

Although showers will threaten northwest Iowa today, Iowa City should enjoy partly sunny skies with highs in the 70s. Lows tonight will be in the 30s, with a chance of rain.

## Competitive-bid guideline derails city in renewal suit

By LINDA SCHUPPENER  
Staff Writer

Stating that Iowa City cannot "circumvent the competitive bidding requirement" of the Iowa Code, Judge James H. Carter ruled against the city Tuesday in a lawsuit that, by this decision, prevents the city from selling urban renewal land to Old Capitol Associates.

Carter's ruling says he will not enter the decree granting the injunction until after the 10-day period for filing motions relating to his decision has expired. If Carter's decision is not overruled by the Iowa Supreme Court — should it be appealed — the injunction will not only prevent further sale of urban renewal land to Old Capitol, but appears to require that sales already completed be voided.

The ruling requires "that with respect to transactions already taken... the parties act to restore the status quo." This would appear to affect the Plaza Centre I construction which has already begun.

The suit was filed Feb. 24 by the plaintiffs' attorney, Bruce Washburn of

Des Moines. Washburn is a 1974 graduate of the UI Law School.

The plaintiffs in the case are Charles Eastham, UI clerk in pathology, Harold Bechtoldt, UI professor of psychology, and Jeanne Smithfield, an administrator of federal Basic Educational Opportunity Grants at the American College Testing Program.

In their suit, the three Iowa City plaintiffs alleged, among other things, that there were substantial differences between the invitations to bid on urban renewal land given to all potential bidders and the final contract signed with Old Capitol.

Specifically, the plaintiffs cited Section 304 in the urban renewal bid documents that requires potential developers of urban renewal land provide the city with construction plans and financing commitments for all urban renewal land parcels before taking title to the land. The contract signed by the city and Old Capitol released Old Capitol from that requirement.

In his ruling Judge Carter noted that other potential bidders, who had questioned the requirement to submit

construction plans and financing commitments prior to obtaining title to the land, were advised in writing by the city that it was "not a negotiable issue."

Nevertheless, the judge ruled, the contract with Old Capitol did not force it to meet the requirement in Section 304, although all other potential bidders were told they had to meet the requirement.

Carter went on to say in his ruling, "The evidence clearly shows that these changes were of critical significance. They permitted Old Capitol to bid on a 32-million-dollar project with only \$500,000 available capital and a plan to obtain the rest by 'roll-over financing.'"

Roll-over financing would have allowed Old Capitol to submit plans and financing for one parcel, build on that parcel, and then sell it. The money from the sale of the first completed parcel could then be used to help finance the construction on the next parcel of land.

Other potential bidders had been told they would have to provide construction plans and financing commitments for all the parcels at once, before they could get title to any land.

The ruling also noted that former Iowa

City Urban Renewal Director John Klaus, now an employee of Old Capitol, testified that "no knowledgeable developer would have attempted this project had not the Section 304 requirements been waived."

Carter dismissed the argument that "any other knowledgeable developer" would have taken Old Capitol's stance, and submitted a bid requiring the waiver of the Section 304 requirement. He said that would require a potential developer to not "only assume that the conditions of the land marketing documents did not really mean what they said but that the city did not mean what it said the conditions meant in communications to bidders less than a month before the bidding closed."

Carter went on to say in his ruling, "If a deviation so significant were to be upheld simply because there was only one bidder, it would open the door to complete circumvention of the competitive bidding requirements by public agencies. To avoid such requirements a public agency would have only to draft the invitation for bids in such a manner as to completely deter bidding and make it known to a single entity that certain onerous conditions could be waived after the bidding was closed."

"The purpose of the statutory requirement for competitive bidding is to prevent just such a situation from occurring. The requirement is designed to be prophylactic. It seeks to avoid insider dealing in some cases by removing the opportunity for insider dealing in all cases."

Carter also referred to an April 15, 1974 letter by City Attorney John Hayek to the City Council in which Hayek recommended that the contract be rebid at that time.

Asked Monday what the city's next move would be, City Attorney Hayek said, "I don't know yet, I have to talk to the City Council, and I don't anticipate any decision being made tonight at the council meeting. If we appeal, and if the decision is upheld by the Iowa Supreme Court," Hayek said, "the city would have to rebid the land in some form or another."

Mayor Mary Neuhouser concurred with Hayek. "I really don't know what we will decide to do, this will be very costly for the city," she said.

Councilmember Carl deProsse, who has long urged the council to either rebid or ask the court for a declaratory judgment on the legality of the contract, said, "All I was asking for was that the City Council do this legally. Never should the end be so important that we say we will by-pass the legal means to get there. We, (the plaintiffs and deProsse), thought discrepancies existed and we worked hard through the political

Continued on page three



Construction of Plaza Centre One is already underway but the sale of this land may be voided if Judge James H. Carter's ruling is not overruled by the

Iowa Supreme Court. Judge Carter's ruling prevents the city from selling urban renewal land to Old Capitol Associates. Photo by Dom Franco

## Health program to be discredited

By BILL JOHNSON  
Staff Writer

The UI Hospital and Health Administration graduate study program, part of the College of Medicine, will lose its accreditation this summer and join the School of Journalism as the only two discredited programs at the UI.

Dr. Paul Seebom, executive associate dean, College of Medicine, said the discrediting of the program has been expected since October 1975. "We received preliminary notification in October and have been appealing through the appeals processes of the accreditation committee. Our appeals have been denied and we expect to receive final notification soon, sometime this summer."

The program is accredited by the Accrediting Commission on Graduate Education for Hospital Administration, an eight to 10 member committee made up of professional health administrators and faculty from other health administration programs. The UI was investigated two years ago and another investigation was scheduled for a year later at which time the decision to discredit was made.

"The main condition of reaccreditation is a larger faculty. Also, certain curricular modifications will be required," Seebom said. "The program as it is now relies a great deal on courses in other colleges and the committee said we needed more in-department faculty and courses. We are also in the process of selecting a new chairperson, which they approved, to replace our retiring chairperson."

Seebom said the program currently has 36 students enrolled, including 14 who will graduate this spring. Seebom said admission to the program was stopped after the fall 1975 semester and plans are uncertain as to when the program will be opened to new students.

Gordon Strayer, director of Health Center Information and Communication, said the program was established approximately 20 years ago. "We have no

plans to abandon the program. We know it is in trouble but we intend to try and get a build up, strengthen it, and get back in business."

"We could be admitting new students a year from this fall or a year from this summer. It all depends on how the reaccreditation procedure goes," Strayer said.

"I do not believe the lack of accreditation will seriously affect our graduates' chances of getting a job," Seebom said. "I believe we have a good program. Many other programs in the country, including one at Johns Hopkins University, are not accredited."

Edward Jennings, assistant dean of faculties, said, "Technically the program is not yet discredited. We do expect it shortly however, and we don't want to admit students to a program that is not accredited, if they do not know it is not accredited."

The Hospital and Health Administration program will be the only graduate level program at the UI that has lost its accreditation. On the undergraduate level the only program currently discredited is the School of Journalism.

The School of Journalism lost its accreditation in 1970 when the new editorial and magazine writing sequences were combined. An attempt was made in 1972 to re-accredit the school with establishment of a new editorial sequence but the accreditation was denied.

Linda Pilicer, administrative assistant to the director of the School of Journalism, said, "We are thinking toward applying again for accreditation but it is not our number one priority. Many schools across the nation, the majority in fact, are accredited and we do not feel the lack of accreditation hurts the students."

"We may seek accreditation but we will not change our programs to become accredited. We have a good program here and we will not become mediocre just to be accredited," Pilicer said.

## Clean sweep for Reagan; Carter rolls merrily along

By WALTER R. MEARS  
AP Special Correspondent

Republican Ronald Reagan held a slender, steady lead over President Ford in the crucial Indiana presidential primary election Tuesday night and Ford's campaign manager conceded the President had been defeated. Reagan won a runaway in Georgia. It was a showing that could put Ford's political future in jeopardy.

With two-thirds of the precincts counted, the conservative challenger from California was gaining 51 per cent of the Indiana vote.

CBS said its projections showed Reagan would emerge the Indiana victor.

Democrat Jimmy Carter rolled up two more primary victories, in Indiana and Georgia, both by overwhelming margins. Already the dominant Democrat, Carter gained new strength as he sought to convince the party to rally behind him as the virtually certain nominee for the White House.

Carter also led in the District of Columbia primary.

In Atlanta, Carter said he wasn't assuming he could win all the remaining primaries — but added that he doesn't in-

tend to lose the nomination.

The former Georgia governor said Reagan's primary showings put Ford in peril. "I think this is going to put Ford on the defensive," Carter said. "I think he's in trouble."

"I just want to make sure that whoever gets the Republican nomination has to face me."

Reagan led from the start of the Indiana count, and the margin was unchanged as the precincts rolled in; a two per cent edge in Ford country. He clearly was gaining support from Democratic voters who crossed over to cast Republican ballots.

Georgia went as expected: a walkaway for Carter, native son and former governor, and a big win for the conservative Reagan.

There, the former California governor again displayed his power on the Southern flank. But it was Indiana that put Ford in peril, for that was a test in the President's territory, next door to his Michigan home.

Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace held the lead in a slow count of his home state primary. Reagan led in the first, scattered Republican returns there.

Ford's strategists were braced for

Southern defeats, but the President had said he expected to do well in Indiana. He needed, particularly after Reagan's sweep of the entire Texas delegation to the Republican National Convention in a primary on Saturday.

Ford's campaign manager said in Washington that the Indiana primary proved crossover Democrats were a mounting problem for the President in the contests with Reagan. It was crossover voting that built the big Reagan showing in Texas, and there were signs of the same thing in Indiana.

Rogers C. B. Morton said Ford strategists would take a hard look at the problem in six later primaries that permit voters to choose the ballots of either party.

He said that with Wallace virtually wiped out as a factor in the Democratic primaries, his past supporters were rallying to Reagan. "The Wallace demise has accrued to Reagan's benefit," Morton said.

Morton said an Indiana loss would be a setback but not a knockout blow to Ford. "We would expect some lumps in May," he said. "The public expected it and it's nothing we can't recover from..."

## Obscure Labor party puzzles UI

By RANDY KNOPER  
Contributing Editor

A rather mysterious group made a brief appearance in Iowa City this semester, gaining some campus attention through its failed attempt to be recognized by Student Senate as a permanent UI student organization.

Called the U.S. Labor Party, the political arm of the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC), it lost its UI bid amidst confusion and controversy over its political ideology, affiliation and tactics.

The controversy in Iowa City appears to be moot now — the only student convert to the party has been sent to Chicago for education, according to the group's Davenport-based Iowa coordinator, Paul Greenberg. And Greenberg says the party won't be concentrating any organizing efforts in Iowa City.

But while the issue flourished it was highly interesting, and a plethora of speculation surfaced concerning the nature of the group. For example:

—the usually divided radical left is fairly united in denouncing the group as "neo-fascist," full of thugs, police and parole officers intent on destroying movements for social change — and perhaps funded by rightists, the CIA or the FBI.

—a front-page Wall Street Journal

article, however, calls the group "distinctly non-governmental," well-financed, and communist, with members who are "almost certainly...the most highly-organized and visible radical political operatives on the U.S. scene."

—and the group considers itself the only effective left organization in the world, because of its unique understanding of a massive effort by Nelson Rockefeller and his "supranational agencies" to gain world economic control, brainwash the population into semi-psychosis, and plummet the world toward economic collapse and nuclear war.

Presented with such divergent reports, the UI Student Senate tabled the group's proposal for recognition for a second time April 7, killing the possibility of recognition this semester.

The major opposition to the group was raised by Paul Sugg, A3. According to him, the Labor party is a group of "totalitarian fascists" who should be denied UI recognition because they do not fit the requirement that student groups be democratic.

At the second meeting April 7, Sugg produced an FBI description of the group that calls it a socialist organization whose members "have been known to have engaged in fights, beatings, kid-

napings, and at least one shooting."

Sugg says that although he personally believes the group is closer to Nazi fascism than to Marxist socialism, the FBI report was enough for senate to table the proposal.

Senate President Larry Kutcher, A2, said several members of the senate objected to the group, based on its literature and on reports that told of violent attacks the organization's members have sometimes wreaked on leftist organizations.

Senate never decided on the truth of these allegations. But because no member of the group could be found to answer them, and because the group's constitution "put all the power in the hands of one state coordinator," the senate tabled the issue and sent the constitution back to the Activities Board for review, Kutcher said.

There, David Hudson, A1, went over the constitution "with a fine-toothed comb, as I do all constitutions," and found that it did not meet 10 requirements in the board's constitutional guidelines.

And finally, prompted in part by the fact that the group only listed three members, one of them being Greenberg who is not a student, and one of them having since decided he is not a member,

the Activities Board decided to require student groups to have 51 per cent student membership — knocking the U.S. Labor party out of the running.

In the meantime, the one remaining student member, Sandy Fredman, B3, left town.

The party's purpose, according to its proposed constitution, is "study and activity" based on "the use of Marx's dialectical method by pro-working-class forces internationally to achieve a New World economic order. This order proposes that the limitless perfectings of the cognitive powers of individuals, realized in an increasingly integrated and technology-rich international division of labor, is the only basis for the continued existence and proliferation of the human species."

The group's literature is a melange that appears to adapt Marxism and psychoanalysis and fit them into relativity theory, systems theory, ecology, and its own economic analysis.

Their program, first, is to destroy the "fascist activities of Rockefeller's agencies; their accumulation of capital; their use of profit to support stocks, bonds and mortgages rather than to pay workers and further technological development; their looting of the wealth

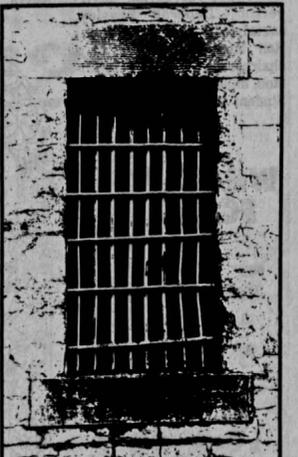
of other countries; their channeling of money into their own developmental projects, at the cost of lives everywhere else.

Secondly they claim to promote an "intellectual renaissance" by educating the working class and making people aware of the efforts of the Rockefeller forces to brainwash and control them through: encouraging the population toward community interest groups, minority groups, collectives and communes in order to break unity; promoting the destruction of the nuclear family in order to induce semi-psychosis and "infantile" homosexuality; and supporting the "fascist," "paranoid," counterculture of rock music, drugs and "natural ways."

And finally, they want to "dump all trade union and socialist leaders" who do not "move ahead of the rank-and-file," but rather betray the working class by bargaining within the austerity demands of Rockefeller's financiers. This effort, which apparently has included violence and libel, has gained the group some visibility, and some lawsuits.

But to much of the left, any revolutionary aspect to their activities is a hoax, and to Sugg, when they say they're Marxist, "they're lying through

Continued on page nine



## Inside the Fort

Inside today's DI is a special behind-the-bars report, compiled by Photo Editor Lawrence Frank and News Editor Krista Clark, on overcrowding in the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison and the effects that it has on living conditions, working conditions and rehabilitation.

# Daily Digest

## Senate keeps pot penalties

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP) — The Senate voted to continue stiff penalties for marijuana possession and rejected allowing judges to set minimum prison sentences in debate on the criminal code revision Tuesday.

"If we lower the penalties, we're going to encourage the use of marijuana," said Sen. Roger Shaff, R-Camanche, as the Senate rejected 20-25 the House passed proposal to make possession of small amounts of marijuana for personal use a simple misdemeanor.

That would have reduced the maximum penalty for possession of less than an ounce of marijuana to a \$100 fine and up to 30 days in jail. Instead, the current law would be retained allowing fines of up to \$1,000 and jail sentences of up to six months.

"Lowering the penalties is going to be a signal to the young people of our state that we're on the road to decriminalizing and ultimately legalizing marijuana," said Sen. William Plymat, R-Urbandale. "We need to come down on the side of discouraging use of any and all drugs."

"I am not prepared to recommend decriminalization of marijuana," said Sen. Gene Glenn, D-Ottumwa, in recommending the House plan. "The issue is whether the penalty should be adjusted for possession of small amounts for personal use."

He said courts now routinely impose a \$25 fine for possession of small amounts of marijuana.

"Our young people have little regard for a law that is not enforced," Glenn said. "If disrespect for a law occurs, it's because the penalties are inordinate for the crime committed."

The House plan would also have erased court records of young people convicted of simple marijuana possession after three years. That was also rejected by the Senate.

## Iowa AFDC funds to be cut

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP) — The federal government wants to punish Iowa for errors in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program by slashing \$596,000 from next year's matching funds.

The penalty is a mere drop in the bucket compared with the roughly \$57 million the federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) is giving Iowa this year to help with the \$100 million program.

"It's not a big hunk of \$100 million," Harold Templman, director of income maintenance for the Iowa Department of Social Services, said Tuesday. "But it can hurt us because we're right on the ragged edge of having enough money."

Iowa is one of 45 states that are to be penalized because they haven't kept errors within federal standards. The permitted error rate is 3 per cent ineligible, 5 per cent overpaid and 5 per cent underpaid.

Iowa's average errors from July through December of last year are 4.7 per cent ineligible, 15.3 per cent overpaid and 10.7 per cent underpaid. That means that there were errors in 30.7 per cent of the cases handled in Iowa.

Templman said the figures for the second half of last year are an improvement over January through June, when the errors amounted to 7.9 per cent ineligible, 22 per cent overpaid and 10.8 per cent underpaid.

## C.R.-Waterloo route firmed

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa (AP) — The Iowa Department of Transportation (DOT) Tuesday reaffirmed its decision to construct Interstate 380 between Cedar Rapids and Waterloo along the so-called "Raymond Alternate."

DOT staff said 11 other possible routes were studied, partially in response to citizen dissatisfaction with the diagonal route. Also, the Rock Island Railroad has petitioned for abandonment of the line between the two cities, leaving a possible highway corridor on railroad right-of-way.

Staff and commissioners initially felt that use of railroad right-of-way would reduce the cost of the project and require less farm land.

But the study showed the diagonal alternate is "the most practical and has the least impact" on agricultural land, said planning director Raymond Kassel.

DOT director Victor Preisser said he was disappointed the railroad right-of-way couldn't be put to use for the highway corridor. But he contended the already-approved Raymond Alternate is the better route.

One proposal used 125 acres of Rock Island right-of-way and involved taking the least amount of prime farm land — 504 acres compared with 876 in the approved route.

However, this plan required 2,592

acres of right-of-way along the entire stretch, while the Raymond Alternate used 2,103 acres, none of it railroad right-of-way.

The DOT also voted to spend \$13,000 for a neon sign system to tell motorists how fast they are traveling.

The commission will install one of the radar-equipped signs on I-35 two miles south of U.S. 30 in Story County near Ames. The other will be on I-35-80 just north of Des Moines.

## Wrong chicks in Cedar Rapids

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa (AP) — The telephone listing "Elite Chicks...608 2 Ave. SE...365-4488" has caused a number of persons — mostly travelers — to jump to a wrong conclusion.

"We must get at least one telephone a month that goes something like 'I'm new in town and I'm sort of by myself. I thought you might have some sort of business I might be interested in,'" said owner Bob Troup.

And he said "three or four nice looking fellows" in suits have come to his business door to ask if "Elite Chicks" was upstairs, and to say that friends had sent them there.

In all, dozens of men have thought Troup is running a dating or modeling service — or perhaps a massage parlor. But all 20,000 to 30,000 of his chicks — goslings, polts and keets combined — could not give a decent massage. And of course the birds can't carry on a decent conversation, except with persons who can cheep.

"I'm sorry, no, we can't help you out," Troup, 63, explains to callers about the kind of establishment he runs. "They seem to be shocked — they can't give an answer right away."

His wife, Jayne, takes some of the calls and says "most of them are serious when they call."

Troup thinks most of the calls are from travelers passing through the city, mainly salesmen.

"All my calls were about poultry until recent years when massage parlors began blossoming out," said Troup, who has owned the business at its present location for 15 years.

## African captive home next week

DAVENPORT, Iowa (AP) — Steve Campbell, who was released Monday after being kept captive more than nine months by Ethiopian guerillas, is expected to be flown back to the United

States early next week.

John Newport, a Davenport attorney hired by Campbell's father, said Tuesday that Campbell, 27, will have to spend several days in a hospital before he returns to the United States, probably next Monday or Tuesday.

Newport said he has been unable to reach Campbell or his father, Len, since Campbell was released from captivity at Port Sudan, Sudan, Monday.

U.S. State Department officials in Washington reported Monday that Campbell was in "generally good health."

He said Campbell's wife, Adele, an Ethiopian, is in Germany and that Campbell will join her before returning to the U.S. Campbell was married about a week before the Ethiopian rebels captured him at U.S. Navy base in Asmara last July.

The elder Campbell of Bettendorf and another son, Bruce, have been in Khartoum, Sudan, for the past week. They went there to help negotiate with the rebels for the release.

Newport said he believes there presence in Khartoum had an effect "on the timing" of Steve's release.

James Harnell of Milwaukee, Wis., and Campbell were captured at the same time and both were released Monday, along with a Briton.

Campbell and Harris were working as civilian technicians for Collins International, Inc., at the time of their capture.

## Baby Chad leaves hospital

OELWEIN, Iowa (AP) — Chad Streeter weighed just over one pound when he was born four months premature last Sept. 13. A twin brother was stillborn.

As the smallest baby ever cared for at University Hospitals in Iowa City, Chad lived in the pediatrics intensive care unit for 7½ months.

Now he's home here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gary Streeter.

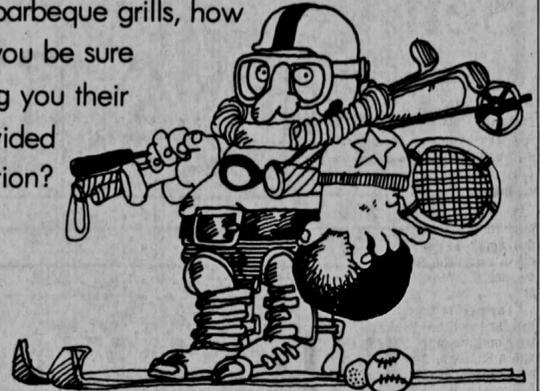
Chad weighed five pounds, five ounces when he left University Hospitals Sunday.

"He's doing real good," says Streeter. "We've been ready for him for a long time. He's getting pretty strong."

The Streeters, who visited the hospital every weekend during Chad's stay, have to make another trip there in about two weeks. Chad needs a hernia operation.

"It's not serious," said Streeter. "They just wanted to wait until he was strong enough."

If you shop for your car stereo at a store that also sells scuba gear and barbeque grills, how can you be sure giving you their undivided attention?



## Simplify Things



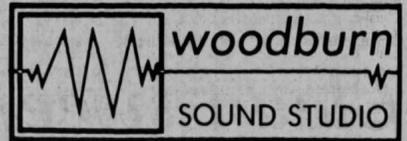
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# New black student leader already talking of change

By LARRY PERL  
Staff Writer

Reggie Baugh, who was recently elected chairperson of the Black Student Union (BSU), has a lot of ideas and desires for changes in the minority situation at the UI.

Baugh said there should be better communication with black students on campus and students as a whole, more press coverage of black activities, more black representation on UI organizations and committees, more minority faculty members, and increased minority enrollment at the UI.

Other BSU officials elected Monday were: Aaron Leonard, vice chairperson; Valencia Voyd, secretary; Eric Holloway, recreation chairperson; Deborah Beasley, social-cultural chairperson; Ron Baugh, communications chairperson; and John Hairston, minority representative to Student Senate.

Among other BSU functions, Baugh said the organization helps to sponsor the Black Women's Conference, and, with Student Senate funding, obtains guest speakers and performers such as Gil Scott-Heron, who recently performed in the Union.

"One thing we don't have," Baugh said, "is a list of blacks and other minorities on campus. This cuts down the effectiveness of our communication with minorities."

Minority faculty members, at least professors and assistant professors, are also lacking, Baugh said. "I don't think there are more than 10 faculty members on campus," he said. He began to count them on his fingers, but stopped at four

fingers, and couldn't go on. "Well, I don't know," he said, "but I shouldn't have to stop and think after four."

Baugh said he doesn't think there are more than 1,000 blacks on campus, which he thinks is too low a percentage.

He also expressed concern about the number of black residence hall assistants (R.A.s) in the dormitories.

He said there are six or seven R.A.s in the dormitories on the west side of the river (Hillcrest, Rienow, Slater, Quadrangle and South Quadrangle), but only one on the east side of the river (Burge, Daum, Currier and Stanley).

Baugh estimated that "there must be 70 per cent of the blacks on campus who live on that side

of the river (i.e. the dorms). Yet there's only one black R.A."

"We'd like to see a proportion of black R.A.s equal to the number of blacks in the dorms. That way black interests might be better protected," Baugh said.

Another thing that bothers Baugh is that "through the year, blacks have tried to have activities in the dorms, but for the most part, our requests have been turned down."

Baugh said next year "we'll get help from anyone we can: faculty members, alumni, anyone willing to help us be helped. I don't see BSU as having been active enough this year. But the people elected are new and excited. Look for BSU to rock the boat next year."

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## Ford con Sen

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate passed and President Ford on Tuesday a bill that would open the door to a resumption of federal campaign subsidies for presidential candidates.

The vote was 62 to 37, more than the two-thirds that would be needed to ride a veto. The House measure Monday was 81-71.

A key part of the bill restructuring of the Federal Election Commission in cooperation with a Supreme Court decision so that the federal money for presidential candidates

## Old C

process. But if it doesn't bring about what you are right, the judicial process has vindicated us."

Beholdt, one of deProse. "It isn't successful contest said. "The courts of citizens' rights to be are grateful to the"

Frieda Hieronymy partners in Old Cap had intervened in the city, claimed "the citizens of Iowa have bare land with be off the tax rolls"

Hieronymy said what Old Capitol assessing the situation what it means and what actions can be decision against the was "such a surprise, unexpected, we are Hieronymy added."

Asked if Old C substantial amount decision is not over another general pa said, "there are no v — not us, not the c any delay causes los judge, but if the d would probably los spent so far."

The city could

## DOONESBURY



## the jo review

Stanley Elkin A Special Fe  
A Conversation  
'Mad Meg' (fro  
A Selection fro  
Criticism by Ne

Poetry from  
Richard Hugo  
Sandra McPher  
Albert Goldbar  
Jon Anderson  
Christine Zawi  
William Matthe

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Ford considers veto

# Senate approves campaign bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate passed and sent to President Ford on Tuesday a bill that would open the way for a resumption of federal campaign subsidies for presidential candidates.

The vote was 62 to 29, two more than the two-thirds vote that would be needed to override a veto. The House passed the measure Monday by 291 to 81.

A key part of the bill is a restructuring of the Federal Election Commission in compliance with a Supreme Court decision so that the federal money spigot for presidential contenders, cut

off since March 22, can be turned on again.

But the bill also makes many other changes in campaign finance law that opponents contend would undermine the independence of the FEC, add to the political muscle of labor unions, and increase the advantages of incumbent officeholders.

Ford has said he will carefully review the legislation, a compromise of separate bills previously passed by the Senate and House, before deciding whether to sign or veto it.

He repeatedly urged Congress just to pass a bill reconstituting the FEC to comply with the Supreme Court's Jan.

30 decision that all six of the agency's members be appointed by the President.

The 1974 campaign finance law creating the FEC provided for appointment of four of the members by Congress. The court ruled this was unconstitutional because the commission performs executive functions.

Just last week, Ford issued a statement protesting that Congress was introducing confusion and uncertainty into this year's elections by making many other unnecessary changes in existing law.

He has received conflicting advice from Republican con-

gressional leaders on whether to sign or veto the bill.

Senate GOP Leader Hugh Scott said he thought the bill was the best the Republican minority could hope for and advised the President to sign it.

But the Senate Republican whip, Robert P. Griffin, said he favored a veto, and so did Rep. John J. Rhodes, the House GOP leader.

Rhodes called the bill "pro-union, pro-Democratic, and pro-incumbent."

Former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, Ford's opponent for the Republican presidential nomination, also has urged a veto.

Passage was delayed 24 hours when Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., began a filibuster on the bill. But he ended it when the Senate agreed, 91 to 0, to the principle of quick action on a number of so-called Watergate reforms.

Meanwhile, the FEC announced Tuesday that candidates have filed new requests seeking \$1.36 million in funds that would become available if the bill becomes law.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, one of the candidates, announced he was dropping plans to campaign in the Connecticut primary, primarily because of the logjam over campaign funds.

## Old Capitol

Continued from page one

process. But if the political process doesn't bring about resolution and you think you are right, then you must go to the judicial process. The judicial process has vindicated us."

Bechold, one of the plaintiffs, echoed deProse. "It isn't often that citizens successfully contest city actions," he said. "The courts do provide a way for citizens' rights to be protected, and we are grateful to the court."

Frieda Hieronymus, one of the general partners in Old Capitol Associates which had intervened in the suit on the side of the city, claimed "this is a bad day for the citizens of Iowa City. The city will have bare land with no buildings that will be off the tax rolls for some time."

Hieronymus said she did not know what Old Capitol would do. "We are assessing the situation, we don't know what it means and we will have to see what actions can be taken," she said. The decision against the city and Old Capitol was "such a surprise, completely unexpected, we are very disappointed," Hieronymus added.

Asked if Old Capitol could lose a substantial amount of money if the decision is not overturned, Jay Oehler, another general partner in Old Capitol, said, "there are no winners that I can see — not us, not the city, not the people — any delay causes loss. There is no way to judge, but if the decision is upheld we would probably lose the money we've spent so far."

The city could also lose money,

because it has relied on closing out the project and drawing the rest of the grant money from the federal government. The city also has outstanding debts which it owes on the private market as a result of the urban renewal project.

Finance Director Patrick Strabala testified April 19, that due to delays in payments from the federal government and Old Capitol, the city will be forced to borrow additional private notes to pay off a \$4.8 million debt. Consequently, the city will have to pay an extra \$128,000 in interest on the additional financing.

The city did win on two of the allegations included in the lawsuit. Those allegations were that amendments to the urban renewal contract benefited Old Capitol Associates to the detriment of the city, and that the exchange of some non-urban renewal land for the air rights over the proposed site of a planned shopping mall was for less than the land's fair market value.

Carter ruled that the city had wide latitude to act on these issues and that court interference would result in "effecting an unwarranted transfer of power from the appropriate public officials to the courts."

The exchange of non-urban renewal land for the air rights was made by the city so that it could build a parking ramp over the proposed shopping mall. Carter said the city had the right to make such a trade even though "on the record presented (the) plaintiffs established that the city did not receive fair market

value as a result of the celebrated 'air-rights swap' for 52,700 square feet of property... plus the Capitol Street right-of-way... The Court finds that the city's evidence seeking to establish fair market value was based upon an unrealistic evaluation of the respective bargaining position of the parties... For some unexplained reason the city, almost as soon as the negotiations on this proposed swap commenced, started bidding against itself." But the judge concluded that it was within the power of the City Council to make such a transfer for "less than fair market value."

The City Council refused to consider what action it might take in regards to the decision at its meeting Tuesday night.

A motion by Councilmember Carol deProse to adjourn and postpone discussion on the decision for one week was defeated 4-3 by the council. Council members voting against the deProse motion were Robert Vevera, Max Selzer, John Balmer and Mayor Mary Neuhauser.

Balmer then moved to consider the decision in executive session, but that was defeated 4-3, killing the necessary two-thirds majority needed to go into executive session.

The same four council members voted to go into executive session.

A subsequent motion to adjourn was approved after Neuhauser switched her vote.

DOONESBURY

by Garry Trudeau



### \$ for malpractice limited

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP) — A House committee voted Tuesday to put a \$200,000 limit on what a victim of medical malpractice could be awarded by a jury for "pain and suffering."

The House Commerce Committee took the action as it debated a Senate-passed bill dealing with medical malpractice in Iowa. The Senate did not limit the amount a victim could recover for pain and suffering.

But committee members, pointing out that the Senate narrowly defeated the proposed \$200,000 limit, voted to recommend that change when the House debates the measure.

The bill does not limit what someone who is awarded actual damages as a result of malpractice may receive for medical bills, rehabilitation, expenses and loss of salary.

The House committee recommended one other controversial change, giving patients 60 days to withdraw from any out-of-court settlement negotiated with a doctor or other medical professional.

The Senate had given the patient up to 120 days to withdraw.

### GRADUATE STUDENT LIBRARY LOANS are due May 19

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## the iowa review

Winter, 1976, No. 7/1

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A Selection from *The Franchiser* by Stanley Elkin  
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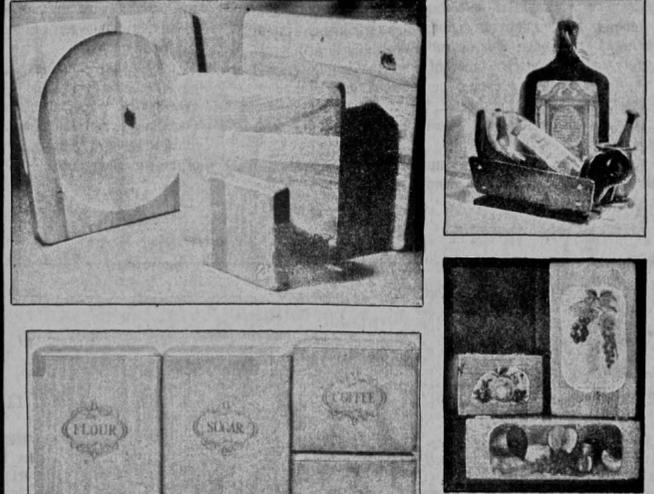
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Injustice in the court

Two disturbing events occurred in American courts in the last few days. In one instance, a district court judge in Iowa reprimanded a jury for returning a verdict of acquittal in a rape case.

It is well known that convictions are difficult to obtain in rape cases, but this does not excuse the behavior of the judge. He did nothing less than challenge trial by jury, an indispensable buttress of individual rights and, hence, a cornerstone of democracy.

It is the responsibility of the jury, not the judge, to decide which witnesses to believe and which evidence to consider important. And it is the right of the accused, no matter what his previous record might be, to be considered innocent until proven guilty on the facts of the case alone.

In a free society miscarriage of justice may occur, just as it may in any society. But the odds necessarily fall on the side of acquittal rather than conviction. Unless our justice system is based on revenge, it is far more desirable to acquit the guilty than to convict the innocent, since the damage caused by the criminal act cannot be altered by any verdict.

In another recent case, the Supreme Court of the United States, in upholding the conviction of an man accused of the

sale of heroin, dangerously enlarged the ability of law enforcement authorities to entrap American citizens.

In the case in question, the accused had been supplied heroin by federal undercover agents and subsequently sold the drug to other undercover officers. The defendant appealed his conviction of the ground that he had been entrapped by the officers.

The Court ruled that the man had not been entrapped because he was predisposed to commit the crime. A predisposition to commit crime is a vague and suspect notion to be entered into legal precedent. But even if we are to accept the idea that citizens may be naturally inclined to crime, must we also accept that the government should facilitate the commission of these crimes, so that these citizens can be arrested, tried, convicted and jailed?

The catch-22 of this reasoning may well be that if a citizen can be enticed to commit a crime, then the predisposition must have been there. If this reasoning is followed, then law enforcement officials will be free to instigate crimes without the possibility of an entrapment defense. In this gross manipulation, the constitutional rights of American citizens will be trampled.

The legislative and executive branches of government have recently come under close scrutiny because of their excesses. Perhaps this recent decision of the Supreme Court suggests this judicial body, stained as it is with the mark of Richard Nixon, likewise merits the careful attention of the American public.

WINSTON BARCLAY



Letters



Helmet ban 'ridiculous'

TO THE EDITOR:

It is my belief that to put an age requirement on wearing a helmet is ridiculous. It doesn't make any difference how old you are, you could be 15 and still be able to handle a motorcycle better than any 19 year old. It should be judged by your experience to handle a bike.

When a person drives a car he has an option to whether or not he wants to use his safety belts, and whether you want to wear a helmet or not should also be optional. Just the other day I had to go 35 to 40 miles an hour to pass a bicyclist. Stop and think that a bicyclist has a greater chance to be injured or disabled than a motorcyclist. Are they going to start making them wear helmets, too? That would be even more ridiculous. If somebody doesn't want to wear a helmet they shouldn't be forced to no matter what age.

Corrine Flagg  
3216 Crestwood Dr. N.W.  
Cedar Rapids

Helmet law a danger?

TO THE EDITOR:

I agree that the motorcycle helmet law should be repealed, but I don't agree on the bit about being 18 years of age not to wear one. Maybe one reason is because I'm not 18 yet, but I've heard of cases where the helmet caused the accident or death of a

person.

For instance, the helmets block out sound which could be an ambulance, fire department, a cop car, a train and so the motorcycle either gets in the way or doesn't get out of the way. I have also heard of the helmet itself catching on the bike or something else and breaking the person's neck right in two. A helmet may help, but everything has its good side and its bad side. I think the individuals should decide for themselves.

Randy Dolezal  
1476 Miami Dr. N.E.  
Cedar Rapids

Helmet law 'age-ist'

TO THE EDITOR:

About the helmet law: I don't like it at all. O.K., it was bad enough that they made the motorcyclist wear the helmets in the first place. So for awhile they got used to it. Now they're saying that the law is going to change the motorcyclist's rights?

It is people who are under 19 who have to wear the helmet, but over 19 they can go without one. That isn't right. Why don't they make up their minds? I think motorcyclists should either wear the helmets or not wear them. Age difference should not matter at all.

Jo-Ann King  
2417 Zika Ave. N.W.  
Cedar Rapids

Editorial confusing

TO THE EDITOR:

After having read and reread Connie Stewart's editorial, "Democratic deja vu" (DI, May 4), I am still confused as to what she was trying to say and why.

Stewart began her editorial by saying the Republicans will, no doubt, have a contest at their convention due to Reagan's "surprise victory" over Ford in the Texas primary, a primary in which Reagan allegedly spent \$200,000 as opposed to Ford's \$450,000.

An article in the April 27 New York Times reports that Ford's election committee "officially protested the establishment of a 'delegates for Reagan' committee in Texas, separate from the regular Reagan organization." Ford's committee charged the "delegates for Reagan" with collaborating with Reagan's official organization on advertising and with encouraging each "delegate" to spend \$1,000 to promote Reagan's election. Due to a March 23 Supreme Court ruling, the Federal Election Committee had no power over "independent" election committees. Hence, they were not able to investigate part of Reagan's campaign. With that in mind, it is questionable how much was spent on Reagan's campaign. Reagan's victory was a "surprise" only to those unaware of Reagan's political organizations.

Further in her editorial Stewart stated that Jimmy Carter "stands out as the

candidate who can win," since most of the Democratic contenders are no longer actively campaigning or have minimal support. She went on to say that the "devotion to the two-party system overlooks the remaining alternative: Eugene McCarthy." And to Stewart, McCarthy's time seems foreboding since, "certainly, if the 1972 election taught liberal Democrats anything, it was to nominate a winner." Am I to believe that from the events of the '72 election and Watergate (its buggings, illicit funds and anonymous letters to discredit Democratic contenders) the Democrats learned "if anything," to nominate a winner? To me, that seems to be an incredibly simplistic view.

In her final paragraph, Stewart stated that while the two major parties were slipping into the abyss of conservatism, today's liberals were "remembering the emotion of McCarthy's appeal... his obvious fight for justice — and his resemblance to Don Quixote." Was she referring to Don Quixote as he charged the giants which the sage-enchanter turned into windmills to cheat Don Quixote of the glory of conquering them? If so, am I then to create an allegory of McCarthy charging giants, i.e., the Vietnamese War and social unrest only to have "Tristan" end the war and placate the American populace, thus depriving McCarthy of the chance to be President?

Also, I am curious as to the significance of the editorial's title — "Democratic deja vu." Were you, as a newspaper, referring

to McCarthy and that we've "already seen" him? Were you, perhaps, being so subtle as to imply that the Republicans want to run against Carter, just as Nixon wanted to run against McGovern? Or, finally, did you not mean the Democratic party as such, but, were referring to our representative "democratic" form of government and that we have seen all of this political balderdash before.

I still do not know if Stewart was surprised at Reagan's victory, or if she was lamenting McCarthy's slim chance of victory. If Stewart is unhappy with the probable candidates it seems she could have written a stronger, clearer editorial which might have encouraged me to more actively support McCarthy instead of writing this letter to ask why an editorial of such low caliber was published.

Sandra L. Terzis  
229 S. Summit No. 1  
Iowa City

Musical elite

TO THE EDITOR:

I can't speak for any other department, but there are excellent reasons for the Department of Music to distribute 45 per cent "A" grades. Unlike most other areas of education, music demands years of devoted study and specialized training before college, which means that most music majors are automatically in the "A" bracket — students with outstanding ability. Music is one of the most exacting and competitive majors, even at the freshman level. The high percentage of A's is

richly deserved by those musicians who obtain them.

Ronda Hilton  
E008 Hillcrest

'Strike no-knock

TO THE EDITOR:

The provision to let law enforcement officers make a "no-knock" entry in a building to serve an arrest warrant should be stricken. In this bicentennial year we should remember the right our forefathers wrote into the United States and Iowa constitutions, a guarantee to the right of privacy in one's home.

Law enforcement has operated for years without a "no-knock" provision, and it isn't needed now.

Kirk West  
1403 Hillside Dr. N.W.  
Cedar Rapids

No-knock knocked

TO THE EDITOR:

....I am very much relieved that the (Iowa) House voted to delete the "no-knock" entry (from the proposed Criminal Code).

I think it would be a disgrace if we let our law enforcement come into our houses whenever they feel like it. The U.S. and Iowa constitutions guarantee our privacy. If the legislature continues, the common people will have all their rights taken away.

Rita Zook  
RR 1  
Cedar Rapids

Transcriptions

john bowie



The minor religions:

Tut-Ankh-Amen, goodbye

Temple of the Tiger's Breath

Founded in the late 16th Century by disgruntled Punjabis who felt that Sikhism had too drastically limited their wardrobes, the Temple of the Tiger's Breath boasts an estimated 30 disciples (36 in the rainy season). These disciples, or "Goals," gather at the temple every vernal equinox to make offerings of rare spices and hardware store calendars, and to update their measurements.

Pouala Ben-Turpin, first high priest of the Temple of the Tiger's Breath, collected his nightly ruminations in the holy book "Ve Vishnu Lampour, Hare Orba" ("I'm Not Asleep, I'm Just Resting My Eyes"). Pouala Ben felt that to emulate the breath of the tiger was to approach a state of holiness, the tiger being the one of God's creatures that "nobody messes with."

To that end, Goals eat undressed meat, drink downstream from cattle, and sleep during the day with their mouths wide open. They claim that this regimen gives them a sense of religious exhilaration, but makes it difficult to hold down a high-paying job.

First Southern Church of Holocaust

Most Christian doctrines tell us that heaven is a wondrous expanse of soft sounds and indirect lighting, and that hell is a pit of eternal smoke and flame. The First Southern Christian Church of Holocaust, however, envisions a heaven of bonfires, hot, stuffy courtrooms and long wooden matches that can be struck on the back of one's jeans, while their descriptions of hell very closely resembles the Ice Capades.

Claiming "Deus Es Meus Incendere" — "God Is My Incinerator" — Holocaustals begin their yearly religious festivities on the first day of

spring that local ordinances allow lawn clippings to be burned, and have a near-powerless group of representatives in Washington lobbying against the mandatory fire drills in public schools.

The Breadstick Tribe of New Mexico

The religious beliefs of American Indians have always been of marginal interest to the passing motorist, and no tribe has garnered less interest than the Breadstick. Johnny Worthless-Beaver-Pelt-With-A-Hole-In-It, their leader, happened upon the remains of an Italian dinner in 1955 and felt himself on the verge of revelation. Returning to his adobe hut with a sack of breadsticks, he fashioned from them a crude replica of the Seattle air terminal, then flung himself upon a bed of sheets and pillowcases.

The next morning, Johnny woke from fitful sleep to discover that the breadsticks, as though by a power of their own, were just as he had left them. Snatching them up he ran through the village, shouting "Ki tana-teneho! Ki tana-teneho!" ("These breadsticks are really something! These breadsticks are really something!"). Awestruck, the other members of his tribe pelted him with small stones.

Talmud Rangers

Since the very beginning of Judaism, there has always been one small, select group of Hasidim who found themselves drawn to the forestry department. Unable to meld their occupation with orthodox beliefs these Hasidim formed the Talmud Rangers, exchanging the yarmulkeh for the warden's hat, the tallis for the string tie, the snyderagogue for the Big Sur. "It has been written," they are known to tell the unwary camper,

"that a pestilence will smite the land. Until then, please refrain from feeding the deer."

Friends of the Pampas

The smaller offshoot of a more popular North American religion, this band of gauchos adapted traditional Quaker pacifism to the rugged life of the Argentine plains. Refusing to use any material goods not mentioned in "The Treasure of the Sierra Madre," they modified their bolos — the sling weapons that had often proven deadly to wild animals and Portuguese missionaries — to the point where they were deemed useless, sawn into halves, and used for stirring pots full of soft food.

Our Lady of Mea Lardum

Believing that God singles out those He most loves by making them overeat, Sister Marie Quantril Jobber broke away from the more calorie-conscious Roman Catholic Church to wander the state of Nevada, searching for a cathedral with outside pews. When her search proved fruitless Sister Jobber built her own cathedral, overlooking the site of the West's first all-night diner.

Worship at Our Lady of Mea Lardum differs little from that of traditional Catholicism. The confessional, albeit wider than most, offers much the same services, with the confessor's opening line altered to "Forgive me father, for I have thinned." Visiting Catholics have also noticed that, when receiving the host, they get much larger portions.

Imperial House of the Seven Holy Questions

Japan, a country long sheltered from the West by our not seeing any immediate profit in it,

continues to yield fascinating cultural and religious subtleties. In the Imperial House of the Seven Holy Questions, located near the cloudy, snowcapped peaks of the Datsun building, seven monks clad only in loincloths and dark fishnet stockings administer the seven questions, that if correctly answered, supposedly admit one immediately to the Kingdom of Heaven, or to the nearest Kurosawa retrospective. In order, the questions are:

1. If the jasmine blossoms late, how many petals will fall on the sleeping shepherd?
  2. What shepherd? (trick question)
  3. Where does the nightingale find the time for a throat lozenge?
  4. There are three holy men in the temple of Mishe-Gas. One holy man asks for a cup of water. The second holy man replies "Tomorrow, in the rain, I hope to find some money." Is the third holy man merely there for comic relief?
  5. Were a woodcutter to fell six trees, how often would his hatchet strike the daughter of an airline hostess?
  6. The mountain bear has large feet. Do you have anything that will be comfortable and yet stylish?
  7. The wife of the emperor is angry. She has spilled scented wine on the gown of the postal inspector. How many wives must the emperor spray-paint?
- Suplicants who answer all seven questions correctly are regarded by the monks as "Toko Pon" ("Loose Dentures"), and are not allowed to sell their memoirs. Those who answer any question incorrectly, or ask for a hint, must shave their heads and spend the next six months eating someone else's lunches.

The Daily Iowan

—Wednesday, May 5, 1976, Vol. 108, No. 201—



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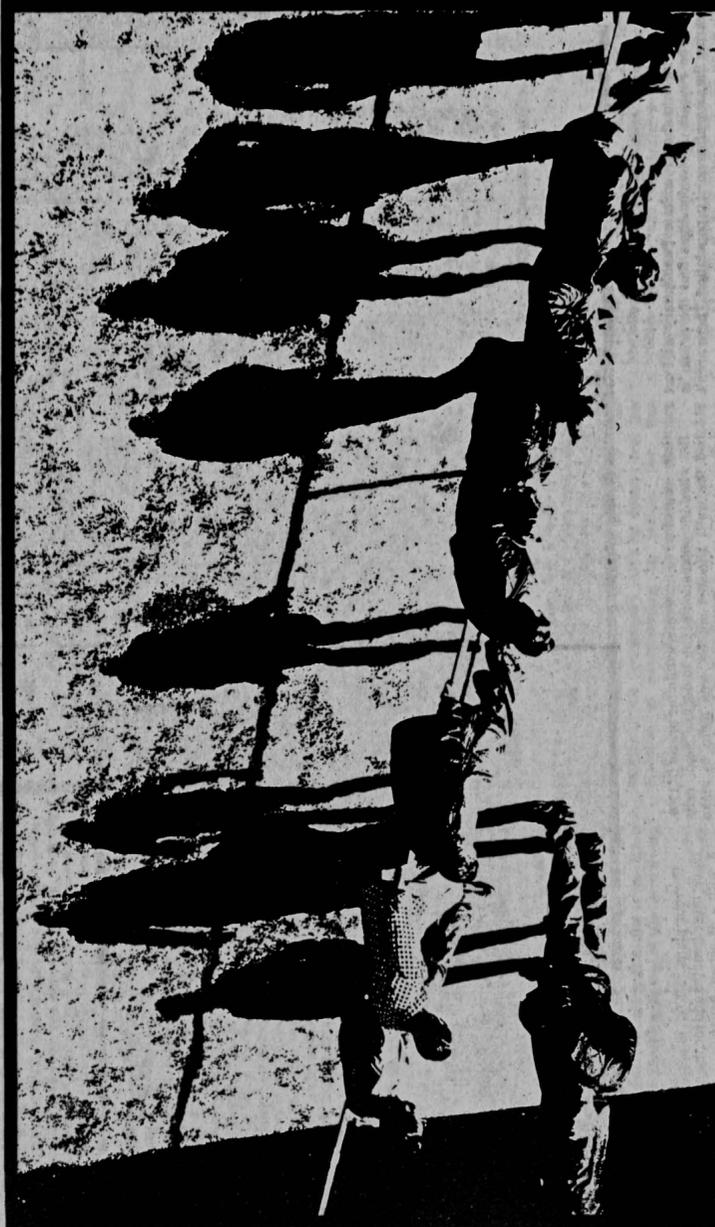
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INSIDE

The Daily Iowan SIDE

# INSIDE THE FORT

The Daily Iowan/  
**SIDE BAR**



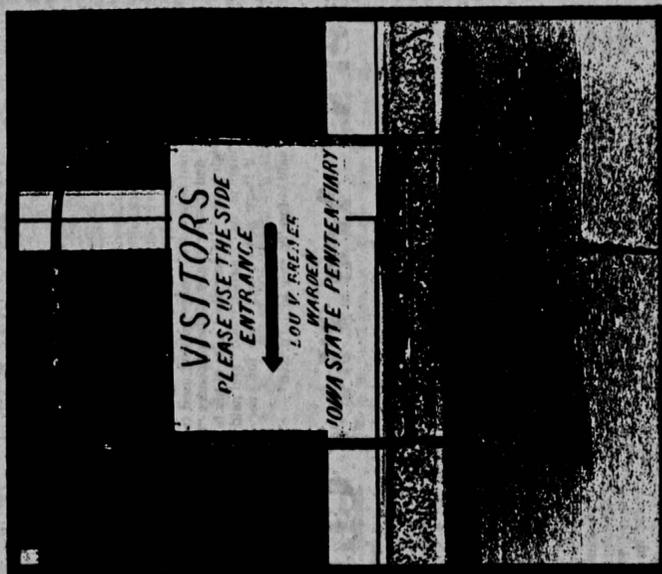
A report on the problem of overcrowding at the Iowa State Penitentiary at Ft. Madison, Iowa

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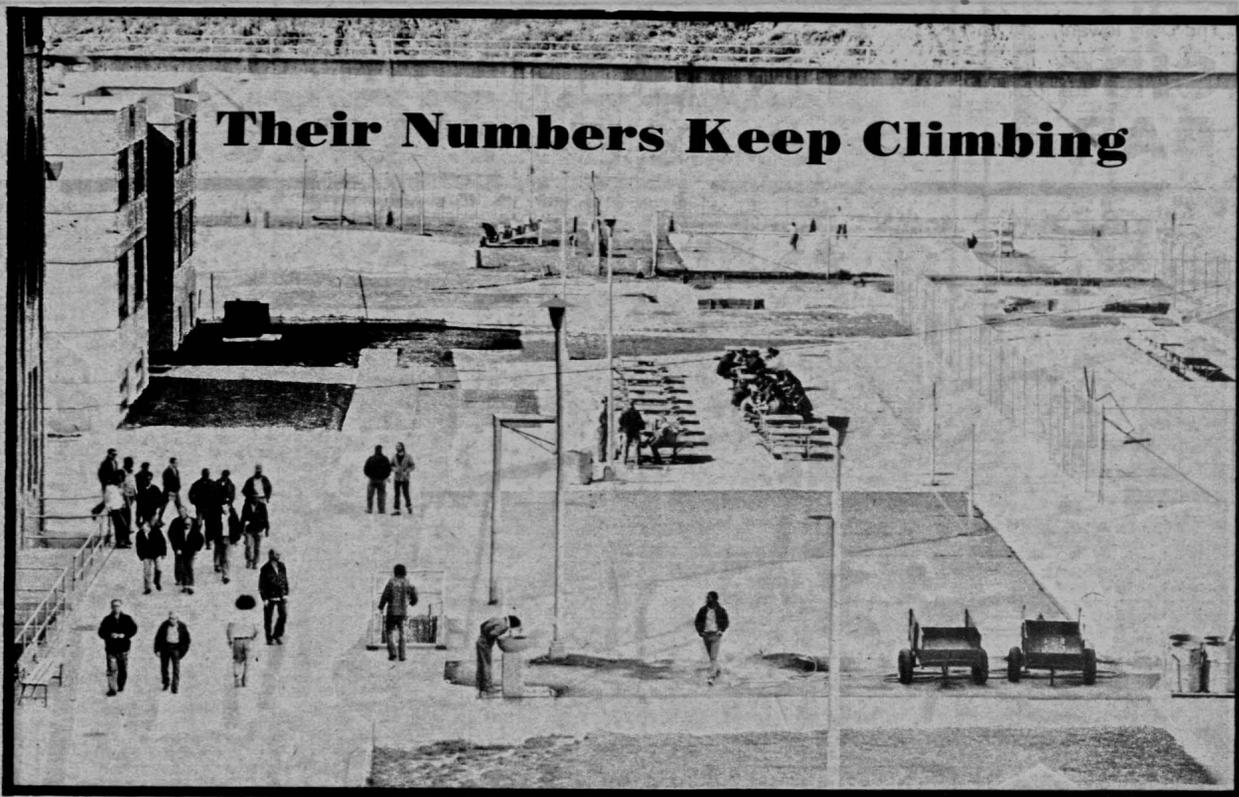
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While the legislators and the governor argue over what location could best accommodate the overflow of prisoners from the Fort Madison Penitentiary and the Anamosa Men's Reformatory, conditions inside the prisons are growing worse.

Side Bar/2



## Their Numbers Keep Climbing

Walking into the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison reveals no obvious signs that the prison is nearing the saturation point in population. There aren't too many prisoners milling about the yard aimlessly, unless it's near mealtime, and the yard recreation areas aren't being heavily used during the regular working hours of the day.

But despite the sense of calm, the prison is nearly full and almost everyone, from Warden Lou Brewer on down, will admit that if measures aren't taken soon to try to ease the rising population, something is liable to happen inside the prison.

Only two years ago, the population of the prison had dropped to approximately 550 prisoners. It had once been as high as 1,400, but it steadily decreased between 1965 and 1974. During that time, the number of prisoners declined at both the Anamosa Men's Reformatory and the penitentiary, dropping from 2,287 to 1,460.

But since 1974, the legislature and prison administrators have been surprised at the dramatic increase in inmate population at Anamosa and Fort Madison. And although the reformatory had in the past been considered a facility for first-time offenders and inmates under the age of 30, the overflow there has had to be transferred to the penitentiary.

The population at the penitentiary is now approximately 875 inmates, a part of what Brewer calls a "national phenomena" of crowding. According to Brewer, the number of inmates at Fort Madison has increased by 22 per cent from January 1975 to January 1976. Across the nation, he said, the prison population is rising at a rate of 11 per cent, with Florida currently having the highest rate.

Brewer said many of the new offenders are in the 18-25 year-old age bracket, a group that has grown out of the post-war baby boom. However, the warden said, studies show that by the mid-1980s and early 1990s, the trend in the growth of new inmates entering prison will be reversed as the number in the 18-25 year-old group begins to decline.

Brewer admits that the prison "hasn't kept pace with the problem" of crowding and he warned that "if the legislature doesn't provide another institution within a year, then we will have exhausted our facilities and resources." Brewer said, on the day that we visited him, that the prison was only 59 cells away from overflowing.

The penitentiary once had a larger capacity to hold prisoners both within and outside the institution. According to a report called "Iowa's Rising Prison Populations, Vol. 1, Tentative Projections of Inmate Populations to the Year 2,000," which was completed in March of this year by the Bureau of Correctional Evaluations of the Department of Social Services,

there were close to 1,200 cells within the prison in 1966. But when the population began to decline, some cells had the walls knocked out between them to make larger cells, shower facilities were installed in the cellhouses, some cells were converted to group rooms and some were converted to officer toilet areas. Additionally, 18 empty cells located in a security building were no longer used for security cases. The number of cells within the walls dropped to 946 in 1975 when a dorm area was converted to individual cells.

The prison also once had a greater capacity in its minimum security area outside the prison walls. Currently only one farm, located several miles north of the prison, is being used, for nearly 50 minimum-security inmates. In 1960 two farms were in operation — No. 1 and No. 3 — with a capacity of 80 each. This number was expanded by 100 in 1965 when a minimum-security dormitory was built for men working outside the prison and on the farms. But in 1967 Farm No. 3 was shut down because of a cannery closing, changes in farm financing and a lack of farm jobs for inmates after their release. In 1972 Farm No. 1 was closed so that staff could be assigned to areas where the need was more critical, and in 1974, the minimum-security dormitory was closed so that staff could be moved back inside the institution to provide better overall security. At that point there were no prisoners in minimum security areas.

In 1975 Farm No. 1 was reopened, with a capacity for 50 prisoners, although one official at the prison said, "the main function of the farm is as a place to put people." Some of those who live at the farm now work in the prison.

### Inside The Fort

The material in this report was compiled by Daily Iowan Photo Editor Lawrence Frank and News Editor Krista Clark. They spent two days in April at the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison, talking to prisoners, instructors, administrators and guards. They were allowed to roam freely throughout the prison with the exception of Cellhouse 20, the maximum-security treatment unit, accompanied by Jim Hardin, a media consultant working with the prison.

The intent of their visit to the prison was to explore the problem of overcrowding and how it affects all who live and work in the prison. All the material within this special issue results from the time they spent at the prison plus some additional research. It should not be viewed as a comprehensive study of all conditions within the penitentiary.

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Current plans call for expansion of Farm No. 1 to house more inmates and for the reopening of Farm No. 3, with a 65-person capacity.

The legislature has been dragging its feet on providing funding to expand prison facilities, and although it appears certain that money will soon be provided to move some of the inmates to another facility, some legislators are still arguing that the answer to the overcrowding is to expand the community-based corrections programs, started in Iowa in 1972. Under this program prisoners are allowed to work in the community.

Areas that are being considered by the legislature for conversion into a new prison for men include the Girls' Training School at Mitchellville, the former Midwestern College campus at Denison, the Riverview Release Center at Newton and the Mental Health Institute at Mount Pleasant. The latter, which appeared for a long time to be the most likely to be converted into a facility for men, is now considered almost out of the running. Persons from all over the state argued that although the number of patients at Mount Pleasant has decreased dramatically in the last several years, the institute is needed in southeastern Iowa because it would be a hardship on patients and their families if the patients were forced to go to the three other health institutes in Iowa.

Gov. Ray, who backs the idea of community-based corrections but believes that a new prison is inevitable, supports construction of a new facility at the center in Newton. However, the leadership of the Iowa Senate appears to favor converting the facilities at Mitchellville.

The Senate Appropriations Committee had earlier passed a proposal to spend \$2.9 million to convert the campus at Denison into a prison. The campus, built in 1965 and abandoned four years later, includes four buildings and 20 acres of ground. However, critics of that proposal say the campus does not have a gymnasium, the Denison area has insufficient job opportunities for inmates and the property is subject to liens.

The idea of converting the Mitchellville site into a new prison area has also been loudly criticized. Some legislators are worried that transferring the 60 prisoners at Mitchellville to the State Juvenile Home at Toledo would be a mistake because the Mitchellville residents are more advanced lawbreakers and might corrupt the younger girls at the Toledo facility.

The Senate has postponed making a decision on what to do about the prison overflow, although Senate Majority Leader George Kinley has said the Mitchellville proposal can pass the Senate. The Senate is waiting for more information on which location would be the best choice for the new facility.

## The Print Shop is Stimulating,

But Then What?

## When There's Nothing to Do...

Statistics show that the average inmate at the Iowa State Penitentiary is 32.7 years old. In 1971 the average inmate was only two years older. What these figures hide, though, is that more than 500 of the 875 men at Fort Madison are under 35, and more than 200 of these are under 25.

Most of the men you see wandering in the yard at the prison appear fairly young. Many of these men are transfers from the Anamosa reformatory, which used to house all adult male felons serving an initial sentence who were under the age of 31. But with Anamosa as overcrowded as Fort Madison, many of these young first-offenders have been sent to the penitentiary. Some of those we talked to at the penitentiary said they preferred being there, explaining that the rehabilitation programs are better than at Anamosa, or that they have more freedom.

One of the men we spoke to had been transferred from Anamosa a month and a half ago. The inmate, William Bryant, who was serving a 10-year sentence, said he had violated his work-release rules under which he was employed in the community. We found Bryant lifting weights in the yard. It was around noon and for Bryant, 27 and currently on idle status, this is part of his daily routine. There is presently no job for Bryant at the prison.

Bryant said as many as 200 men lift weights during an average day. We asked him what he spends most of his days doing and were told that he sits in his cell, reads, watches TV, works out in the yard, goes to prison movies on Wednesday. "It's up to the individual what you do," Bryant told us.

He said he's happy he was transferred to the penitentiary because "now doing time is easier because there's nobody to hassle you." Bryant said the work situation at the prison is bad and that "there is going to be a big problem if they don't find more jobs. If you don't have money it's hard to get cigarettes." He said "most anything could happen" — that "a riot could break out" if the job situation doesn't change soon. But Bryant also believes that the work situation should get better when the parolees leave. The most recent parole board decision will allow more than 40 inmates out on parole over an extended period of time.

Bryant said although he is black, he has experienced "a minimum of racial tension." "You don't see it much," he said. He said despite a lot of publicity lately about homosexuality and

homosexual rape at Fort Madison, "people are not forced into homosexual relationships."

Another inmate we talked to, who we'll call Brown because he asked that we not use his name, has one of the prison's feather-bedded jobs. But it's a good job, he said. Brown, who does janitorial work in a prison building, said he cleans the halls and offices of the building "an hour or so a day," and from two to three hours on the weekend. He said he receives \$1.44 a day for his work, which begins at 5:30 a.m. each day; the rest of the time he just spends sitting in the halls of the building, passing the time.



Brown complained that he's only paid for six days of work each week, although he works seven. He said he knows there are "lots not working" and that it would "be better if there was something for everybody to do." Brown believes it "takes getting used to sitting around," and that for many of the prisoners "there is not enough to do." He described a lot of his fellow inmates, however, as "sports-minded" and said, unlike himself, if there was enough work for everyone "it might interfere with their sports."

Brown said before coming to the prison — he's been

there since December 1972 — he "used to do all kinds of work on the streets... truck driving, garbage collecting." He said he "would like to drive a dump-truck or work in a cemetery" when he gets out — some time in 1979, he said — and added that he has "always held a job."

Brown isn't bitter about being in prison: "I know I've done wrong," but he is worried that "people feel a person is always a criminal" for the mistakes that have sent him to prison.

"If I was out there and not screwing around I know I could make it... I've got to have a chance to make it." Brown said he's worried now because his wife is thinking of divorcing him because he hasn't been able to get a parole; he hasn't had a visitor since Oct. 22, 1975. (Inmates are currently allowed four visits per month, four hours per visit.) Brown said he hasn't had a letter from anyone since June of last year.

"This place breaks up homes... causes nerve damage," Brown said. "A few days in this place wakes a person up. Time spent in prison is not the solution, putting a guy, or a woman for that matter, away isn't the solution."

"I'm just trying to do my own time and trying to get along," Brown said, "but sometimes that's hard." He said there are fights in the prison, and they could be started over anything — "not just over racial issues, drugs, or sex." Brown described himself as a "goody, goody," and said "if somebody sees you getting along, they might try to stir things up."

Brown said he has "thought about suicide lots of times," that he has "tried hard to get along in life, but after a while you get to a place where you give up."

"I am guilty and did wrong, but all those wrongs don't make a right," Brown said, referring to his imprisonment. He said there has "got to be some other way to make things right" and added that "a lot in here feel they are here unfairly."

"All those big years don't accomplish nothing," he said. "They just cost the taxpayers lots of money. I feel a short time (in prison) would do a lot more good"; also, prison employees "should help 'em, not ride 'em and be snooping all the time." Brown, who turned 41 earlier this month, said he's always been a loner at the prison, although he "used to be in religious groups." He says he "just wants a decent job, a wife and a family to go home to... and a woman who performs as she should."

## The Keepers: Are They Changing?

We didn't get a chance to talk with too many prison guards, although the number of corrections officers at the facility is between 150-170. There's no typical guard there; they are labeled officially as Correctional Officers I, II and III, and Correctional Supervisors I and II. Some of the guards have been at the prison for over 20 years and some have been there less than a year. Some are older, but most of the newer guards are younger men. According to Warden Lou Brewer, the prison is trying to attract college graduates, feeling that these individuals will make the best guards in the future.

One of the guards we talked with was 30-year-old Tom Dodge, a plain-clothed guard who likes it that way. He is responsible for the area known as the vocational school. Dodge, a prison guard for over a year who previously worked as a police officer in Fort Madison, seemed to like his job and expressed a desire to become a counselor at the prison. Currently he's taking college-level courses through the prison from Southeastern Community College.

Dodge described the inmates who spend their workday in the vocational school as "better people" who, he said, are trying to improve themselves. He said the average inmate in the vocational school isn't "hard-core" (inmates who shun guards and who might assault someone).

"I feel the guys here are trying to play the game and to do the programs and get out," Dodge said. "There are some pretty decent fellows down here." Dodge said he had "a pretty different opinion" of the inmates before he began working at the prison, but said his attitude changed after he began working in the penitentiary. The inmates "are like most people on the outside," Dodge said, adding that "the inmates are interested in vocational education" and that "only a minority of inmates are hard criminals." Dodge said there is hostility toward the guards among some of the inmates but as a guard in the vocational school, he "has gotten to know most of the guys."

Dodge said he feels free to talk to the inmates in the vocational school, but that in the yard it isn't the same situation. There, he said, "it's an inmate code that you don't talk to a guard," and if other prisoners see an inmate talking to a guard in the yard, they might feel he's "snitching" on them. Because there are "some mental cases" in the prison, he said, it could be dangerous to be caught talking to a guard.

One of Dodge's jobs while he patrols the vocational school is to look for contraband, items such as

homemade liquor, knives and other weapons. He says he knows where most of the "stuff" is hidden.

Dodge believes the prison is overcrowded — calling it "antiquated" — and said "the more people you get together the more contrast with groups and individuals, that will emerge." When there are more people in the prison, he said, "there's more of a demand on equipment."

Dodge, unlike many other guards at Fort Madison, doesn't wear a uniform; he says he's never had one since he came to the prison. It could be that his street-clothes appearance allows him to mix better with the prisoners at the vocational school. According to Jim Hardin, prison media consultant, it used to be a rule that all guards wore uniforms, but when the prison population declined the rule was relaxed. Now, however, most guards are being issued uniforms when they come to work, and as the number of prisoners increases, the fear that a prisoner and guard could be confused also increases.

Dodge, who is studying sociology and psychology in night school, isn't optimistic that he'll be chosen as a prison counselor. He doesn't have a B.A. degree, and although a degree isn't a prerequisite for becoming a counselor, Dodge feels that not having one will keep him from getting the job.

Another guard, probably in his early 50s who we found standing watch outside the vocational school, isn't as optimistic about the prisoners as Dodge. He said he has worked at the prison for seven years, coming to the institution originally to work in the shoe factory. That portion of the prison industries was phased out when the prison population began declining and, at that time, the man transferred to guard status.

The guard, who was in uniform, said he felt "the inmates have too much freedom now" and said many inmates "won't do what they are told." He said the prison once had an older type of prisoner, one who was more likely to obey the guards. One problem this guard articulated was a shortage of security personnel. He said currently the prison is short 11 corrections officers.

Virgil Krogmeier, a guard manning guard tower No. 10 during the time we were allowed to visit the catwalk area above the prison walls, is 24 and a graduate of Northeast Missouri State Teachers' College in Kirksville, Mo. Krogmeier talked easily with us as he described his duties in the tower, looking down on the area where the men gather to go into the dining hall.

Krogmeier, who has been working in the prison for a year, said he was currently on tower duty as part of the staff's vacation time responsibility.

The tower Krogmeier occupied, which is manned 24 hours a day, is a small area full of communications equipment, weapons and plenty of windows to allow guards to view yard areas. Krogmeier said he only carries a weapon when he's outside the tower, a .38 caliber revolver strapped to his hip and hidden underneath his coat. Also in the tower are two other guns, a 12-gauge shotgun and a Winchester rifle. Krogmeier said some guard towers had been replaced by newer structures with more modern facilities inside and greater window space through which to watch the yard. Five of the towers are manned during the day and three at night, he said.

The annual salary for a Correctional Officer I starts at \$8,060, and goes as high as \$11,154. A Correctional Officer II starts at \$9,696 and can go as high as \$13,390. The top salary, for a Correctional Supervisor III, is \$16,692.

Brewer feels that "the demands are greater on the personnel here." He said the supervisory ranks of prison guards are improving and there is better training for the staff now than there has been in the past. But the demands on staff take a toll, Brewer said, citing as an example newly instituted three-day seminars required for all staff members. These seminars cover institutional organization, criminal prosecutions, weapons, affirmative action, dangerous contraband and tool control, first aid, current issues in criminal justice, firefighting, controlled substances, gas, due process, housekeeping and "recognizing and handling of abnormal people," according to the prison newsletter, ISP News and Walled Report. Overtime costs for correctional officers, materials and some speakers' fees are being paid for by a federal grant, which Brewer said amounts to \$80,000.

Brewer admitted that "the basic work in the prison is done by the line-level correctional officers." and said these employees include "both skilled and marginal people." One thing Brewer would like to see instituted for both the benefit of the staff and the inmates is an early retirement policy for correctional officers. He said such a policy is needed because of the heavy physical and psychological demands that are placed daily on these people. He said what is needed is "the understanding of the legislators and the public so that the prison can effectively change supervisors" when it is needed.

## The Print Shop is Stimulating, But Then What?

The graphic arts program in the vocational school is one of the prison's more productive areas. Two inmates that we talked to who work in the shop are convinced that the skills they have learned will be useful to them later — when and if they get out.

According to class instructor Wray Sloan, the graphic arts class prints almost all the prison's internal publications: the prison newsletter, the prisoners' newspaper Presidio, (which has been published since 1937) the ISP (Iowa State Penitentiary) edition of the Southeastern Community College catalogue. The class used to print a newspaper from the community college.

One of the men responsible for putting together the ISP course catalogue is Gary Morelock, who is serving a 40-year term for a second-degree murder conviction. After his conviction, Morelock, 34, spent five months in the penitentiary before being released for 18 months while appealing his case. Since his appeal was denied he's been in the prison 13 months — three of them in the laundry and the last 10 in the graphic arts program.

Morelock's year in the print shop is nearly up, and he's afraid he'll have to move to another area of the prison after that, even though he's convinced he has more to learn in the program and would like to become a head printer. He thinks he'll be moved to the hospital — a move, he says, that will cut his pay from over a dollar per day now to 88 cents, a base rate that was raised from 80 cents per day after a prison riot broke out last May. One of the demands of that disturbance was that wages be raised.

Of his job, Morelock says he feels "in printing you can't always learn everything there is to learn" and adds that "in this shop there is no way a man can justifiably say he's got nothing to do." Although Morelock seems happy with his work, which keeps him busy from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. Monday through Friday, he says "on different days I just feel hate — it feels like it can just set into you..." Morelock thinks the



Bob Knecht, left and Gary Morelock, right work over a light table where they are constructing the Iowa State Penitentiary course catalogue for 1976-77.

recidivism rate among prisoners is high "because of the attitudes they face when they get out of here." He said inmates are often treated like "animals" and prison officials "don't care" — that it's only the prison administration that can effect changes in the prison.

Morelock, who says he owns no personal property outside the prison now because all his possessions were confiscated after his trial, believes that "once you're in here it doesn't take long before you lose your feeling of worth." He says the walls themselves have a way of destroying his sense of self.

"In here, you can go berserk," he said. Morelock says he doesn't "feel anybody in here tries to make you feel worthless," but adds that a person in the prison has to try "really hard to keep things in a proper perspective." Morelock is currently preparing to appeal his case to the federal court and, although he

never studied law outside the prison, he's doing his own research by reading law books in the prison library on a case-by-case basis.

Morelock is worried about his own chances for parole, following the tightening of rules for "violent cases," which, he said, came after Ronald Brewer escaped from the Iowa State Reformatory at Anamosa and allegedly shot two of the town's residents last spring. Although he is scheduled to appear before the parole board again next April, Morelock feels that now "society is hard on prisoners" and he doesn't think his chances for an immediate parole are good.

Bob Knecht, 32, also works in the graphic arts program, although he described himself as a "head printer" instead of a student in the course. Near the end of the noon lunch break, we found Knecht slouched over in the hall in front of the shop. He'd skipped lunch, he said, not because the food wasn't good, but because he just wasn't hungry. Sipping on a cup of the free coffee provided in the vocational school, Knecht told us he had spent seven years in the penitentiary, in five-year and two-year stretches for forgery and passing bad checks. He said he'd also spent time at the Anamosa Reformatory.

As a head printer, Knecht said he sometimes helps familiarize new inmates with equipment and that he receives a little more pay for his job. He said he has been working in the graphic arts program since the beginning of 1974 and now receives \$1.28 per day.

Knecht said even though he had received vocational training — both at the reformatory and at the penitentiary — employers on the outside still discriminate against former prisoners. He said in his own case, he "didn't get a job because he lacked experience" when he got out of Anamosa and that employers are looking for people who have more than just training. He feels that "vocational training is a way of getting out" of the prison, but that "it's up to the employers to get jobs for prisoners when they get out."

## An Honor-Lifer's Frustration

Louis Cunha is 34 and has been an inmate at the Iowa State Penitentiary for 5½ years, serving a life sentence for killing an Algona storeowner during an armed robbery. Cunha proclaimed his innocence repeatedly as we talked to him above the dining area in the small office that has been sectioned off for the Alcoholics Anonymous organization at the prison. Cunha's own work area was just across the hall in the Seventh Step Foundation office. He is the employment director for the Seventh Step group, helping to arrange jobs, he said, for inmates going on work-release or parole.

Cunha is a member of a group of 15 inmates called "honor-lifers," men serving life terms who have not received a disciplinary report in three years. Their cells in Cellhouse 17 are slightly larger than most of the rest. This cell area, on the third tier of Cellhouse 17, is brightly colored and looks out through bars onto the Mississippi River. Compared with the rest of the Cellhouse, the area almost has some gaiety about it.

One of the men convicted along with Cunha for the Algona murder, Tom Hensey, 27, also occupied a cell in the honor-lifer section.

Cunha, a native of Massachusetts and of Portuguese background, said he believes the prison population is "50 per cent employed," which he said "isn't too bad." Rather, he said, the biggest problem in the prison is "idle minds."

One of Cunha's main gripes about the prison is the wage system. He said inmates "don't make enough... and that's the problem." He said most prisoners make little more than \$20 a month — this pays for the weekly movie, cigarettes, candy or gum, toiletries and other materials, and then there is nothing left. He believes that inmates should receive minimum wage, or at least 40 cents an hour. One way to improve the working conditions within the prison would be to bring in private industry, he said, explaining that "more are apt to keep a job in here than outside." Cunha said one of the problems with private industry would be in trying to maintain some kind of quality control.

He said another prisoner had once protested about the wage scale, had picketed, and was summarily locked up.

Speaking freely about his own situation, Cunha complained that "nobody really gives a damn" and that social workers, counselors, lawyers, prison officials and journalists he has been in contact with haven't really committed themselves to helping him get out of prison.

Saying that you will "learn more in five years in here than in 20 years outside," Cunha believes that "the system outside the prison is reflected in here."

Cunha was one of the few prisoners we met who was unhappy with the vocational programs, and described them as "antiquated." He said in the vocational programs "you learn only the basics and the easy stuff." Cunha said he spent 2½ years learning electronics. He feels the rehabilitation situation is especially hard for the long-termers who may learn a vocation years before they can practice it on the outside.

Cunha believes that an inmate can learn "all that there is to learn" in the vocational programs in nine months and that even if an inmate moves to another vocation "the rhetoric is the same."

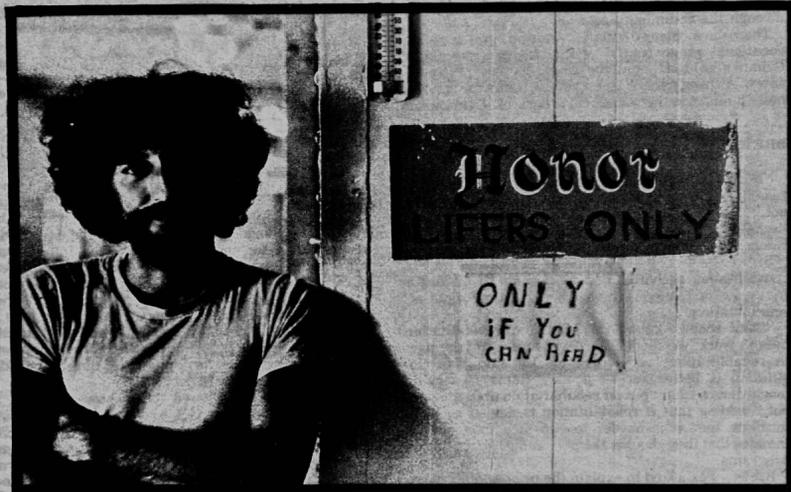
"You ultimately see that it doesn't do any good," he said.

He feels that one answer to the shortcomings of the vocational programs would be to allow an inmate who has achieved a certain level of training to work outside the wall "like the other work-release prisoners." Now, he said, "the system stinks, it's a complete failure."

Cunha believes that the type of prisoner most often paroled "is ridiculous." He said many who "do little things like cashing bad checks" know they can get out and feel that the system is easy to beat. This, he says, just enhances recidivism.

In his own case, Cunha thinks that he "will probably sit here and rot and die... or I will have to go over the wall." His greatest fear, he said, is "that in 20 years I might lose it, or bust up the office."

He said the "existing conditions (within the prison) build up and you can't do nothing about it," adding that "now I can identify with the blacks" in their sense of being persecuted by society.



Louis Cunha's an honor lifer — he's gone three years without a report — and shares this select row with 14 other men with similar records.

While the legislators and the governor argue over what location could best accommodate the overflow of prisoners from the Fort Madison Penitentiary and the Anamosa Men's Reformatory, conditions inside the prisons are growing worse.

At Fort Madison the problem has many facets. As the population grows daily all the facilities at the institution are strained and the lives of prisoners and staff alike become more tense. Inside the prison the cells are filling up, jobs are becoming increasingly scarce, recreational facilities are being used almost to capacity, medical, dental and counseling services are overtaxed, security is more of a problem and the usual complaints of bad food, not enough clothing, lack of legal services and choice of cells are heard more often.

Warden Lou Brewer believes that "community corrections is a viable alternative, but I don't believe it can meet the need" of the prison. Under the community corrections program inmates live and work in the community. Brewer described community corrections as "a vogue of a few years ago," and argues that "there is a need for more institutional space."

Brewer says idleness and the lack of jobs at the prison constitute "a serious problem, but it's better here than at other places." One way of helping to resolve this problem immediately, he said, would be to reopen Farm No. 3, a minimum security facility closed in 1967. He added that with more legislative funding another dorm could be opened at the prison.

Steven Korb, 28, the inmate assignment and payroll officer, is in charge of assigning inmates to jobs and he, like Brewer, admits that idleness is a problem. However, Korb adds that feather-bedding jobs — dividing the jobs up so that more people will have something to do — is a greater problem.

"I've feather-bedded most of the jobs," Korb said. Not having full-time jobs for inmates "is a bigger problem than what idleness is," he said.

Korb, who said he "hates to see a man sit idle in his cell all day," said there are currently 211 men in the prison who are considered idle. Of these, 175 are unable to work, either because they are locked in protective custody, are in disciplinary custody, don't want to work, or are medically unfit to work. Korb said the optimum population for the prison, which would allow all the inmates to have an eight-hour-a-day job, would be "around 450," a total that would include prisoners at the one remaining prison farm. Presently there are 875 inmates in the prison, including 47 at the farm, Korb said. Korb said the ideal population at the farm would be 65.

Korb, who first began working at the prison while he was a student at Iowa Wesleyan College in Mount Pleasant, said the work situation at the prison could be improved if Farm No. 3 were reopened. He believes that the number of jobs available in the prison industries has been increased recently. When the population of the prison declined during the late 1960s and early 1970s, some sections of the prison industries were revamped several years ago so that the inmates could be taught more usable skills. Hardin said when the inmate population began to decline, jobs that needed skilled people and long-termers just were not being filled any more and the entire prison industry system was almost shut down. The materials made in the prison industries, mostly furniture, are sold to tax-supported and non-profit facilities. The industries operate on a non-competitive basis with private industry.

According to Jim Hardin, a media consultant for the prison, the industries were revamped several years ago so that the inmates could be taught more usable skills. Hardin said when the inmate population began to decline, jobs that needed skilled people and long-termers just were not being filled any more and the entire prison industry system was almost shut down. The materials made in the prison industries, mostly furniture, are sold to tax-supported and non-profit facilities. The industries operate on a non-competitive basis with private industry.

McCulloch, who wants to stay in corrections, said inmates who talk with him believe the prison is overcrowded and that there aren't enough jobs to go around. He said he's hopeful that a new medium-security facility can be built to house the overflow of

## Brewer: Advocate of Rehabilitation



Lou Brewer has been warden of the Iowa State Penitentiary since 1969, when he was appointed to the position by Gov. Robert Ray. He's worried about overcrowding at the prison, but says he feels the legislature has been more responsive to the needs of prisoners in recent years than in the past.

Brewer, who is required by law to live in the warden's house just a few yards from the walls of the prison, said he got into corrections while he was studying law in Tennessee. He worked in the Tennessee penitentiary as a classifications officer, later became a

"It's unfortunate that we lead inmates to believe that rehabilitation works when we don't know if it works or not."

counselor, and came to the Fort Madison institution in 1961.

The warden, 41, who is paid \$23,478 plus his residence and maintenance, says his job at the prison has "something new going on every day." He described the job as "not that much different from other managers." When asked what he would like to see changed at the prison, Brewer said, "Of course, I would like to have a new prison." The current facility has one entire cellblock section that was built in 1839. The other major cellblock area, including the maximum-security treatment unit, Cellhouse 20, was built in 1911. It was in

this vicinity (Cellblock 19) that the most recent (last May) major altercation between inmates and staff occurred. During the incident, a guard was taken prisoner for several hours.

Brewer said it would be a "terrible fallacy to get tough on prisoners" but that currently "society is upset by the high rate of crime." He said it's very difficult for the prison to fail in any of its programs because then the public just criticizes the programs all the more.

Brewer said although rehabilitation at the prison is successful to some extent, he admitted that generally it has "fallen into some disrepute."

"I believe that some men have been here and don't come back because of their stay here," he said, adding, however, that a statement made by treatment director Roland Lutz that three of four inmates can't be helped is probably true. "It's a 'guesstimate,'" he said.

Brewer complained that no research has been done that looks at the total prison system in terms of rehabilitation and that only after a period of years, after a large quantity of data has been cranked in, can it be determined if rehabilitation is working. He feels that such a study has not yet been done.

continued on five

## FEATHERBEDDED IDLENESS

ASSIGNMENT AREAS					
TOILET	241	217	20	246	3
FARM	47	218	14	253	12
INDUSTRY		219N	11	259	8
	223	219S	11	260	44
	224	222	5	273	9
	225	229	2	275	11
	226	233	3	278	3
	227	234	208	279	C-15 P-24
	230	237	4	282	3
	231	238	73	327	12
	232	239	14	328	5
	233	241	12	329	3
	234	242	7	330	10
	235	244	5	335	11
	236	CONSTR.		336	7
	237	245	9	338	11
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# ANGER and FEAR UNDERLIE ACADEMIA

Getting into one of the vocational programs in the prison seems to be a fairly selective process. John Allen in the machine shop said he has had to turn down a lot of inmates who want to enter the program he teaches. Some men who did get into the program were working in a blueprint reading class next to the machine shop itself when we were in the area. When the instructor left we were able to sit in the class with the inmates, about eight of them, while others moved in and out.

Stacked all around were the inmates' class books — some for English, others about psychology, still others concerned with courses dealing more directly with their work in the machine shop. The blackboard in the front of the classroom was covered with numbers and drawings, and the men, most wearing jeans, T-shirts and work shirts, were scattered about the room leaning over long tables. They didn't look or sound that much different from students in any other classroom. It didn't take long, though, to get them talking about the prison, the overcrowding problem, their gripes, their fears.

The oldest among the group said he was 38 and about to finish an A.A. degree; the youngest, 19, said he had recently been denied work-release status because he had been reported "loitering."

All inmates in the group agreed with one prisoner's claim that "if an inmate is in a trade it's easier for him to get a parole." They also agreed that the machine shop vocation is one of the better trades to get into and that the skills learned there are more useful on the outside. The vocational areas available at the penitentiary, they said, are much better than at Anamosa, but they seemed to feel that if an inmate is "doing a lot of time" it's harder to get into a vocation.

They all recognize that the prison is becoming increasingly crowded, and feel that "there will be a problem soon" if something is not done about it. There are a lot of men without jobs, they point out, and the recreation facilities are just about "used up."

They complained that the crowding has caused the prison administration to be inconsistent in the way it institutes new rules — pointing out that recently they were given night yard privileges (where they are allowed to remain in the yard from 6:20 p.m. until 8:30 p.m. when the weather is nice, except for Friday, Saturday and Sunday, when lock-up is at 6 p.m.) but at the same time the privilege of using the dining area for socializing and games had been taken away. No one seemed to know why.

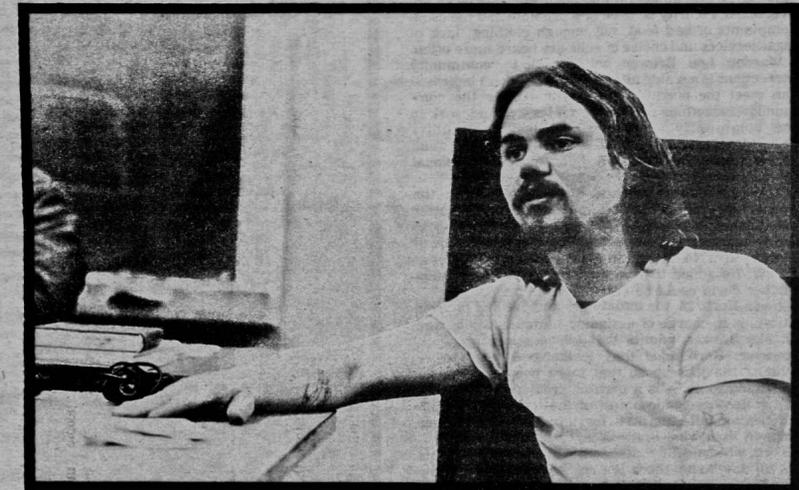
"They give you one privilege but take another away," one man said, adding that during night yard the men are locked out of the cellhouses, so that they have no choice but to be in the yard once they are out.

The men also complained about having to stand in lines longer — in the dining area and at the canteen — because of the overcrowded conditions, and complained that there are now usually 20 inmates who must share a shower. One inmate said there has been shortages of clothing since the population began to rise, and one man complained that he'd only received four pairs of socks since he entered the prison.

Class members also said prison medical and dental services "are really bad," although last year the prison was able to retain its first full-time doctor, a Korean, since 1974. According to one official, the prison has had trouble getting and keeping a doctor and that when the prison had no permanent doctor, one visited regularly from Fort Madison. When inmates have needed special medical attention they have been sent to hospital facilities at Iowa City, the official said. Also, within the last few weeks, a full-time psychologist has been added to the prison staff for the first time.

## 'Inmates are dropped right back on the streets... they lack the social skills they need.'

However, there has been official criticism of the prison's medical facilities. A report completed by the American Correctional Association in January 1975 on conditions at the penitentiary said the prison hospital, open since 1960, is poorly designed and located. The building, called Feightner Hospital, is rectangular in shape and located near the main yard on the north side of the prison. The report also pointed out problems prison officials have faced in recruiting personnel. The report said medical services are "one of the penitentiary's most critical problems but that it could be one that could be solved if the institution's administration would receive the support from the Department of Social Services, Division of Corrections, the legislature and significant others in the



If the overcrowding means there will be two men in a cell then we'll 'have to get tough or be in trouble.'

elimination of this major area of concern." The report also pointed out that the prison lacked needed psychiatric and psychological services, though some of this problem may now have been alleviated with the addition of the psychologist to the staff.

The inmates in the machine shop class also said they feel the burden for improving and expanding facilities at the prison is on the legislature and that another facility is needed to house the overflow of prisoners.

Another complaint shared by those in the class was that most "inmates are dropped right back on the streets and that they lack the social skills they need" to make it in society. To help eliminate this problem, they said, better work-release programs should be instituted to help ease the inmates back into civilian life. Another way to ease this transition, one inmate pointed out, would be to set up a placement office through the vocational school.

When asked what they thought would happen if overcrowding became so serious that two inmates would have to share a six-by-eight-foot cell, the men agreed with the statement of one that they'll "have to get tough or be in trouble." (Almost all inmates currently occupy the six-by-eight-foot cells, although a small group of "honor-lifers" are housed in eight-by-eight-foot cells that used to be divided for two men in the oldest wing of the prison.)

The men in the class didn't feel that homosexuality is as big a problem as society thinks it is, but "with so much cell time, with two people it would cause a lot of trouble." They agreed that smaller men in the prison would be more vulnerable if they were forced to double up. One man in the class, slightly built and not very tall, said since he'd been at the penitentiary he'd never been approached or had any trouble with homosexuality.

The inmates seemed to feel that most men in the prison now want to get out legally, and that few would try to go over the wall. They said the hope of eventual parole is what "keeps men going in here." But currently, they said, there's a lot of resentment because the inmates still haven't gotten back all the privileges, such as night yard seven days a week, that were taken from them when trouble broke out last spring.

They said they "feel if something funny happens, it will be because of the new rules," which they say are "building the tension" inside the walls. They complained about the amount of money they're allowed to spend each month, about all inmates having to stand at their bars for count now, and also said reports are

being given out more frequently now.

The most recent controversial rule change went into effect just last week when the Council on Social Services banned inmates from receiving photographs of nudes. Warden Lou Brewer said the rule had been instituted to help prevent fights. He reportedly said pictures of wives and girlfriends in the nude are "very private," and that if they fall into the hands of other inmates, fights can result. The ban on nude photographs does not apply to magazines displaying nudes. Prisoners are currently allowed to receive pictures at any time if the inmate has obtained prior approval. Checks for photos are made during the regular search of mail for contraband.

Few men in the class seemed happy about their relationship with the parole board. They said "there's a lack of communication with the parole board" — that "you never see them." One inmate said he had spent 15 minutes with the parole board, but hadn't seen the board since that time. They are angered that when the board reviews their records "we've got no chance to defend them." One inmate complained that his parole had recently been turned down, but that he had no idea why it was denied.

When the prisoners rioted last spring, one demand was a change in the relationship between the parole board and the inmates. At that time, Calvin Auger, acting director of the Bureau of Corrections, suggested that the parole board adopt a system in which a prisoner would be told he would serve a specific time and then would be paroled if he behaved himself. The chairperson of the parole board, Jack Bedell of Spirit Lake, said then that Iowa had followed a similar policy up until 1970. Now, he said, the board regularly looks at reviews and recommendations from the prison staff, but does not give the inmates any idea of when they might be paroled. During last year's riot, prisoners also complained they didn't have "meaningful" conversations with parole board members and said the board relied too heavily on prison staff recommendations. They also complained that, although a substantial proportion — over 20 per cent — of the prison population is black, neither the prison nor the parole board had a black counselor.

Current parole board members besides Bedell are Silas Ewing and Jan Johnson, both of Des Moines. The board's executive secretary is Don Olson.

Concerning probation, counselor Rich McColloch said "there are pros and cons" to setting a prisoner's parole very early in his stay in prison. McColloch thinks that some prisoners wouldn't take advantage of the vocational programs if they knew their release date, and that other prisoners might cause a discipline problem if they knew from the beginning when they would be paroled.



# THE CLASSROOM: It May Be a Way Out

Currently there are 150 inmates who work in the vocational school, a structure built seven or eight years ago to house the vocations and gymnasium areas of the prison. There's something that sets the vocational school apart from the rest of the prison, a different atmosphere, a sense that most of the men working there feel they're going some place, even though they are still inside the wall 24 hours a day.

We visited two areas inside the vocational school, located down a steep flight of stairs. The print shop has equipment that is more modern than that in many small printing operations in the state. Most of the equipment, all of which is offset, has been purchased since 1974.

Wray Sloan, the class instructor, feels that inmates "learn enough of the basic skill (using the equipment) that with a little more training they should be able to get a job" when they leave the prison.

Sloan, who began working at the prison in 1974 and who was hired and is paid by Southeastern Community College, has 13 inmates in his class, though he says the program is better suited for 12. He said he is working to get more equipment for the shop so that more students can be accommodated.

Sloan's workday extends from 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. and he usually stays at the shop until 3:30 p.m. each day preparing for the next day's class.

Inmates are sent to the print shop after they are evaluated by counselors, who determine their aptitudes and find out where they would like to be placed. They can come into a vocational program such as the print shop's on a quarterly basis, four times a year. Most inmates will stay in the program for the entire year and then will either move on to another vocation, go to a job in another section of the prison, stay on to do extra work either in maintenance or helping new members in the job, or they may go on idle status.

Tom Grimm, the site coordinator for the Iowa State Penitentiary campus of Southeastern Community College, said prison inmates can enroll in one of eight vocations, two remedial areas (with a maximum of 54 students) or five to seven college-level night courses. There are 17 persons on the Southeastern staff at the prison, Grimm said, teaching courses in auto body repair, auto mechanics, building trades, commercial cooking, conditioned air, engineering graphics, electrical occupations, graphic arts, machine shop, welding, English, general learning services, history, mathematics, psychology, science and sociology.

Grimm, who has been in charge of the vocational program for two years, holds a B.S. and a M.A. in education from the University of Illinois. He says he likes his job, that "the basic requirement for any job here is optimism," and that he chose the job because "this looked like the biggest challenge."

Besides the 150 inmates enrolled in the vocational programs, there are another 80 who are enrolled in night classes. This June three inmates will receive their A.A. degrees from Southeastern Community College. Thirteen others have received A.A. degrees from the college through the prison since 1974. Grimm said the night program will expand in the near future, hopefully by 40 to 50 inmates. The prisoners can also earn a high school equivalency certificate, G.E.D., through the community college.

There are many inmates waiting get into the vocational programs for whom there is no room. Grimm admitted that all the programs "are pretty full now." Although there is currently room for several more inmates in the vocational programs, Grimm said

there is a long waiting list from which to fill the openings. There is also a demand in the remedial areas that can't be accommodated either, he said. The vocational programs were once run by the prison, Grimm said, but much of that training just involved maintenance for the prison and didn't include all the specialized training the inmates now receive. After Southeastern became involved in the prison program there were only three vocations offered for several years. The program was expanded to eight areas in 1974. Grimm said courses offered through an educational television network in Kentucky may be introduced and that the addition of short courses to the program has been discussed. The main problem with introducing any new program, Grimm said, is expense.

Grimm believes that the vocational program has been successful, although he admits that it's difficult to get "adequate feedback." He described the goal of the program as getting each of the inmates to make a commitment for one year, and said "if the inmates stay at one thing for a year it is (considered) a great success." All the courses, he said, included instruction in theory, related academic courses, written tests, along with practical work in the vocation.

Grimm, who has worked at the penitentiary for four years, said prisoners are chosen to work in the vocational school on the basis of evaluations made by a committee of counselors. This committee assigns priorities to decide which inmates are admitted first. The time an inmate has left to serve is one of the factors considered in making assignments. Grimm said the personal needs of the inmates are an important consideration in deciding who gets into the vocational programs, and added that all the inmates who are now on the waiting list for the school are acceptable for the program once space opens up.

Grimm said there doesn't seem to be any age discrimination in gaining admittance to the vocational school, although most of the men we talked to were in their 20s and 30s. He said in the remedial reading program the school tends to get a number of older inmates who are learning to read; it's often hard for these inmates to admit initially they don't know how to



John Allen runs the machine shop. He'd like to see it expanded, but knows money is tight.

BREWER: continued from page three

"It's unfortunate that we lead inmates to believe that rehabilitation works when we don't know if it works or not," Brewer said. He added that he doesn't think that "rehabilitation is necessarily linked to recidivism (the returning to prison of former inmates)."

Brewer believes that all inmates should take part in rehabilitation activities and he doesn't think that a man serving a longer sentence has a reason to put off rehabilitation.

"Until society knows for sure that rehabilitation doesn't work, we should coerce prisoners to take part in rehabilitation," Brewer said. He said the "institution is better served if they (inmates serving longer terms) don't put off rehabilitation until they get out," adding that if rehabilitation is denied to long-termers, then it is harder to convince the younger inmates that they should take part in the rehabilitation programs.

Brewer was asked to explain the prison wage scale, which many inmates complain is inadequate and doesn't allow them money to get started on once they are released. The warden said prison pay, which now begins at 88 cents a day and can go as high as \$1.84 a

day, represents money the prisoners can use to purchase materials inside the prison. He said the pay "motivates you to work and achieve," adding that most of the things the prisoners need for daily living are provided for them. Currently, the inmates are allowed to exchange \$60 a month for coupons to spend in the prison canteen, where they can buy tobacco, canned goods, radios, television sets, candy, toiletries, and other small items. Brewer said "The pay is representative of progress and a job well done, even if raises are minimal." Under the current system, prisoners are eligible for a pay raise of 8 cents a day after three months at a job.

One prisoner complained to us, however, that he expects his pay to drop back to the minimum, 88 cents a day, when he is transferred from the vocational school to another job. Steven Korb, the assignments and payroll officer, said when prisoners are transferred from job to job, or from the vocational school, their pay can go either up or down, depending on the classification of the job they're transferred to. Korb said, however, it is "most likely" that inmates being transferred from the school will be taking a cut in pay.



A prisoner doing maintenance work in the machine shop operates a lathe, repairing equipment within the prison.

read, he said. John Allen runs the machine shop, which several inmates called the "best (program) in the prison." Allen, who had worked at the penitentiary before Southeastern became involved in the program, said when the program expanded and became more educationally oriented, he felt a responsibility to get involved.

Allen has 15 inmates in his shop, although he says some of them are doing maintenance work for the prison so they are not really full-time students and don't take all the academic courses that the rest of the inmates are expected to take. Allen said he would like another instructor in the shop so that the program could be expanded, but it doesn't look like there will be anyone else assigned to the area in the near future.

Allen, a heavy-set man with an optimistic outlook on his job and vocation, described the inmates he works with as "great." He said the machine shop curriculum is set up so that if a man is released or paroled, he can continue his course work on the outside at a community college. Allen said he keeps records of the inmates' work for up to five years so that anyone requesting them will have an idea of the type and quality of work done by the men while learning the vocation. He said the machine shop vocation is set up similarly to that at an area college, so basically the inmates receive all the classes at the prison that they would be exposed to on the outside — only the program in the prison is shorter. All Allen's students get 13 hours of classroom work a week; once they complete the course, they receive a diploma for their work.

Allen says the method of selecting prisoners for vocational programs has changed in the last six months: no longer does he personally screen the inmates who are sent to the machine shop, but a general aptitude test is now given to all the inmates wanting admittance to the program. Because of the new admission procedure, Allen now has more time to work with inmates, he said.

Allen said he would like to see the vocational program changed so that inmates would be sent to a course every other quarter instead of every quarter. He would also like to see some prerequisites set up so that inmates coming into the program could get the most out of the vocation once they are admitted.

One prisoner said the \$18 to \$21 a month most prisoners earn is not adequate to meet their needs. Another inmate said the \$60 a month spending limit was imposed to prevent strong-armed robbery by other prisoners, though other inmates said if a prisoner wanted and needed money he would get it anyway.

Brewer said the items in the canteen are sold at cost plus 10 per cent. The canteen is a one-story, red-and-white structure open to the prisoners from 3:15-6 p.m. daily, and from 6:20-8 p.m. except Fridays and during daylight savings time. It is also open most of the day on weekends.

Brewer feels the inmates' wages, which he described as "adequate," should be adjusted on a cost of living basis. He said, however, that when there is a shortage of funding for the prison in general the inmates will have to wait for raises until the money is available.

Inmates who are considered idle — either because they have been segregated for disciplinary or investigative reasons — or are in isolation, or are considered medically unfit to work each receive \$8.50 per month. New inmates receive the same rate of pay.

# Labor party

leath." Instead, he thinks the group intends to violently suppress left-wing groups, "including the Communist party, the Socialist Workers party, and any kind of communal living set-up or cooperative." He adds, "They want to wipe out groups that would be an obstacle to their domination."

"As far as I'm concerned," he says, "they can think what they want. But when their actions go from speaking on soapboxes to taking clubs and beating-in people's heads, it's the students' lives we're talking about."

"If we recognize them I can see acts of violence against the (New Pioneer) Co-op, Stone Soup, the Revolutionary Student Brigade." He concludes, "These people are going to get into this university over my dead body."

Greenberg says such accusations are part of a large, coordinated effort "emanating through the National Security Council" to discredit the Labor party and the NCLC.

"The CIA, the FBI and national security agencies have coordinated a plan against us that ranges from slander to murder," he says. "We've heard that we're connected with the CIA, the KGB, that we're right-to-work, that we're Nazis and Jehovah's Witnesses."

Instead, he says, "We represent a legitimate communist party. We are the only force for reconstructing the world's economy. We put forth very concrete proposals."

"The rest of the left," he concludes, "isn't worth crap at this point. They're nothing. They're jerks." He adds, "There is no real left, except us."

To Sugg's accusation that the Labor party would attack members of the Iowa City community, Greenberg says, "We're against the counter-culture for sure. It's degenerate and reactionary, opposed to the highly organized economy of the working class needs to fight worldwide starvation. It's involved in going back to the land, and it rejects the technology that the working class needs."

However, Greenberg said his group wouldn't go around beating Iowa Citizens. "We don't waste our time with a few collectives. We won't attack

them. They're not that important to the worldwide effort."

Tim Yeager, LI, the education director of the local John Williamson Club of the Communist party, says he hasn't heard of violence by NCLC members in Iowa. But he tells of friends attacked elsewhere by NCLC "thugs," including a woman who had her skull and arm broken.

He also recalls "Operation Mop-Up," an NCLC program "designed to eliminate the Communist party in six months." He says it failed after several confrontations.

He adds, "They haven't limited themselves to attacks on Communists. They show up every time there is a rank-and-file labor activity. Those crazies show up, they accuse rank-and-file leaders of sex aberrations and call them FBI collaborators. They use tactics that were used a lot by the Nazis. They cause disturbances, confuse people, and push them to the right."

He also cites instances when NCLC members were shown to be police officers, parole officers, and former members of the rightist American Independence party. All this, he says, supports the possibility that the group is supported, perhaps funded, by the FBI or the CIA.

"I'm not saying that the local NCLC members are tied in with the CIA or FBI," he says, however. "I'm sure they have many members in their organization who are honestly confused and very naive."

"They started out as a New Left organization. But people left. And whatever they started out as, they're now a police organization. It's important to remember that Hitler didn't call his party fascist, he called it National Socialist."

Greenberg counters, "The majority of the left, the Trotskyites, the Communist party, and other sects are nothing more than outright dupes of the FBI, or totally impotent groups."

He says the Communist party and the Socialist Workers party "were once honest, working-class organizations... They don't operate as terrorists, but they spread rumors about the Labor party."

However, he confirmed some of Yeager's charges. He says

Operation Mop-Up was a reaction against Communist party efforts against the NCLC. "So we set up Operation Mop-Up to break Communist party influence in the United States. "We put out numerous papers, and we would go to Communist party meetings as we had done before... But they sent their goons after us. They attacked us, and we simply decked them. We fought back and won. Then they got hysterical and blew it up into office trashings and assaults."

He also admits that members of the Labor party were once parole officers, and that one was a top member of the American Independence party. He explains, "A lot of our people had previous political affiliations. But as long as the mental outcome is the development of a working-class consciousness, it's all right."

He says the American Independence party agreed with them on two of their main programs to save the U.S. economy: the development of thermonuclear fusion technology as a power source and a moratorium on international debt payment. And he says, "The John Birchers love what we say about Rockefeller."

It seems that within the entire U.S. political spectrum the Labor party's harshest criticism is of Maoist groups, such as the Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB). They, Greenberg says, "are organized by the CIA or the National Security Council to carry out terrorist attacks on other left-wing organizations, to act as counter-gangs against trade-unions and mass-based organizations like us."

Within this CIA-inspired category the group also puts such organizations as the Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA), which they think was set up to frighten the population and drive it toward acceptance of a military-police state.

A member of the Iowa City RSB, however, says, "The purpose they (the NCLC) serve is to discredit the left in the eyes of Americans who haven't the knowledge to distinguish the honest organizations from the dishonest." She adds, "They have nothing to do with Marxism."

And she, too, tells of terrorist tactics and brass knuckles used

on Maoists.

"They are really an organization put up by the right or the CIA," she says. "Some people may think this is just a paranoid reaction, but not if you know something about the left. And in the light of recent news, we wouldn't put it past the government to set up such an organization."

Finally, Steve Wilson, A2, who says he was familiar with NCLC members in the Quad Cities, states that "from my experience with the group, and from things I've seen, such as their activities against groups involved in legitimate social change, I believe their organization is a large government intelligence and counter-insurgency group."

He says, "They're not particularly violence-prone in Iowa." Rather, "they're primarily an intelligence-gathering force."

Wilson says he knew the Davenport members for more than a year, went to their meetings and has been in their house. "In Davenport, they all live together in a well-oiled, thought-control operation."

He said they were involved in "splitting and attacking every other group around." For example, he said, the group passed out leaflets against labor organizers with pictures depicting the organizers as Nazis.

The Davenport NCLC members say their "intelligence operation" is merely a telephone on which they make daily reports to their Chicago office on organizing efforts.

The leaflet attacking a Rock Island United Auto Workers labor organizer did, indeed, depict him as a Nazi. But they say that was because he led violent "goon squad" attacks on Labor party organizers. The leaders of the UAW, in the eyes of the NCLC, are in cahoots with Rockefeller's forces in selling out the U.S. working class.

The intrigue continues. Currently the Labor party is involved in a "counterpunch" operation against Liberation News Service and Counterspy magazine, both of which it says are CIA-linked.

Counterspy magazine brings forth evidence to support the possibility that the NCLC is secretly funded by right-wing or U.S. intelligence money, and claims that it is trying to

Continued from page one

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Regular Price — \$2.29 Yd.  
**SALE PRICE \$1.44 Yd.**

### BURLINGTON'S ULTRA VINO BROADCLOTH PRINTS

- The finest broadcloth made!
- Spring '76 Print Designs.
- 80% Polyester 20% Cotton
- Carefree!
- 45" Wide.

Regular Value — \$2.29 Yd.  
**SALE PRICE 99¢ Yd.**

### WHITE 100% POLYESTER DOUBLEKNITS

- New Shipment!
- Select from jacquards and plain weaves.
- 54 - 60" Wide.
- Machine Washable.

Regular Value to \$3.99 Yd.  
**SALE PRICE \$1.44 Yd.**

### "BUTTERFLY" QIANA KNIT PRINTS

- Beautiful selection of Screen Prints on knitted Qiana.
- 58 - 60" Wide.
- Machine Washable.

Regular Value to \$5.99 Yd.  
**SALE PRICE \$3.88 Yd.**

### DENIM SOLIDS

- This season's Fashion favorite!
- Select from Pre-washed, guaranteed to fade brushed denims.
- 45" Wide.
- 100% Cotton.

Regular Value — \$2.99 Yd.  
**SALE PRICE \$1.88 Yd.**

### NON-ROLL ELASTIC

- Machine Washable 3/4" Non-Roll Elastic.

Regular Price — 55c per yard  
**SALE PRICE 5 YARDS FOR \$1.00**

BUTTERICK PATTERN #4706

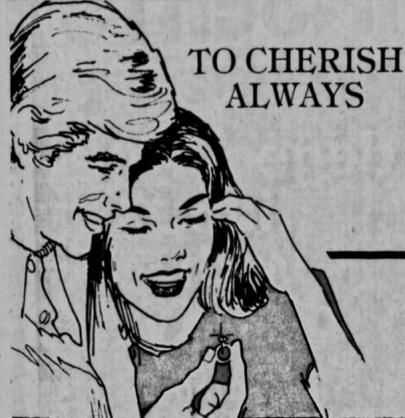


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Register for a FREE \$50.00 Gift Certificate during our fabulous "Anniversary Sale". No Purchase Necessary! Drawing May 8 6 pm

Use Your BankAmericard and Master Charge Card  
**1029 S. Riverside Drive**  
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Hours: Monday—Friday, 9:30 am-9 pm  
Saturday, 9:30-6 pm, Sunday, 12-5 pm



TO CHERISH ALWAYS



...And For The Student Ginsberg's Makes Your Diamond Purchase Just A Little Bit Easier

We Want To Be Your Jeweler

"When You're Ready"

STUDENTS ONLY- Please bring student I.D. & some other identification. Good on Diamond Engagement Ring Only. Offer good thru Dec. 15, 1976.

Ginsberg's Jewelers  
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Pay to the order of

Twenty-five dollars & No/100

May be used only towards purchase of Diamond Wedding Ring Sets!

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Iowa City Sycamore Mall Cedar Rapids Downtown Des Moines South Ridge Mall

# Postscripts

## Fall Festival

Student organizations interested in participating in the Fall Festival (formerly the Activities Carnival) should pick up applications at the Orientation Office in the Union. Applications are due back May 14. For more information, call 353-3743.

## Fulbright grants

Applications for Fulbright grants for graduate study abroad are now being accepted. Applications are available from Kate Phillips, 202 Jessup Hall. Call 353-3350 for more information.

## Foreign grant

The Upsilon Organization of the Delta Kappa Gamma Society is offering a grant to help finance the study of a female foreign student. The grant pays \$500 per semester. Women interested in applying for the grant should contact the Office of International Education and Services, 316 Jessup Hall, or call 353-6249 for more information. The deadline for applying is June 1.

## Link

Link, a resource exchange, can put you in touch with a very patient person who is interested in teaching bridge. Call 353-3610 weekdays.

## Recitals

Barb Anderson and Greg Eriksen (trumpets), Ginger Weichman (horn), Fred Thompson (trombone) and Martin Henry (bass trombone) will play as a brass ensemble at a recital at 4:30 p.m. today in Harper Hall.

Julia Obrecht (viola) will present a recital at 8 p.m. today in Harper Hall.

## Meetings

We the People will hold its monthly meeting from 4 to 6 p.m. today in the Iowa City Public Library Auditorium.

The Lutheran Campus Ministry sponsors evening worship at 7 p.m. today at The Coffeehouse, on the corner of Dubuque and Church streets.

The International Meditation Society will meet from 7:30 to 9 p.m. today in the Iowa City Public Library Auditorium.

The Creative Reading Series will hold its weekly meeting from 7:30 to 9 p.m. today in the Iowa City Public Library Story Hour Room.

The La Leche League of Iowa City will meet at 9:30 a.m. today at the home of Janet Helmer, 915 E. Bloomington St., and at 8 p.m. today at the home of Janice Shannon, 1022 Highland Ave. The topic will be "Nutrition and Weaning." For more information, call 338-6562 or 338-4369.

The Science Fiction League of Iowa Students will meet today, "at the usual place at the usual time."

# Med school's 'pelvic girls' humanize physical exams

IOWA CITY, Iowa (AP) — Medical schools have long used cadavers as study aids for would-be doctors. But the University of Iowa is using real live females to teach medical students how to perform pelvic examinations.

The five "gynecology teaching associates" — or "pelvic girls" as the students have dubbed them — work in teams: one plays the role of the patient and the other plays the part of a nurse.

"These women can provide the kind of teaching I can't give," said Dr. Robert Kretzschmar, a professor in the university's Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology who developed the concept four years ago.

"I don't have a womb. I don't have ovaries. And I can't tell the students what it feels like to have a pelvic exam."

The idea is to make doctors "more human, more sensitive to the needs of their patients," he said.

Some women dread annual

pelvic exams and Pap smears because of the way they are treated by their doctors, Kretzschmar said. "It can be painful and embarrassing if it isn't done right. And half the battle is getting the patient to relax."

Jan Scolastico, 24, has been a teaching associate for a year.

She is paid \$15 an hour and averages \$180 a week. That "sounds good," said Scolastico, a graduate student in American civilization, "but we earn it."

"It's a very rewarding job in many ways," she said. "The students are so positive about the program — they say it's the best thing they've had in medical school."

The UI concept has been copied by more than two dozen medical schools throughout the country, said Kretzschmar.

Under the program, medical students perform their first pelvic exam when they are sophomores.

Four students at a time go

into the examination room with the two teaching associates. Each session lasts about two hours, compared to 15 minutes when Kretzschmar gave the instruction.

"That was tedious, repetitious work, explaining the same thing over and over again to 165 students," he said.

SUITE MADAME BLUE  
I AM WAITING

an experience in multi-media

Today, May 5  
Illinois Room, IMU  
3:30 pm

**FREE!**  
Buy any Medium Pizza  
At the regular price  
Get Identical PIZZA  
FREE  
Tuesday and Sunday, All the Beer  
You Can Drink for \$2.00  
- NOW GOOD ON DELIVERY -  
**YESTERDAY'S HERO**  
1200 GILBERT COURT 338-3663  
Expires 5/10/76

**HALL MALL**  
ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE  
the creative shopping center — 6 shops...  
upstairs  
114 E. College  
Open 11 am to 5 pm

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## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

- Edited by WILL WENG
- ACROSS**
- 1 Ball of yarn
  - 5 Stone Age tool
  - 9 "— so it qui . . ."
  - 13 Initiate in a way
  - 14 —Neisse Line
  - 15 Netherworld
  - 16 Member of a Biblical people
  - 18 Flavoring seed
  - 19 Currer Bell
  - 21 "Mens sana in corpore —"
  - 22 News service
  - 23 Once-a-year celebrity
  - 26 Neighbor of Isr.
  - 27 Antique auto
  - 28 1860-65 org.
  - 31 Inter —
  - 33 Crocodile's ancestor
  - 35 Pope Paul VI
  - 39 Restless fun seeker
  - 40 Austrian river
  - 41 Compass point
  - 42 Displeasure
  - 43 Snub
  - 46 Evil or eagle
  - 47 High in pitch
  - 48 Some, in Spain
- DOWN**
- 50 Stendhal
  - 58 Festoon
  - 59 Post-Lenten fare
  - 60 V.I.P. in
  - 28 Across
  - 61 Jubilation
  - 62 Klemperer
  - 63 Second-hand
  - 64 Back talk
  - 65 Conquers
  - 1 Smart
  - 2 Fasten
  - 3 Browning's "Rabbi Ben —"
  - 4 Endures
  - 5 America, in 1775
  - 6 Horace Greeley, e.g.
  - 7 Baltic native
  - 8 Sloth's milieu
  - 9 Asian capital
  - 10 Norse deity
  - 11 "A — of robins . . ."
  - 12 Phrase of assent
  - 15 Pequot gear
  - 17 Greek W. W. II group
  - 20 Good, in Seville
  - 23 Pistols, old style
  - 24 Criminal's shield
  - 25 Semiconductor device
  - 27 Tire mount
  - 28 Fictional mutiny
  - 29 Cheerful
  - 30 "I — from dreams of the . . ."
  - 32 Miss Gardner
  - 33 On — (bit of gossip)
  - 34 Sault — Marie
  - 36 Ike's early home
  - 37 One of the Americas
  - 38 Cloud, in France
  - 43 Villain's cry of woe
  - 44 Brings together
  - 45 "Oh, — in England . . ."
  - 47 Ventilated
  - 49 Asian antelope
  - 50 Japanese ship name
  - 51 Summer drinks
  - 52 Function
  - 53 Brain-wave tracings: Abbr.
  - 54 Hindu legendary hero
  - 55 Himalayan creature
  - 53 2,240 lbs.
  - 57 Concepts

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# Classified Ads

353-6201

## BIJOU

Stanley (2001)  
**Kubrick's Love Story**  
with James Mason as Humbert Humbert and Sue Lyon as his dolorous nymphet

**"Lolita"**  
"Light of my life  
fire of my loins" H.H.

Screen play by Vladimir Nabokov, based on his modern classic of love, sexual behavior & comic despair.  
**Wednesday only \$1 7&9:45**

Coralville  
**DRIVE-IN THEATRE**  
NOW SHOWING  
OPEN 8:00 SHOW 8:30

They called it God's Country... until all hell broke loose!  
**1st. RUN SHOWING!**  
**"VIGILANTE FORCE"**  
KRIS KRISTOFFERSON - JAN-MICHAEL VINCENT "VIGILANTE FORCE"  
A GENE COHAN Production - also starring VICTORIA PRINCIPAL - BERNADETTE PETERS - written and directed by GEORGE ABRAHAM  
Produced by GENE COHAN PG United Artists

Big Co-Hit Show 10:30  
**"MOONRUNNERS"**  
PG United Artists  
Fri & Sat BONUS  
**"The Spikes Gang"**  
Late Show at 12:30

**IOWA** Ends Tonight  
"The Devil is a Woman"  
Starts Thursday

**ENGLERT** Ends Tonight  
"Barry Lyndon"  
Starts Thursday

**INSERTS**  
A degenerate film, with dignity.

starring **RICHARD DREYFUSS**

RICHARD DREYFUSS "INSERTS"  
with JESSICA HARPER · BOB HOSKINS · VERONICA CARTWRIGHT  
STEPHEN DAVIES · Associate Producer HARRY BENN  
Produced by DAVINA BELLING and CLIVE PARSONS  
Written and Directed by JOHN BYRUM  
Rated X no one under 18 admitted  
Shows: 2:00, 4:15, 6:30, 9:00

**CINEMA-1** ON THE MALL  
HELD OVER 5th WEEK  
**WALTER MATTHAU and TATUM O'NEAL**  
together they make it happen!  
**"THE BAD NEWS Bears"**  
THURS-FRI: 7:30-9:30  
SAT-SUN: 2:15, 4:20, 6:30, 8:30

**CINEMA-1** ON THE MALL  
HELD OVER 5th WEEK  
**WALTER MATTHAU and TATUM O'NEAL**  
together they make it happen!  
**"THE BAD NEWS Bears"**  
THURS-FRI: 7:30-9:30  
SAT-SUN: 2:15, 4:20, 6:30, 8:30

## Weinberg new ICLU chief

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP) — Howard Weinberg, 27, of Iowa City, has been named executive director of the Iowa Civil Liberties Union (ICLU).

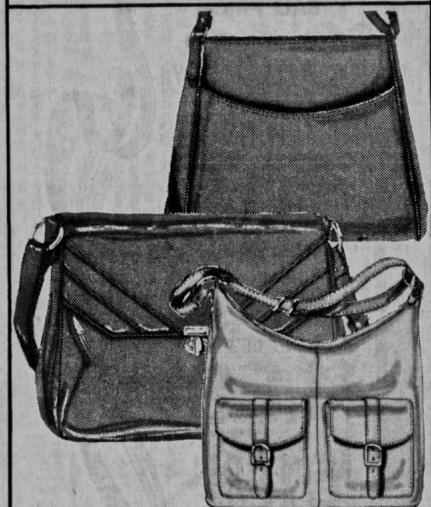
Weinberg, who will assume his new duties this month here, is media co-ordinator for the School of Social Work at the University of Iowa.

He was the first director of the Iowa City Crisis Center and an organizer of Monitors, a non-violent co-ordinating group during the 1970 Cambodia military protests. He also worked as a copy editor and writer.

Weinberg said that as ICLU director he will place emphasis on the ongoing membership, drive and lobbying in the Iowa Legislature.

Weinberg succeeds Claudia Morrissey, who was executive director for two years.

# JCPenney



Great gifts for mom.  
At nice savings for you!

**Sale 4.80**  
Reg. \$6. Contemporary handbags in soft vinyl. Go with everything styles in popular colors.

**Sale 10.40**  
Reg. \$13. Leather handbags. Top zip closure with outer pouches. Adjustable straps. Fashion colors.

**Sale 6.40**  
Reg. \$8. Flap-lock handbags with adjustable shoulder straps. Fashion colors.

Open 9:30-9 Mon. & Thurs.  
9:30-5:30 Tues., Wed., Fri., Sat.  
Sunday noon to 5

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# Archie Griffin inks Bengal pact

CINCINNATI (AP) — Two-time Heisman Trophy winner Archie Griffin, the all-time leading major college ground gainer, signed a multi-year contract Tuesday with the Cincinnati Bengals of the National Football League.

Spurning a lucrative offer from the Canadian Football League, the 5-foot-9, 182-pound Ohio State All-American came to terms with the Bengals after a day of contract discussions.

Mike Brown, assistant general manager of the Bengals, said the contract was a long-term agreement. He added, "It wasn't one of the easiest negotiations I've been through."

Griffin said the Bengals' terms were substantially lower than the CFL offer but he said "the dream is to play in the NFL."

The Columbus, Ohio native was the first running back ever drafted in the first round by the Bengals, who were 11-3 last year despite the absence of a running game.

## PERSONALS

**STORAGE** Old Gold Mini-Sto located on Heinz Boulevard West of Heinz Warehouse. Inexpensive self storage units from 50 to 270 square feet. U-Store-It, U-Lock-It, U-Carry-The-Key. For further information, call 351-2535, after 5 p.m. & weekends call, 337-4283.

**ASI** is going down the stairs. I met a man who wasn't a man. He wasn't a man next day, but if he ever goes away, I hope he comes to Gaslight Village. There are so many here who are seldom "there" that it is an exotic place to dilly dallage. 5-14

**STUDENT** interested in car pool from Quad Cities to Iowa City fall semester. Call 338-2119 or 354-1140. 5-10

**DRINKING** problems? AA meets Saturday at noon in North Hall Lounge. 6-9

**LIST** or locate housing at P.A.T. 353-3013 or 353-5861. 5-7

**20% OFF** on all merchandise during finals week

**QUETZAL IMPORTS**  
114 E. College, Upstairs  
Hall Mall

**PROBLEM** pregnancy? Call Birthright, 9 p.m. - 9 p.m., Monday through Thursday, 338-8665. 5-14

**STORAGE STORAGE**  
Mini-warehouse units - all sizes. Monthly rates as low as \$25 per month. U-Store It. Dial 337-3506. 4-8

**Regular Plasma Donors** earn as much as \$52/month while helping others.

Call 351-0148 for appointment

Appointments: **Physicians** for N.W. 7:30-4  
Tu, Th 10:30-6  
Bio Resources Corp.  
318 E. Bloomington

**HANDCRAFTED** wedding rings, christening gifts. Call evenings, Terry, 1-625-5483 (collect), Bobbi, 351-1747. 6-15

**EUROPE** less than 1/2 economy than fare

Call 800-325-4867  
Unifair Charters

**YOU'VE** laughed at our ads for many a week, so hurry on up for a sneak and peek. But if you object to working all day, you can take time out for a romp in the hay. Black's Gaslight Village. 5-10

**FEEL** bad? Therapy groups for women, of all ages. Call 338-3410; 351-3152-644-2637. 5-12

**RAPE CRISIS LINE**  
A women's support service, 338-4800-6-8

The Bible Bookstore! Sale: 20% Biocentennial family Bibles, Tyndale New Testament Commentary, Wuest Word Studies, Kell & Dillzsch Old Testament Commentaries. Also Large print Bibles. Regularly \$30.95 now \$10.95. 16 Paul-Helen Bldg., 209 E. Washington St. Phone 338-8193. 5-2

**GAY** Liberation Front counseling and information. 353-7162, 7 p.m. - 10 p.m., daily.

**CRISIS** Center - Call or stop in, 112 1/2 E. Washington, 351-0140, 11 a.m. - 2 a.m. 5-13

**To place your classified ad in the DI, come to Room 111, Communications Center, College and Madison. 11 a.m. is the deadline for placing and canceling classified ads.**

**ANTIQUE**  
FURNITURE refinished, paint stripping and repairs done, reasonable rates. 338-5977. 5-12

**SOLID** round oak table; copper lined smoking stand; oak library table; bentback chairs; marble topped sideboard; rocker; straight chairs; picture frames. Kathleen's Korner, 532 N. Dodge, 11 a.m. - 6 p.m. 5-7

**BLOOM** Antiques - Downtown Wellman, Iowa - Three buildings full. 6-21

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**  
ALANDONI'S bookstore for sale - Yep, it makes enough money. 337-9700. 5-7

**INSTRUCTION**  
SWIMMING instruction - WSI qualified, any age, heated pool. 351-5577, Royal Health Centre. 6-23

**BEGINNING** guitar lessons - Classical, Flamenco and Folk. 338-7679; evenings, 337-9216. 4-16

**WHO DOES IT?**  
LIGHT hauling - John Lee and John Dav. Phone 337-4653; 338-0891. 6-7

**ALTERATIONS** and repairs. 338-7470 weekdays afternoons or 644-2489. Mrs. Pomroy 6-7

**CHIPPER'S** Tailor Shop, 128 1/2 E. Washington, 351-1229. 6-7

**PICTURE FRAMING**  
Custom work in Plexiglas. Clockwork, 313 Third Avenue, Coralville, 351-8399-5-11

**GARMENTS** altered, repaired, remodeled. Dial 338-3744. 5-12

**MOTHER'S DAY GIFTS**  
Annie's portraits, charcoal \$10, pastel \$25, oil \$100 and up. 351-0525. 5-7

**COMPLETE STEREO REPAIR** - Electronic Service Lab, 206 Lafayette, 338-8559. 5-13

**WHO DOES IT?**  
BICYCLE TUNE-UP SPECIAL - 20 percent off regular rates. Honest, dependable service by serious cyclists. Two day service on most repairs. World of Bikes, 518 S. Capitol, 351-8337. 5-5

**FOR** repair, sales and installation of CB radios CBMar is Iowa's No. 1 shop, 901 1st Avenue, Coralville, 351-3485. Open Monday-Friday, 9 a.m. - 10 p.m.; Saturday 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. 6-30

**MISCELLANEOUS A-Z**  
BACK problems? Twin bed - Frame, complete, \$60. 338-1604. 5-7

**REALISTIC** Model 999B stereo tape deck, like new. \$100 firm. 351-2078, evenings. 5

**SOFA**, \$27.50; hide-a-bed, \$35; rollaway, \$22; wardrobe, \$14; chest of drawers, \$24; school desk, \$5.50; rocking chair, \$14.25; Tiffany lamp, \$28.50; wrought iron plant stand, \$18.85; table lamps, \$7.50; vanity, \$24; picture frames, mirrors. Kathleen's Korner, 532 N. Dodge, 11 a.m. - 6 p.m. 5-7

**MEN'S** Peugeot, 23 inch. Panasonic stereo - Combined turntable, 8 track, AM-FM on the side cassette deck (together or separate), 338-6704. 5-11

**PIANO** tuning - Reasonable rates - Steven Roesler, 337-3820. 6-1

**LOOK** \$199 will buy seven-piece living room; kitchen set and four-piece bedroom set, includes box springs and mattress. Goddard's Furniture, West Liberty. Open every night until 9 p.m. 6-7

**USED** vacuum cleaners - reasonably priced. Brandy's Vacuum, 351-1453-29

**EPHOPH** FT-130 Acoustic guitar, \$75; Indian print breadpad, hanging Tiffany lamp, Philco refrigerator, armchair, footrest, curtains, nightstand. Call Brad, 351-9961. 5-8

**A6010** TEAC, auto reverse, new heads, excellent. Before 3 p.m., 351-7490. 5-7

**PETRI** FTII 55mm lens, case, Petri FTII two years old. Al at 353-1937. 5-7

**1972** YAMAHA RD250, like new, also Nikon camera and Olds trombone. Phone 353-6885 for Dave. 5-8

**OLYMPUS** 35SP Rangefinder camera, 1:1.7 lens, automatic or manual settings, like new. 353-3157. 5-9

**PIONEER** QX-747 stereo receiver, seven months old. Beautiful, must sell. \$380 or offer. 353-0149. 5-12

**LIST** or locate housing at P.A.T. 353-3013 or 353-5861. 5-7

**HELP WANTED**  
WATER-waitress, full or part time. Apply in person, Hawk I Truck Stop. 5-12

**WANTED** - An Evangelistic piano player. Call 354-3168. 5-7

**BOYS'** companion wanted summer afternoons (boys 11,9) three-four afternoons weekly. College student preferred. 338-6503. 5-12

**SUBSTITUTE** houseparent couple wanted - Youth Emergency Shelter, 337-7538. 5-12

**HOUSEPARENT** couple wanted - Girls Group Home, Salary-room-board, B.A. in Social or Behavioral Sciences or extensive experience with youth. Call 337-4523 or send resume, Youth Homes, P.O. Box 324, Iowa City, 52240. 5-12

**SUMMER** employment - Summer jobs available in many areas of the state. \$150 per week and up. For more information come to the Hoover Room in the Union, Thursday, May 6, at 1 or 3 o'clock. Hi City Corp., 3804 Douglas, Des Moines, Iowa 50310. 6-1

**SITTER** for child - My home, 4 p.m. - midnight, weeknights, May 12-28. 338-0904. 5-7

**HELP** WANTED - Waitresses, waiters, cooks and delivery personnel. Apply in person, Yesterday's Hero, 1200 S. Gilbert Court. 5-12

**ADULT** carriers wanted for morning routes in E. Davenport, N. Dodge areas. Good profits. Keith Petty, 338-3855-5-12

**SMALL** motel needs desk clerk every other weekend. Call 354-4200. 5-12

**WANTED:** Reliable personable junior or senior college student to manage campus business starting this fall. Salary plus bonuses. Call collect 913-843-5279-5-10

**PART** time cashier and clean up person, night shift, 351-7545, Site Food Mart, Coralville. An equal opportunity employer. 5-7

**INDEPENDENT** undergraduate students wanted for good paying summer employment. Call 626-2107 (local number). 5-6

**WOULD** you like to travel this summer and earn \$2,000 - \$2,500. Write today to Box 207, Holiday Travel Court, North Liberty, Iowa 52317. 5-9

**PHYSICAL THERAPIST**  
OPERATING ROOM SUPERVISOR  
Supervisory positions in 150 bed acute care hospital.

Excellent salary and full fringe benefits. 30 minutes from the Quad Cities.

Contact Personnel Director, St. Joseph Mercy Hospital, Clinton, IA 52732  
319-243-5900 Ext. 442

An Equal Opportunity Employer

**SUMMER OPPORTUNITIES**  
INTERM PROGRAM in Journalism, Social Work, Agriculture, Psychology, Public Relations, Business Administration, Landscape Architecture, etc. in a unique country atmosphere - 55 acres - living communally with outstanding qualified faculty - Four and eight week summer terms. Write for brochure: Samuel and Melvin A. Kopp Center for Continuing Education, 1562 Valley View Road, Honey Creek, Wisconsin, 53138, (midway between Chicago, Madison and Milwaukee). 5-12

**SCHOOL BUS DRIVERS**  
Part time work until May 28. Chauffeur's license required. 7 to 8:30 a.m., 2:45 to 4:15 p.m. Iowa City Coach Co., Inc., Hwy. 1 West. 5-7

**WANTED** - One work study student typing minimum of 40 words/minute for secretarial position. Twenty hours per week this summer, fifteen hours per week this fall at \$2.95/hour. Contact the Student Senate Office at 353-5461. 5-7

**MERCY HOSPITAL**  
unit clerks

Part time 7 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. and 3:15 to 7:15 p.m. Unit clerk experience preferred but will consider applicants with hospital related experience or good clerical background.

APPLY AT JOB SERVICE OF IOWA  
1810 Lower Muscatine Road

**SECRETARY II** - University Special Support Services Department - Three year related clerical experience/education including a demonstrable understanding of the personal and historical background of minority and low income students required. \$519/monthly. Contact: Personnel Office, Room 2, Gilmore Hall, Iowa City, Iowa 52242. An equal opportunity employer. 5-7

**PONDEROSA** Steak House is now accepting applications for the 9 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. shift. Some part time nights also available. If you like meeting people and enjoy working in a pleasant atmosphere apply in person at 516 2nd Street, Coralville. An equal opportunity employer, M.F. 5-5

**PART** time baby sitter needed, best salary 351-1936, Hawkeye Court. 5-12

**MANAGERS** wanted, part or full time to help manage family business, paid vacation and holidays, profit sharing, retirement plan possible. Call 338-5977 for appointment. 5-6

**SECRETARY III** - University Special Support Services Department - Four years related clerical experience/education including a demonstrable understanding of minority and low income students required. \$688/monthly. Contact: Personnel Office, Room 2, Gilmore Hall, Iowa City, Iowa 52242. An equal opportunity employer. 5-7

**COOK** needed for med frat, good pay and hours, start late August. Call 337-3157. 5-12

**SUMMER JOB???**  
Davenport YMCA Camp Abe Lincoln needs eight more college-age staff members. Positions available: Pool Director, Cabin Counselor, Wrangler, Program Area Supervisors. Interested: Call 351-5878 after 5:30 p.m. 5-12

**WOMEN:** We would like the honor of representing you. Our agency works with employers, helping them implement their Affirmative Action programs by identifying and recruiting sharp, career-minded women. We'd like to talk with you about your career and its future. There are no charges to you. If we would recruit you for a better position, the recruiting employer pays our fee. Call Elizabeth Mills, ACSW, if you're not satisfied with your present. 351-5504 until 9:00 p.m. 5-11

## HELP WANTED

**THE BIJOU THEATRE** is now accepting applications for projectionists for the upcoming summer and fall. Applicants must be eligible for work study. Experience is preferred and wages begin at \$2.45 an hour. Applications are available at the Union Bijou Office. 5-5

**TYPING**  
REASONABLE, experienced, accurate - Dissertations, manuscripts, papers. Languages. 338-6509. 6-30

**FAST**, professional typing - Manuscripts, term papers, resumes. IBM Selectrics. Copy Center, too. 338-8800. 5-13

**THESIS** experience - Former university secretary, IBM Selectrics, carbon rib. 338-8996. 6-22

**TYPING** - Thesis experience, supplies furnished, reasonable rates and service. 338-1835. 6-28

**TWELVE** year's experience Theses, manuscripts. Quality work. Jane Snow, 338-6472. 5-5

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**  
MARTIN D-12-35, \$500. Guild D-44M, \$350. 354-1164 after 6 p.m. 5-12

**FOR SALE** - Univox electronic keyboard, best offer. Call 354-1265 after 5 p.m. 6-4

**ALVAREZ** acoustic guitar, \$75. Univox "Les Paul copy" electric guitar (with case), \$175. One "hot nut" transducer, \$25. 351-9961, ask for Brian. 5-12

**VT-22** 120 RMS 2-12 inch, \$475 or best. Scott, 1-264-2141. 5-3

**BLACKFACE** Fender Deluxe Reverb amp - Great sound, new speaker, \$185. Epiphone 6830 Acoustic guitar, like new. \$125. Call 351-1163. 4-27

**SUNN** 190L, 110 watts, 6 1/2 inch transducers, reverb controls, excellent condition. 679-2643. 5-5

**SPORTING GOODS**  
FOR SALE - Three Flying Junior Sailboats. Write U of I Sailboats of call 338-3711 for information. 5-7

**SCUBA** tank with backpack, single-hose regulator. Fully inspected, excellent condition. 338-2916 after 6 p.m. 5-7

**MILLS MARINE** - Iowa City's boating center - Mercury outboards; Gasltron boats, new and used. 351-8343. 5-5

**LARGE** Universal backpack, aluminum frame, dark blue, good condition, \$35. 338-3136. 5-3

**WOMAN'S** 5-speed bicycle. 338-7464. 5-12

**MEN'S** 10-speed, eight months old. \$55. Bruce, 353-5700 between 7 - 9 p.m. 5-6

**1972** CIAO mop, brand new, only 50 miles on odometer, excellent basic transportation. 160 miles per gallon. \$225 or best offer. 643-2074. 5-4

**RALEIGH** "Professional", sew-up tires, Campagnolo parts, tools. 351-9311. 5-6

**RALEIGH** 23 1/2 inch Reynolds 531 frame. 1200 10 speed, Phil, 353-5633. 5-3

**MEN'S** 10-speed, 26 inch, excellent condition, cheap. 353-2435. 5-3

**BOY'S** 10-speed, must sell, best offer. 337-5438. 5-3

**BICYCLES** for everyone  
Parts & Accessories  
Repair Service  
**STACY'S Cycle City**  
440 Kirkwood Ave. 354-2110

**MOTORCYCLES**  
HONDA SALE New 1975 models  
CB500T, \$1225. CB360T, \$859. CL360K, \$769. CB200T, \$699. CB125S, \$465. All 1976 and 1975 models on sale. Ph. 326-2311. Stark's Honda, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. 5-12

**200** 1974 Hondas CB125. Call 337-3246. 5-12

**1972** Honda CB500 - Dependable, helmet, recent tune, inspected, \$900. Gary, 353-4106. 5-6

**1973** YAMAHA RD350, recent tune. Excellent condition, \$750. 353-0674. 5-6

**350** KAWASAKI A-7, overhauled, inspected, \$400. After 7 or before 3 p.m., 351-7490. 5-5

**1974** HONDA CB360, 3,500 miles, excellent condition. Best offer. 354-2984. 5-6

**1972** YAMAHA XS-650, 9,300 miles, excellent condition. Helmet, extras. 338-4890; 338-0986. 5-5

**1974** 250 HONDA ELINSOR MT - Low mileage, must sell, best offer. 354-1537. 5-5

**1974** KAWASAKI - Must sell, best offer. 350cc, new engine. 337-3611. 5-11

**NORTON** 1974 Commando Roadster, red. Call 337-4149, ask for Mark. 5-5

**1974** HONDA CB360 - Low mileage \$875 or best offer. 354-3415. 5-3

## HELP WANTED

**AUTOS FOREIGN**  
1972 VW BUG, 25,000 miles, \$1,900 or offer. 337-9415. Good! 5-3

**TWO** TR-4's nearly complete, both \$200. Days, Philip, 353-5461; nights, 338-4192. 5-5

**AUTOS DOMESTIC**  
MUST sell - 1970 Galaxia 500 - Air conditioning, new transmission, new battery. Reasonable offer. 337-2786. 5-11

**PLYMOUTH DUSTER** 1974 - 6 cylinder, automatic. After six, 338-6092. 5-10

**1947 LINCOLN CONTINENTAL** with 1955 Lincoln V-8 engine. Good condition. Best offer over \$2,000. H.M. Black, 422 Brown St. 5-13

**1967 IMPALA** - Red title, maybe \$350. 354-4126. 5-5

**1969 AMBASSADOR**, air conditioned, 48,000 miles, dependable. 354-3100 after 6 p.m. 5-5

**1966** MUSTANG convertible, runs well, red title, best offer. 337-3875. 5-6

**1965 BUICK SPECIAL**, V-6, inspected, \$300. 338-0701, evenings. 5-10

**AUTO SERVICE**  
VOLKSWAGEN Repair Service, Solon - 5 1/2 years factory trained. 644-3661. 6-3

**ATLANTIS VW SERVICE** - Quality, warranted labor. Engine rebuilds, \$125 plus parts. 351-9647. 6-15

**JOHN'S** Volvo and Saab repair. Fast and Reasonable. All work guaranteed. 1020 1/2 Gilbert Court, 351-9579. 5-12

## HELP WANTED

**DUPEX FOR RENT**  
SUMMER sublet - Two bedroom, furnished, yard, full basement, negotiable. Evenings, 338-3523. 5-11

**SUMMER** - Close in, furnished, one bedroom, garage, \$135. Call 337-7178 after 8:30 p.m. 5-7

**DUPEXES** - Newer, unfurnished, side-by-side available immediately. June 8, 15, and 30. Have basement, appliances, garden space. Married couple only, pets allowed. \$275. 338-9922; 337-7972. 5-11

**HOUSE FOR SALE**  
BY OWNER - Three bedroom, 1 1/2 bath ranch. Large kitchen, finished walkout basement with family room, den, central air, fenced back yard. \$39,000. 337-7408. 5-5

BY owner - Three bedrooms, fireplace, attached garage, close to Longfellow School and bus line. \$31,500. 1610 Center Avenue. 351-7831 after 6 p.m. 5-10

**HOUSE FOR RENT**  
SHARE air-conditioned home six blocks off - campus with female editor-owner. 5 room basement apartment, \$150. Upstairs - kitchen, dining, living room, fireplace, 2 baths, 2-3 bedrooms - \$300. Non-smokers preferred. Available July 10. Write: ACROSS, Box 1615, Iowa City, 52240. 5-12

**AVAILABLE** now - Two bedroom, garage, 705 5th Avenue, Coralville. No children or pets. \$260 and up. 354-2912; 354-1279. 5-5

**THREE** bedroom, furnished, \$275. June-July, May, August, possible. 337-5617. 5-5

**INEXPENSIVE** four bedroom, unfurnished, basement, yard, garden, storage, \$200. 338-7998, Rental Directory, 114 E. College. 5-6

**ONE** bedroom furnished. Quiet location. \$154. Graduate student or working person. Bonnie, 337-4252 or 353-4844. 5-6

**HOUSING WANTED**  
WANTED: Air conditioned house or apartment for summer. Write R. Zimbar, 508 Anderson, Apt. B, Warrenburg, Missouri 64093. 8-16-747-7248. 5-11

**\$10 REWARD** for large room with cooking. Call anytime, 351-9351. 5-11

**FALL** - Single room or apartment, close or Cambus, off street parking. 338-7400, ask for Paul, after 6 p.m. 5-7

**INTERN** needs one bedroom apartment starting June, prefer Mercy area. Call P. Olson, 337-2037. 5-7

**\$10 REWARD**, information leading to rental cheap, single apartment. 353-0036. 5-7

**FALL:** One-two bedroom apartment in older house, close in or Cambus. 337-3470. 5-7

**ONE** bedroom apartment, unfurnished, wanted, cheap. May 22 - June 1 occupancy or share house with darkroom. Phone 354-4320 before 3:30. 5-10

**ROOMMATE WANTED**  
MEN only - Room with kitchen facilities, mile from campus, \$55. 644-2576 after 5-12

**SINGLE** room for girl, close in, cooking. 338-4647. 5-12

**SUMMER** - Fall option - Rooms in house, kitchen, bath, close. 338-8063. 5-11

# 353-6201 Classified Ads 353-6201

## AUTOS FOREIGN

**1972** VW BUG, 25,000 miles, \$1,900 or offer. 337-9415. Good! 5-3

**TWO** TR-4's nearly complete, both \$200. Days, Philip, 353-5461; nights, 338-4192. 5-5

**AUTOS DOMESTIC**  
MUST sell - 1970 Galaxia 500 - Air conditioning, new transmission, new battery. Reasonable offer. 337-2786. 5-11

**PLYMOUTH DUSTER** 1974 - 6 cylinder, automatic. After six, 338-6092. 5-10

**1947 LINCOLN CONTINENTAL** with 1955 Lincoln V-8 engine. Good condition. Best offer over \$2,000. H.M. Black, 422 Brown St. 5-13

**1967 IMPALA** - Red title, maybe \$350. 354-4126. 5-5

**1969 AMBASSADOR**, air conditioned, 48,000 miles, dependable. 354-3100 after 6 p.m. 5-5

**1966** MUSTANG convertible, runs well, red title, best offer. 337-3875. 5-6

**1965 BUICK SPECIAL**, V-6, inspected, \$300. 338-0701, evenings. 5-10

## ROOMS FOR RENT

**OWN** room in house, bus line, nonsmoker, share utilities. Summer only, available May 15. \$90 monthly. Call mornings, 338-6486. 5-11

**SINGLE** rooms for boys, kitchen privileges, close in. 337-2573. 5-12

**SINGLE** room for girl, close in, cooking privileges. 337-2573. 5-12

**CHEAP**, good, close - Singles, \$65; doubles, \$90, furnished, utilities provided, full kitchen, plus much more. 351-4184-5-12

**STUDENTS** room near hospital, kitchen privileges, parking. 338-4810. 5-12

**OWN** room in house of TM meditors; kitchen. \$93. June 1. 337-2696. 5-10

**SUMMER** only - Large, furnished, very close; private, attached bath; share kitchen. Rent negotiable. 337-2072, keep trying. 5-10

**SUMMER** rooms, kitchen facilities and utilities included, \$60 monthly. 351-9776. 5-5

**FURNISHED** singles and doubles in sorority for summer, kitchen privileges. 338-7852 after 5 p.m. 6-2

**SMALL**, quiet room close to music, art buildings. Furnished, refrigerator, TV, kitchen privileges. 337-9943. 5-6

**QUIET**, furnished, TV, refrigerator, near Hancher, available May 15 - Fall option. Call Phil, 351-9915, 866. 5-6

**FURNISHED** single or double - Kitchen and laundry privileges, share bath, on bus line, close in. \$75 single; \$55 double. 338-1948 after 5 p.m. 5-3

**SUMMER**, fall option; several furnished singles near Art, Hospital; private refrigerator, television; \$82 - \$102; 337-9759. 4-30

**ROOMS** for males - West of Chemistry (kitchen). Dial 337-2405. 4-27

**ROOM** near law, hospital, private refrigerator, TV. 351-9915 ask for 17, after 9. 5-10

**FURNISHED** rooms for women - Carpeted, lounge with cooking facilities and colored TV, available May 1, 15, June 1. \$70 - \$80. Parking lot available. \$7.50. Phone 337-9041. 6-18

**SUMMER** only - Large furnished singles on N. Clinton; \$60 - \$90; 337-9759. 5-6

**CHRISTUS** Community - A Christian cooperative housing vacandee for summer and fall. Call 338-7868 or 338-7869-5-11

**ROOMS** with cooking privileges, Black's Gaslight Village, 422 Brown Street. 6-10

## AUTOS DOMESTIC

**1972** VW BUG, 25,000 miles, \$1,900 or offer. 337-9415. Good! 5-3

**TWO** TR-4's nearly complete, both \$200. Days, Philip, 353-5461; nights, 338-4192. 5-5

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**1969 AMBASSADOR**, air conditioned, 48,000 miles, dependable. 354-3100 after 6 p.m. 5-5

**1966** MUSTANG convertible, runs well, red title, best offer. 337-3875. 5-6

**1965 BUICK SPECIAL**, V-6, inspected, \$300. 338-0701, evenings. 5-10

## ROOMMATE WANTED

**FEMALE** share two bedroom apartment, own room, \$75. May 15 - August 27. 337-2418. 5-10

**FEMALE** - Summer sublet, two bedroom, furnished, air conditioned, \$72.50. May, 337-3967. 5-12

**\$70** - utilities, female roommate, summer. August to yourself without extra expense, one block east Currier. Marissa, 353-2869. 5-6

**OWN** room in spacious two-bedroom apartment, laundry, \$77.50, fall option, 354-5734. 5-12

**FEMALE** nonsmoker share one-bedroom apartment, \$60 utilities included. 338-2929. 5-10

**FEMALE** to share apartment, own room, \$100. 338-7225. 5-10

**MALE** to sublet apartment three blocks from campus, air. Call after 6 p.m., 353-0940; 353-0943. 5-6

**SUMMER** only - Own bedroom; share living room, kitchen; available immediately; close; no deposit; \$72. 338-5208. 5-10

**STUDIO**, female roommate share half duplex, air, carpeting, yard, June 1. Summer, fall, \$95 plus utilities, close to Eagles. 338-3980. 5-12

**GRAD** preferred, share house with other grad, available May 15. 337-3224, \$100 monthly. 5-7

**SUMMER**, male, air, own bedroom, furnished, pool, \$70. 354-2861. 5-7

**summer** - Fall option, female to share very close in apartment, \$90 monthly utilities included. Graduate preferred. Before 4, 338-7363. 5-7

**SUMMER** - Female to share two bedroom room, \$65, close in, air. 353-0300. 5-7

**MALE**, share furnished Seville apartment, own room, air; pool, close in. Summer only, 351-3136. 5-7

**SUMMER** sublet, fall option, couple or two singles to share one bedroom in two bedroom duplex unit. Share this large 1/2 duplex with couple. Ten blocks to campus, free washer and dryer, parking. Split \$300 rent and utilities four ways. No children. 337-2651; 337-5322. 5-7

**FEMALE** to share apartment for summer school session, \$85 monthly. 353-2792. 5-6

**SUMMER** roommates - Two bedrooms, 1 1/2 baths, pool, \$80. 353-2580. 5-6

**FEMALE** - Clean, quiet apartment near University Hospital, own room. 338-4785. 5-6

**MALE**, summer only, close on west side. 338-7604; 353-0727. 5-6

**FEMALE** summer roommate(s) to share two bedroom, unfurnished apartment, air, conditioned, close, \$100. 338-2036. 6-1

**SHARE** two bedroom furnished apartment, three blocks, \$1

## 5 prep wrestlers sign with Iowa

Five high school wrestlers have signed national letters of intent to attend the UI, head wrestling Coach Gary Kurdelmeier announced Tuesday.

Kurdelmeier, who coached Iowa to two straight national championships, said this was "probably the best group we've recruited in quite awhile."

These are the recruits by weight classes:

118 — Dan Glenn, Fairfield, Iowa. Won two national federation tournaments last year. Placed fifth in the Iowa Class AAA state tournament despite an ankle injury. Has an overall freestyle record during the last three seasons of 259-15. Was 62-6 in high school matches the last three years, 28-1 the last two years. Named as second team high school All-American by Amateur Wrestling News. A national honor society student who plans to study pre-med.

126 — Todd Kriewell, Blue Earth, Minn. Finished third, second and first in successive Minnesota state tournaments. Coached by former Iowa wrestler Steve DeVries. Had 95-6 prep record. A national honor society student who plans to major in business.

142 — Scott Trizzino, Joliet, Ill. A two-time Illinois state champ who was unbeaten in state high school competition the last two years. Has 101-4 high school record. A second team All-American nominee. An honor student who will major in business.

150 — Kim Mueller, Bolingbrook, Ill. Two-time state champion, unbeaten last two years in Illinois state prep matches. Second in national federation meet last year. First team high school All-American. Had 97-3 record in high school. Liberal Arts major.

167 — Mike Deanna, Bay Village, Ohio. Called by one expert, "The most sought after high school wrestler in the nation this spring." Deanna is a three-time Ohio state champion and was fourth as a freshman. He has a high school record of 104 wins and one loss and that only loss was a 2-1 decision as a sophomore to Lee Kemp, then an Ohio high school senior. Kemp went on to Wisconsin where he was the national runnerup last year at 150 pounds and the national champ this year at 158. A first team All-American, Deanna 10 days ago finished third in his weight class in an Olympic regional trial at Ames and will be in the Olympic tryout in Cleveland later this month.

## NCAA slaps Spartans

EAST LANSING, Mich. (AP) — Michigan State University has lost a key defensive back for the entire 1976 football season and its starting tight end for five games under penalties imposed Tuesday by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Five other players, including a star defensive tackle, were told they would have to sit out the first game of the season—against Big Ten champion Ohio State, where the Spartans will need all the talent they can field.

The NCAA barred starting defensive back Joe Hunt for the season for involvement in violations in MSU's football program. Tight end Mike Cobb, a senior this fall, was ruled ineligible for the first five games.

Hunt's ineligibility means an end to his collegiate athletic career, according to Dr. John Fuzak, MSU's athletic council chairman.

The quick, aggressive back was part of a defensive quartet which has been the strong point of MSU football for two years.

But the Spartans have depth in the defensive backfield. One of those ruled out of one game this year is Ted Bell, the once-promising running back who has been moved to the defensive secondary. He will be a junior.

Hunt and Cobb were penalized for benefiting from the use of a credit card owned by a "representative of the university's athletic interests," and loaned to an assistant coach.

The booster providing the credit card has been identified as T. Michael Dmyle, a Lansing attorney and MSU alumnus.

Two players—Bell and middle guard Melvin Land, a junior this fall—will miss the Ohio State opener because they accepted a ride with an assistant coach from East Lansing to Cleveland during the 1974 Thanksgiving holiday.

Bell was also accused of involvement with what the NCAA termed "special credit accounts" at a local travel agency.

The other players barred from the season's first game are star defensive tackle Larry Bethea, who will be a junior; defensive end Jim Epolitto, a senior; and reserve quarterback Ed Smith, a junior.

The penalties are the latest blow to MSU football, which has been crippled by the NCAA finding of 34 violations in its program.

## Young program faulty

# Track women on poor footing

By BILL McAULIFFE  
Sports Editor

A glance at the record book would seem to indicate that it's been a successful season for the nine-member Iowa women's track team. But a thorough dissatisfaction with the coaching and women's track program in general has many of the runners thinking how much better it could have been.

"We have a lot of potential," said a sprinter who has been on the team since its birth last spring. "I think we're right up there with Iowa State, or at least Graceland. But we just don't have as much incentive as a track team should."

MEMBERS OF THE team, most of whom competed for well established track programs in Iowa high schools, have complained that Head Coach Shirley Finnegan lacks experience in the sport and has failed to motivate them or teach fine points during the course of the season. To firm up their case, they point out that while over 30 women showed up for the initial practice in February, only nine remain.

"There's such a multitude of talent at this university, but none of the kids seem to want to come out," a senior observed. "We just don't have the coaches."

Finnegan has coached track in its two seasons here. When she came to the UI from Illinois State in the fall of 1973, she was expected to teach, as are all the women's coaches, and coach volleyball.

When some interest was shown in forming a track team, Tepa Haronoja-Thomas was looked to as a possible coach due to her track experience. But when she decided to confine her coaching energies to gymnastics, Finnegan, who had been a track assistant at Illinois State, became the Iowa track coach.

"I don't think it's really fair to put somebody fresh out of college into college coaching," commented a first-year runner from one of the state's finest high school track programs. "You need experience."

SPECIFICALLY, team members have said Finnegan is too inactive at practice and meets. "We're each responsible for doing our own workouts," one explained. "You could look busy and she wouldn't know it."

But while the athletes claim to have some sound gripes about Finnegan's inattention to detail that, they say, has resulted in some misunderstandings about meet conditions and the scheduling of

a meet (subsequently canceled) on the Saturday of the Drake Relays, some are simply adapting to a "personality difference."

"She's just a quiet person," said Jan Brandt, a fifth-year senior and veteran basketball and softball player but a sprinter the past two springs.

"Shirley was in a vulnerable position," Brandt went on. "If she didn't coach, there wouldn't have been a track team. You've got to give her credit for that. There've been some personality conflicts, but there probably are with most teams."

Finnegan herself has been aware of the skepticism on the track team, at least since a team meeting two weeks ago at which most of the problems were aired.

"IT COMES BACK down to the type of person I am," she said. "I'm more reserved. I can't force myself to be overly aggressive. They'll have to find some way to adapt, or they'll be hurt."

"You have to be a unique individual to coach track," she said. "Everybody's temperamental, and you have to relate to each one individually."

A number of the team members who ran in high school did so for male coaches, and have expressed the feeling that a male coach can "push" a runner more.

"The change from a man to a woman coach is hard to make," said Jill Mugege, first-year sprinter from Spencer who has qualified for the national AIAW meet in the 100-meter hurdles and holds numerous Iowa sprint and hurdle records. "I think men push girls harder. Sometimes I haven't pushed myself and I get mad at myself."

It is due to such feelings, perhaps, that most of the women tracksters place a good amount of confidence in Kim Hollingsworth, a junior and former discus thrower, who, as Finnegan's unofficial assistant, is the only male "coach" in the UI women's intercollegiate athletics department.

"WHENEVER somebody has a problem, they take it to Kim," said a sophomore sprinter. "He at least knows what he's doing."

"Kim's hardly gotten any credit," she added. "He can't even ride in the van to meets."

Indeed, Hollingsworth has hitchhiked to and from a number of the team's meets, keeps statistics, works with the runners on their starts and the jumpers on their form. His time is all donated, and while many of the runners consider him the

coach, he will not attain any official status as long as the UI women's intercollegiate athletics department policy of hiring only women coaches remains in force.

Finnegan herself admits that Hollingsworth has "helped a whole lot."

"They're used to going to a man for help," she explained.

The situation with the male-female coaching quandary is the foremost among the problems most of the runners see facing the Iowa track program as a whole. Those from Iowa high schools look to Iowa State with its full-time, year-round male coach and its fleet of national-class runners, as an example of what the Iowa program could be.

"Those kids that definitely want to devote 12 months a year to track will go to Iowa State," Brandt said.

"The Iowa high schools are so well organized. Iowa (the UI) has high aspirations, but it's hard to come down from that level of stardom. You're talking

## Deadline nears for grid stubs

Season football tickets for UI students are still on sale, but the priority deadline for ordering those tickets is approaching.

A student may purchase two season tickets at the Athletic Ticket Office, which is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday. Those ordering tickets between now and May 15 will receive a priority based on the year they first enrolled at the UI. Those orders will be filled according to priority and will be available for pickup beginning Aug. 24, 1976. A student must present an ID card at the time of pickup for reasons of identification.

A student may order season tickets for a group provided he/she has the additional student credentials, but each individual student must pick up his/her own ticket and sign for it at the time of the pickup.

Orders May 16, student tickets orders will be accepted on a non-priority basis until the first football game of the season.

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To figure cost multiply the number of words (including address and/or phone number) times the appropriate rate given below. Cost equals (number of words) x (rate per word). Minimum ad 10 words, \$2.65.

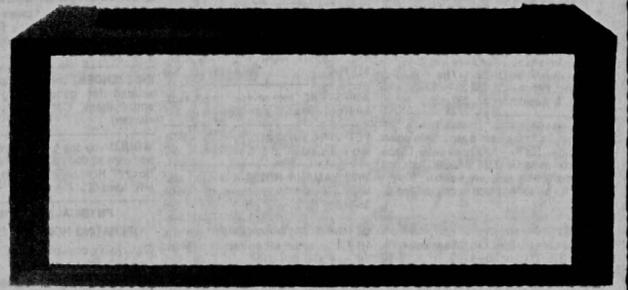
1 - 3 days .....26.5c per word 10 days .....38c per word  
5 days .....30c per word 30 days .....80c per word

Send completed ad blank with check or money order, or stop in our offices:

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MARANTZ WC 10

## Walnut Cabinets

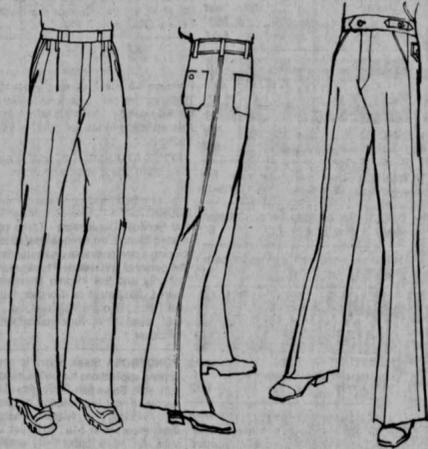
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## Major Leagues



By The Associated Press  
AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	9	4	.692	—
New York	10	5	.667	—
Detroit	8	6	.571	1½
Cleveland	9	8	.529	2
Baltimore	7	11	.389	4½
Boston	6	10	.375	4½
West				
Texas	11	6	.647	—
Kan City	8	7	.533	2
Oakland	10	10	.500	2½
Chicago	6	8	.429	3½
Minnesota	6	9	.400	4
California	7	13	.350	5½

Late games not included  
Tuesday's Games  
Kansas City 7, Boston 5  
Chicago 3, Baltimore 1  
Minnesota at Detroit, (n)  
Texas at Milwaukee, (n)  
New York at California, (n)  
Cleveland at Oakland, (n)

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Phila	12	6	.667	½
New York	15	8	.652	—
Pitts	10	9	.526	3
Chicago	11	12	.478	4
St. Louis	9	12	.429	5
Montreal	7	12	.368	6
West				
Los Ang	13	9	.591	—
Cincinnati	11	9	.550	1
Houston	12	12	.500	2
San Diego	10	11	.476	2½
Atlanta	8	13	.381	4½
San Fran	8	13	.381	4½

Tuesday's Games  
Los Angeles 9, Chicago 6  
Philadelphia 5, Houston 0  
Pittsburgh 6, San Francisco 5  
St. Louis 8, Atlanta 7, 12 innings  
New York 5, Cincinnati 3  
San Diego at Montreal, p.p.d., cold

Red Cross.  
The Good Neighbor.

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