining table."

Anderson says, "As an administrator, I don't fear the process. As a faculty member, I support the concept. I'd rather we enter it with a positive feeling than with a paranoia that it's going to be the end of the world."

Samuel Becker, chairperson of the Dept. of Speech and Dramatic Art, and president of the Faculty Senate, has also studied faculty collective bargaining. He opposes the idea. On the question of whether higher salaries result, Becker says, "Initially, yes. But in the long run it is not clear whether they do or don't. You tend not to get higher appropriations from the legislature, so they are forced to make up the difference (in distribution of existing budgets)... Eventually you have no more money."

Becker agrees that the junior tenured faculty will benefit, but claims that the junior non-tenured faculty will be hurt in the process. "They (non-tenured faculty) have to work under much more pressure. I observed the situation at the City University of New York (CCNY) and found the non-tenured faculty very unhappy. They found it inhumane — everything was by the book."

At CCNY, according to Becker, the contract specifies that teaching should be observed three times a semester — with a two-week notice. One woman, according to Becker, didn't mind being observed, but the two weeks' notice made her nervous. She asked that the observer simply drop into the class, rather than notifying her in advance. The head of her department said she would have to get the union's permission for such an arrangement, since it was spelled out in the contract. But the union steward, says Becker, wouldn't permit her to change the rules, saying, "I can't let you give up your rights."

Within each rank, according to Becker, collective bargaining "will help the lowest paid people — it will tend to even out the ranks."

Becker does think collective bargaining will destroy "collegiality." "It will destroy

trust," he says. Becker does not think a bargaining contract would give women or minority group members any better chance to be hired, but "once hired, it could reduce the possibility of discrimination based on sex or race — everybody will be treated more alike."

Becker concedes that bargaining protects faculty against "bad, arbitrary judgments — but also against what I'd call good ones — rewarding good people. If you have a miserable administration, a union is helpful."

He definitely feels that unionization results in an over-emphasis on rules. "I observed this closely at CCNY. Everything was more standardized."

"It may virtually eliminate merit," says Becker. But on the question of lowering tenure standards, he says, "No — I haven't seen evidence that it would."

Becker says he opposes collective bargaining "at this point for this university. Not necessarily for all time and for other institutions."

Other responses included those of Margaret B. McDowell, an associate professor in the English department. McDowell says, "I don't have any strong ideas one way or the other. I'm still relatively neutral."

She does believe that collective bargaining "would result in better salaries at the lower levels of the faculty."

On the question of collegiality, McDowell says, "I think a union would help the university atmosphere because it would be cross-departmental. It would deal with the university as a whole."

About helping women and minorities, McDowell says, "It's my hunch that a union would help the people who have the least." She also feels that a union protects faculty against arbitrary administrative actions.

Would collective bargaining increase rules and red tape? McDowell says "a union would not make any difference." She also denies that it would lower tenure standards.

"I'm still relatively neutral on this, but... I've talked to people who thought they were discriminated against and in the case of women, they thought

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By JEAN BOLL Staff Wri

Because of enrollment, the U the Air Force Res Training Corps (A been officially re probationary statu

The program i probation last year below the minimum enrollment of 17, a by the Dept. of De

According to Lt. Stein, professor of studies, "Our staff an extra effort in a increase enrollme program. That I been accomplished

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"The competition the program is gr Stein. "We tentat allocations or slots camp and 37 p already applied."

Of the 164 units there are three in 10

Postscripts

CORRECTION

A typographical error changed a paragraph in "Rape Rewrite in House" published in the March 9 Daily Iowan. Two lines were dropped from the next to the last paragraph in the story. The paragraph should read: "The bill also provides compensation to rape victims for the cost of a medical examination. 'Women who have been raped now have to bear the cost of an exam which can cost up to \$70,' Kelly said." The reporter's name, S.P. Fowler, was also inadvertently dropped from the story.

Lectures

Ted Solotaroff, editor of American Review, will speak at 8 p.m. today in the Lounge, English-Philosophy Building.

Paul de Man, chairman of French, Yale, will speak on "Political Allegory in Rousseau" at 3:30 p.m. today in Room 304, English-Philosophy Building.

Gregory Iverson, Linguistics, Wisconsin, will speak "On the Directionality of Paradigm Regularization" at 8 p.m. today in the Union Indiana Room.

Recreation Services

The Division of Recreational Services will offer final spring sessions in youth wrestling, preschool gymnastics and youth-adult gymnastics. For more information call the Recreation Office, Room 113, Field House. 353-3494.

Bike Europe

The University of Nebraska, Omaha, is sponsoring a bicycle tour of Europe July 21-Aug. 21. Anyone interested in biking Holland and Scandinavia with a small group should call 353-0629 for more information. Other camping tours are also available.

Volunteers

The International Classroom Program needs volunteers to work with public schools and miscellaneous projects. For more information call 353-6249.

Coe College film

Coe College is sponsoring a free film Palestine Occupied at 8 p.m. today in Room 105, Hickok Hall, Coe College, Cedar Rapids.

LINK

LINK, a resource exchange, can put you in touch with a person who wants to buy some bees and a hive and who needs information about bee-keeping. Call 353-3610 weekday afternoons.

Early Childhood

Applications are available through April 30, 1976, for Fall admission to the UI Early Childhood Education Center. There are two programs: 1) a three hour program for children who will be four on or before Sept. 15 and 2) a full day program for children from two months to four years of age. Applications may be obtained at 207 North Hall, University of Iowa.

Wheel Room

Open Mike with host Chris Frank will be featured from 8-11 p.m. today in the Union Wheel Room.

Goodwill Van

The Goodwill Mobile Van will be at the mini-park at College and Dubuque streets from 10 a.m.-5 p.m. today. Donations would be appreciated.

MEETINGS

Ichthus Bible Study will meet at 7:30 p.m. today in the Union Michigan Room.

The Johnson County Task Force of the Heritage Agency on Aging will meet at 1:30 p.m. today at the Senior Center, 538 S. Gilbert St.

The Association of Residence Halls will meet at 7 p.m. today in the Stanley Hall Lounge.

The Iowa City Board of Realtors will meet from 8:45-11 a.m. today in the Public Library Auditorium.

The National Federation of Licensed Practical Nurses will meet at 7 p.m. today in the Public Library Story Hour Room.

Transcendental Meditation will sponsor an introductory lecture at 7:30 p.m. today at 132 1/2 E. Washington St.

Board members at odds over ambulance location

By BILL GRIFFEL
Staff Writer

The county has agreed to "explore the idea of locating the county ambulance service at Mercy Hospital," but the decision did not come without a mild fracas between Supervisors Lorada Citek and Richard Bartel.

The proposal, recommended by Assistant County Attorney Patrick White, would be drawn up and submitted to the Mercy Hospital Planning Board. It incorporates broad guidelines for discussion involving "reductions in operating and administrative costs, not reductions in service," according to White.

The county would retain control and responsibility of the ambulance service, but wants to discuss with the Mercy Planning Board the possibility of building another ambulance garage in the area near Mercy Hospital. According to White, the county wants to get "more usage out of the county ambulance employees."

The recommendation sparked the wrangle between Citek and Bartel.

"The ambulance service is running smoothly. I don't see any reason to change it," Citek said. "We've tried this before and the hospitals just are not interested."

In response Bartel said, "We're looking at an ambulance budget that is \$150,000 plus. Let's at least explore it."

Supervisor Robert Lenz agreed with Bartel.

In a discussion with The Daily Iowan after the supervisors' meeting, at least one ambulance employee seemed to agree with Citek.

"They've been trying to do that (locate the services together) for five or six years and the local hospitals don't want any part of it. It's not going to happen anytime soon," the ambulance service employee said.

In other action, the supervisors voted 3-0 to appoint Cleo A. Marsolais, Johnson County Social Services Director, to the position of "overseer of the poor" until Jan. 31, 1977. At that time Marsolais is scheduled to retire.

This action rescinded the board's appointment of Joyce Weidner as overseer of the poor and was done on the recommendation of Roger Reid, district director of the Iowa Dept. of Social Services in Cedar Rapids.

Reid also recommended that when Marsolais retires, effective Feb. 1, 1977, the position of "overseer of the poor" be divided among three people. At that time:

—Weidner will assume the responsibilities for all poor fund expenditures relating to income maintenance management;

—Florence Stockman will assume the responsibilities for all poor fund expenditures relating to service

management; and
—Phyllis Ferrel will assume the responsibilities for all poor fund expenditures relating to administration.

The board also voted, 2-1, to approve a \$10.3 million budget estimate for fiscal 1976-77.

This represents a 9.11 per cent budget increase over the previous fiscal year. However, this is the proposed budget and is still subject to final approval by the supervisors after a public hearing scheduled for April 8, at 1:30 p.m.

Funding for most of the budget increase is expected to come from previously unanticipated revenues from the state and federal governments, particularly in the areas of social welfare and mental health. Revenues from taxation will increase slightly, according to County Auditor Dolores Rogers.

Supervisor Chairperson Richard Bartel voted against the proposed budget. He said cuts could be made in the budgets of the county conservation board and Sheriff's Dept.

The board also approved, 3-0, an agreement between the Iowa Commission for the Blind and Johnson County that allows for installation of coin-operated vending machines in the Court House.

One stipulation in the agreement will be that the pop machines be filled with bottled pop, not cans.

Canadian gov't secretive

By JEAN BOLLHOEFER
Staff Writer

The mixture of elements from both American and British forms of government in Canada has produced a system that in some ways makes it more accessible than the American system, but in other ways makes it more closed, according to John Roberts, a member of the Canadian parliament who spoke at the UI recently.

Roberts' visit to the UI and the address he gave, "Executive Power and Legislative Control — Canada and the U.S.," were sponsored by the UI Depts. of History and Political Science.

Roberts noted the current "crisis of confidence" in both Canada and the United States in contrasting the two governments and said he believes the mixture of British and American methods in the Canadian version of government should be studied more thoroughly.

Roberts pointed out that the British stress accountability in government, which makes it hard to "pass the buck." They know where the authority is, he said, whereas the Americans stress participation in decision making, which tends to spread the concentration of respon-

sibility.

Knowing who is in charge has led to a closed — not open — government in Canada with much secrecy, according to Roberts. He said that in Canada civil service reports are not for the public, that the Cabinet hides conflicts in order to present a solid face to the public and that decisions of the Government Party which meets secretly each week to determine policy must be reflected by their members of Parliament. He explained that members of the Canadian House of Commons must vote party line or "with the team" in order to get ahead, not like a Congressman who must be sensitive to his constituency.

"Politics in Britain is a team game, whereas in America it is a loose sport. In Britain you get along by going along, but in America you get along by surviving," said Roberts, who is a scientific historian by training.

Roberts contrasted Congress and the Canadian parliament briefly: Congress is a lawmaking body, he said,

parliament is not. Congress has the power to determine its own agenda, approve appointments and play a role in deciding the budget, he added. Parliament cannot do this, he explained, but does serve as a forum for airing grievances and it can ratify laws drafted by the executive branch.

Roberts said the Canadian prime minister cannot become isolated like our president has in the past because every day he or she is questioned for an hour in the House of Commons. This system, Roberts said, almost eliminates investigative reporting because the opposition party encourages the press to ask the probing and often embarrassing questions of the prime minister. Roberts said the press thus views its function as a check on the prime minister and the government.

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2 - 5 p.m.
Call 353-6203**

AFROTC out of danger, officially off of probation

By JEAN BOLLHOEFER
Staff Writer

Because of increased enrollment, the UI division of the Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps (AFROTC) has been officially removed from probationary status.

The program was put on probation last year for falling below the minimum junior year enrollment of 17, a standard set by the Dept. of Defense.

According to Lt. Col. Robert Stein, professor of aerospace studies, "Our staff has put forth an extra effort in an attempt to increase enrollment in this program. That mission has been accomplished."

Stein said he feels apathy and antagonism toward the armed forces has decreased because people are now able to think of the military without necessarily thinking about Vietnam. He also believes enrollment has increased because students are beginning to realize there is a need for a strong Air Force, because minorities are welcomed into the program and because the AFROTC offers high salaried jobs after paying for a cadet's four years of college.

"The competition to get into the program is growing," said Stein. "We tentatively have 25 allocations or slots for summer camp and 37 people have already applied."

Of the 164 units nation-wide, there are three in Iowa. The Coe

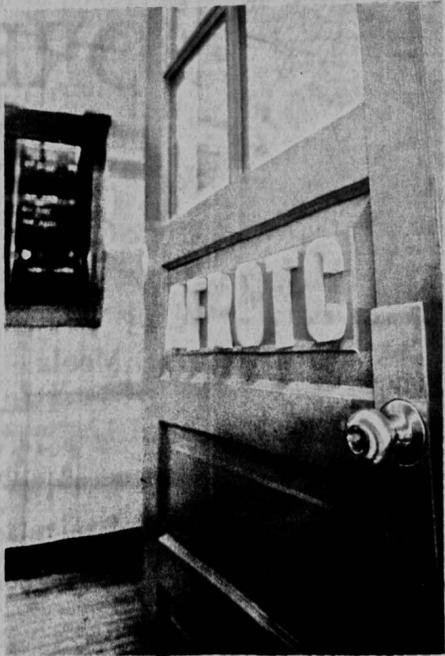
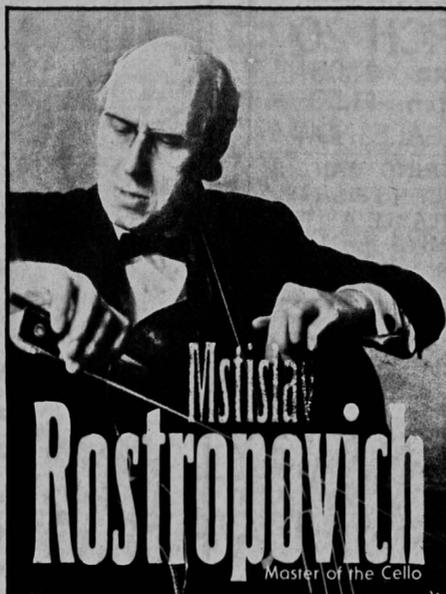


Photo by Lawrence Frank

College AFROTC unit will be closed next fall and Iowa State's unit has received a letter of concern, the step prior to probation. The UI has the only program in good standing in Iowa, enrolling 100 of the 17,316

AFROTC members across the country. "We are now considered viable and in excellent standing on a national basis," said Stein, "and I anticipate that we will be around for a long, long time."



Program

Aria	Handel
Adagio and Rondo	von Weber
Sonata in	
A Major, Opus 69	Beethoven
From Fünf Stücke in	
Volkston, Opus 102	Schumann
Sonata in C Major, Opus 65	Britten

March 29, 1976
8 p.m.

6:00-5:00-4:00 Students
7:50-6:50-5:50 Non-Students

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IMU Main Lounge
Speaking on
"Organized Struggle Against Racist and Political Repression"
Admission is free

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6:00-5:00-4:00 Non-Students
Hancher Auditorium

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CEDAR RAPIDS THE MALL SHOPPING CENTER

No exit for bourgeoisie

By PHIL ROSEN
Film Critic

Bernardo Bertolucci is a man with a purpose. Whether emphasizing a lyrical but corrupt lushness of color (*The Conformist*), stunningly menacing visual symmetry (*The Spider's Stratagem*), or sexually tragic psychodramatics (*Last Tango in Paris*), his films present us with individuals struggling against the psychological chains that bind them to a corrupt social order.

Before the Revolution, tonight's Bijou offering, was the movie that made Bertolucci famous. Produced in 1964, when he was only 24, it states as explicitly as possible the themes which have occupied him throughout the rest of his career.

"I felt that there was not escape for us, sons of the bourgeoisie," says the protagonist Fabrizio at one point. It is the way Fabrizio's position as a son serves to

confirm his position as a social conservative which interests Bertolucci.

Fabrizio wants to be a revolutionary, but has only learned about revolution from books. Marxism is for him the mechanism of a Freudian revolt against an upper middle-class father, and he has a desperate need to believe that the kind of revolution he read about is near. Bertolucci, a middle-class Marxist intellectual, is clearly dealing with problems close to him.

Fabrizio's tragedy is that he lives in the years before the revolution rather than during it. History is not ready to utilize his textbook fanaticism. He will therefore fail in his attempt to achieve a non-bourgeois existence.

In trying to crash out of the life for which he is destined, Fabrizio breaks some of the most sacred taboos of his civilization by having an affair

with Gina, his young, beautiful, neurotic aunt. They tell each other that they are in love and seem to believe it, but they use each other for their own purposes.

When the incestuous affair breaks up, his revolt has failed. He is inevitably reintegrated into the society he thinks he hates. This reintegration is finalized by a respectable Catholic wedding which insures that his sexual energies will be channeled in respectable directions.

This story is told with a breathtaking assortment of cinematic wonders ranging from jump cuts a la Godard to a color sequence in the middle of this black and white movie. Part of the young Bertolucci's purpose is to experiment with a large number of stylistic devices to see how they help him deal with his own obsessions. But he shares that experiment with us and identifies many of his sources with verbal and visual references to filmmakers as diverse as Rossellini, Hawks, Godard, Laurel and Hardy, Truffaut, Visconti, and more.

Thus, the style of this film is a kind of collage of stylistic devices, quotations, allusions, and drama. Cinematic style is moral position, as one character explains. Therefore the stylistic discontinuity of *Before the Revolution* becomes a way of indicating the moral instability of the film. Fabrizio can neither be condemned for his bookish intolerance nor praised for his admirable desire to escape the bourgeoisie.

This is a remarkably explicit film for such a complex artist. The only thing that may be puzzling to a few viewers is the way the story is constructed. Traditionally, poetic filmmakers such as John Ford first establish a simple narrative line and then at certain points "stop" the story with beautiful, synthetic incidents and images which capture the essence of the characters' situation. Quite often, Bertolucci reverses this procedure. He gives us the in-depth images first, leaving us puzzled as to their connection with the narrative situation, and fills in the blank spot with conventional storytelling later. Thus, the film at first seems strange and fragmented. But by the end what has happened to the characters and why is perfectly clear.

Even in this early film, and despite the stylistic experiments which derive from other filmmakers, the original mastery of Bertolucci can be appreciated. The seeds of *Last Tango*, with its sexual perversions and improvised therapy sessions, are in *Before the Revolution*, with its violation of incest taboos and interior monologues.

Before the Revolution will play today at 6, 8, and 10 p.m. in the Union Illinois Room.

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'Ford, Congress to blame for cities nearing chaos'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Leaders of the nation's cities said Sunday they are being held hostage in a battle between Congress and the White House while the approaching expiration of revenue-sharing leaves them "on the brink of chaos."

Both President Ford and Congress were criticized at a news conference opening the National League of Cities and U.S. Conference of Mayors annual legislative conference, dedicated this year to the preservation of revenue-sharing. Democratic Mayor Moon Landrieu of New Orleans, national chairman of the mayors, said inflation already is wiping out more than 20 per cent of the buying power that the cities get from revenue-sharing dollars and that the program itself is in danger despite support from President Ford.

Landrieu said the cities are caught in a double pinch of election-year politics and one of the worst recessions in 40 years. "And in a number of our cities across the country there are local economic depressions going on," Landrieu said.

"President Ford, by vetoing some 46 pieces of legislation, has created such a climate in Washington between the Democratic majority of the Congress and the Republican administration that the revenue-sharing program is being held hostage," Landrieu said.

Ford gets a chance to respond Monday when he addresses the first general session of the group. Congressional leaders are also scheduled to speak.

The current five-year revenue-sharing program, the heart of former President Richard M. Nixon's "New Federalism," has pumped more than \$30 billion in federal tax money into state and local governments for use generally as needed with minimum federal direction.

However, the program is scheduled to expire Dec. 31, and Congress has still not produced a replacement.

Ford has submitted a 5½-year plan which would provide almost \$40 billion, but the mayors complained that "the President failed to realize the impact that inflation is having on our general revenue-sharing funds."

DOONESBURY

by Garry Trudeau



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— BEFORE THE REVOLUTION —

Before the Revolution, which Bernardo Bertolucci wrote and directed when he was 22 years old, anticipates some of the stylistic and thematic qualities of his 'Last Tango in Paris' and 'The Conformist': the literary allusions, the imaginative use of lyrical music, and the searing conflict between the intellectual lure of Marxism and the emotional ties to bourgeois life. Set in the 1960's the film is about a young man who must choose between the beauty of life "before the revolution" and the dedication and aceticism necessary for rebellion.

Monday Only \$1 6-8-10 pm

Prof saves Turkey Creek

By BILL GRIFFEL
Staff Writer

A UI botany professor, fearing that abandonment of a road near the Coralville Dam may prevent UI botany and zoology classes from conducting field trips in a 100-acre area accessible only by the road, was granted a postponement of the abandonment by the Johnson County Board of Supervisors Friday.

Robert Hulbary told the board that abandonment of Turkey Creek Road would prevent UI classes from gaining access to the area of deciduous forest "wetlands" leased by the UI from the Army Corps of Engineers.

Under a proposal by the Turkey Creek Development Corp., the road would be absorbed and would terminate on the private property of a housing development to be built in the area immediately west of the Coralville Dam.

The UI leases the wetlands east of the development site, which is rich in unusual plant

and animal life. Students and instructors have used the road to get to the wetlands on field trips "for at least 50 years," according to Hulbary.

"To get to these wetlands we have to cross the land now held by the Turkey Creek Development Corp. We want a delay in the abandonment of the road so that we can negotiate access to our leased land with the developers," Hulbary said.

According to Hulbary, the land leased by the UI is flooded intermittently and for this reason the alluvial soil supports rare botanical and zoological specimens.

Will the developers allow students to tramp across their private property to get to the leased wetlands?

Patricia Kamath, attorney for the developers, said, "The land held by the development corporation is private property and they (the UI) have no right to use it."

The developers plan to build 27 houses on the 78 acres purchased from the estate of Vin-

cent Haman, according to Richard Haman, executor of the estate that the land was purchased from.

Kamath, when asked by The Daily Iowan if the developers would have any objections to allowing students to cross the private property of the developers said, "I don't have anything to say on this matter."

But Hulbary feels that "if the developers prevent us from having access to the wetlands, then I think we should resist." Field trips take place on a seasonal basis and have been uninterrupted "for as long as students have been going on field trips," Hulbary said.

According to Hulbary, there has never been a formal agreement between the UI and the previous property owners over the UI's right of passage to the Turkey Creek wetlands. Until 1954, the right of passage had been honored on a "very informal basis," according to Hulbary. The instructor in charge of a particular field trip would simply ask the previous

property owners if the students could walk over the property to get to the wetlands. The farmers were agreeable and traditionally allowed the students to pass over their land.

"This method has worked quite well for over 50 years," Hulbary said.

After 1954, the UI began leasing the wetlands from the Army Corps of Engineers, when the Corps took over the wetlands area to build the Coralville Dam and reservoir.

After the UI leased the wetlands, passage was still gained by following the county road to its termination and then traversing 100 yards of private property.

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By DENNIS Staff

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Sportscripts

Second place

The Iowa women's track team, led by sprinter Jill Mugge, opened its season with a surprising second-place finish at the Grinnell Women's Invitational March 6.

Mugge set a new Iowa record at the seven-team meet, winning the 60-yard low hurdles in 8.9 seconds. She also took second in the 220-yard dash and anchored the 880-yard medley relay team, which finished fourth.

Lauren Ludwig and Charlotte Wahl came in behind Mugge in the 60 to complete an Iowa sweep of that event.

Vicky Cullen took second in the mile with a time of 5 minutes, 57.3 seconds, and Sue Moreno was runner-up in the shot put while Sue Wymore took third in the high jump and Janey Dunlevy and Leslie Burlingame tied for third in the long jump to round out the top Iowa finishers.

Graceland won the meet with 62 points to Iowa's 47. Following were Central (36), Grinnell (27), Dorst College (11), Simpson (8) and Knox College (0).

Davy Jones

High winds, low temperatures, and a lack of experience added up to trouble for the UI sailors at South Bend, Ind., March 6-7. The Hawkeyes placed last of the eleven schools sailing in the Notre Dame Freshman Icebreaker Regatta.

Saturday's 20 m.p.h. winds with gusts up to 40 gave both Iowa skippers unscheduled swims in Lake St. Joseph, while the subfreezing air temperatures made the experience somewhat less than relaxing. The heavy weather forced postponement of some of Saturday's races until Sunday, when the wind was steadier and more moderate.

Wisconsin won the regatta with 51 points and Michigan State second with 80. Other team scores were Illinois (85), Lakeland (104), Notre Dame (106), Indiana (126), Grand Valley State (162), Toledo (167), Ohio State (203), Wisconsin-Oshkosh (216), and Iowa (235).

Gymnasts

A ninth-place finish in the 21-team competition ended the season for the Iowa women's gymnastics team in the Regional Tournament at South Dakota State University Saturday.

Iowa's 84.75 team points satisfied Coach Tapa Haronoja-Thomas. "It was a top performance for our team, but we were outclassed," she said. It was only the third time an Iowa team has participated at the regional level, going back to 1973.

The top three teams at the meet qualified for the nationals by scoring over the minimum 98 points. Southwest Missouri State won the meet with a 108.28 team total, while Grand View took second with 105.29, and Minnesota finished third with 99.16.

Sue Cherry scored a team-high 8.33 points in the vault to tie for 19th place, among nearly 70 competitors, while Val Nielsen's 7.8 in the uneven parallel bars was 14th best in that event. Nielsen also took 17th in the all-around with a 30.02 score.

Horonoja-Thomas said the team will begin working more difficult routines now that the season is over. Not a single one of the eight gymnasts will graduate this semester, which prompted the coach to say, "It looks like we have hope for the future."

NCAA track

DETROIT (AP) — Texas-El Paso could have gone home Friday night and still won an unprecedented third consecutive title in the NCAA Indoor Track and Field Championships.

But the Miners, despite the failure of defending high jump champion Mike Joy to qualify for the final, got a meet record-setting performance from their Kenyan distance medley relay team Saturday and easily won the title.

A pair of firsts for Villanova, including a meet record of 2:07.4 by Mark Belger in the 1,000-yard run, helped put the Wildcats in second place with 15 points. That was two less than Texas-El Paso piled up the first day. UTEP wound up with 23.

Tennessee, which took Saturday's mile relay in 3:16.03, finished third with 14 points. Washington State and Illinois tied for fourth with 13, Auburn was sixth with 12, and three teams tied for seventh with 10.

At Big 10 meets

Tankers rise, runners stumble

In the Big Ten conference championships March 4-6, the Iowa tankers climbed up from the depths of a 10th place finish of a year ago while the men's track team dropped to a disappointing eighth place.

The tankers, 5-6 in dual competition, placed ninth in the recent conference championships at Champaign, Ill., and escaped the league cellar for the first time since 1971, when they also finished ninth.

In the process, the Hawkeyes set 10 school records under first-year Iowa Coach Glenn Patton, and each team member recorded his fastest timing at the

championships. The Hawkeye team also claimed three school relay marks at the meet.

The Hawkeye tankers set school marks in the 400 and 800-yard freestyle relays, and also erased the 400-yard medley relay mark.

Paul Eaton, a junior college transfer from Alfred Tech, helped set six of the 10 records with his peak performances. Eaton set records in the 500, 100, and 200-yard freestyle events with times of :21.09, :47.54, and 1:45 respectively. He also swam on the three relay teams.

First-year tanker John Heintzman claimed individual Iowa records with his performances

in the 100 and 200-yard butterfly events. Heintzman also added the 200-yard individual medley record to his collection with a time of 2:03.13.

Shannon Wood broke the five-minute barrier and set the school 500-yard freestyle record with a 4:51.94 clocking.

For the meet, Iowa totaled 87 points to place ahead of Minnesota, which finished with 52 points. Favored Indiana won the team title for the 16th straight year by accumulating 765 points to out-distance runner-up Wisconsin with 479. Following were Michigan (450), Michigan State (365), Illinois (352), Ohio State (280), Purdue

(167), and Northwestern (132). "I'm very pleased with the way the season turned out and with the way in which the team accepted a new coach," commented Patton. "We had a fantastic time, and the team had a lot of pride and enthusiasm," he said. "We know that things are being turned around and that they are looking up."

For the track team, however, the indoor conference championships were definitely a step down from their sixth place finish of a year ago. "We should of had fourth or fifth (place)," Iowa track Coach Francis Cretzmeyer exclaimed. "Everybody just blew-up, bit the apple and choked," he said flatly. "We were horrible — outside of (Jeff) Hartzler, (Joel) Moeller, and (Steve) Pershing, we didn't do much."

Favored Michigan captured the indoor title with 62 points, followed by Wisconsin (50½), Illinois (38½), Indiana (32), Purdue (22), Ohio State (13), Michigan State (12), Iowa (11), Minnesota (9), and Northwestern (6).

In one of the major upsets of the meet, first-year high jump specialist Noel Ruebel of Purdue edged defending titlist Bill Knoedel of Iowa. Ruebel and Knoedel both recorded leaps of 7 feet, 1 inch, but Ruebel won the title with fewer misses. Knoedel won the crown a year ago and also captured the outdoor title with a record conference leap of 7-3.

Knoedel also competed in the NCAA championships Friday and Saturday at Detroit, Mich., but failed to qualify for the finals after jumping 7-0. He needed to jump 7-1 in the event.

Other point-getters for the Iowa team at the conference championships were Joe Robinson in the long jump (fifth), Bob Lawson in the 300-yard dash (fourth), Hartzler in the 1,000-yard run (fifth), Pershing in the 880-yard run (fifth), and the mile relay team of Royd Lake, Tom Slack, Marvin Olson, and Curt Broek (fourth).

The Hawkeye track team will begin its outdoor season with a meet with Wisconsin at Madison, April 10.

Hawk cagers end in style

The Iowa basketball team's 82-70 win at Illinois March 6 did not mean much in the final standings, but it did cap a season that turned out to be one of the most successful in recent years.

The win over the Illini pulled the Hawks up to 9-9 in the Big Ten and into sole possession of fifth place, the first time since the 1970 championship year that they have finished in the first division.

Still, the 500 finish was somewhat of a comedown after a nearly undefeated pre-season. Iowa went 9-0 before losing to Southern Cal in the championship game of the Rainbow Classic, and it was that early string of victories that helped the 1975-76 Hawks become only the fifth team in Iowa history to win as many as 19 games in a season. Only the 1956 team, which finished second in the nation, and the 1970 team, won 20.

Even though the Hawks were generally predicted to finish fourth in the conference this season, it was a complete turnaround for second-year Coach Lute Olson. Last season, Iowa went 10-16, 7-11 in the Big Ten and finished seventh.

One goal Olson set for the team this season was to win half their road games, which they accomplished in good style, taking nine of 15 away games to match a school record.

Three Hawkeye players autographed the Iowa record books this year. Cal Wulfsberg set a Big Ten and school mark with 138 assists in conference play and 191 for the season. And

the man he most assisted, Scott Thompson, became the eighth player in Iowa history to score more than 500 points in a season, finishing sixth on the list with 567. Bruce King then followed, winding up with 539.

King, only a junior, could break into the exclusive 1,000-point career list next season. He needs just 163 points to join the other 11 Iowa players in that club.

Opening day on the way

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP) — Commissioner Bowie Kuhn promised Sunday that the major league baseball season would open as scheduled April 8 but the formal announcement of the opening of spring training camps got hung up in a legal technicality.

In a bizarre series of events, which included strolls in the sunshine by the chief negotiators, and up-and-down elevator trips, it was decided at the end of a long day that another meeting would be held today beginning at 11 a.m. EST.

John Gaherin, the owners' chief negotiator, emerged from his final meeting of the day with Marvin Miller, executive director of the players' association, with the four statement: "There has been no drastic change at all. We are still confronted with the same problems at the same dimension. We are a long way from having the key to the padlock or the hacksaw on the chain."

Gaherin described the legal technicality as dealing with

Dan Frost finished the season with 496 points. He missed exactly four free throws in 13 attempts at Illinois, while scoring 25 points.

Thompson, on the other hand, made all 11 of his free tosses at Illinois, a feat bettered by Iowa players only twice before. Glenn Vidnovic hit 13 of 13 in a crucial game with Purdue in 1969 and Sam Williams made 12 of 12 in a 1967 contest.

"the impact of the one-and-one on current contracts and the format for the future reserve system." This has been the main bone of contention all along.

Kuhn made a surprise visit to the scene of the negotiations, although he did not join the talks and optimistically predicted that training camps would open and the baseball season would begin on time, even if it meant continuing negotiations into the season.

The Associated Press was told earlier that 6 p.m. EST Monday was the deadline for a firm decision and that the owners would agree to opening of the camps before that time.

A high-placed management source said players needed three weeks of training to be ready for the season and that the owners had decided to carry the talks down to the last critical moment to get the best possible deal.

"We are empty-handed," the source who did not wish to be identified, said.

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The applicants must be either graduate or undergraduate students currently enrolled in a degree program at the University of Iowa. The Board will weigh heavily the following evidence of qualifications: scholarship, pertinent training and experience in editing and newswriting including substantial experience on The Daily Iowan or another daily newspaper; proven ability to organize, lead, and inspire a staff engaged in creative editorial activity, and other factors.

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