

Pine Ridge jury deliberation in process today

By LARRY PERL
Assoc. Features Editor

CEDAR RAPIDS — The jury deliberation stage in the Pine Ridge murder trial here was reached at approximately 5:30 p.m. Monday, and presiding Judge Edward McManus announced that the court will be in recess until a verdict is reached.

American Indians Darelle Butler and Robert Robideau are charged with the first-degree murder in the shooting deaths of FBI agents Jack Coler and Ronald Williams on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota on June 26, 1975.

McManus instructed the jury to consider three possible verdicts: guilty of first-degree murder; guilty of second-degree murder, or not guilty.

After hearing McManus' instructions, the jury retired to the jury room to begin deliberations.

The jury continued deliberations until 7:35 p.m. Monday, and then retired to begin again at 9 a.m. today.

McManus also admitted into evidence the entire U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee's report on alleged illegal activities by the FBI and CIA against organizations thought to be extremist or subversive.

Closing arguments

The day began with closing arguments by prosecution attorneys Robert Sikma and Evan Hultman, and by defense attorneys John Lowe and William Kunstler. The four attorneys summed up for the jurors the testimony and evidence given in the trial, giving their perspectives on the merits of their respective cases the drawbacks of the opposition's cases.

Major points addressed by the attorneys were whether the defendants aided and abetted in the shooting deaths of the agents, or if the agents were killed out of self-defense.

Defense attorneys contend the shootings stemmed from a climate of fear on the reservation, induced by harassment of Pine Ridge residents by FBI agents and "goons" (supporters of deposed Oglala Sioux tribal President Richard Wilson).

Sikma said Coler and Williams had gone to the reservation June 26 to arrest James Eagle on a felony charge. "Consider the victims in their line of duty," Sikma said. "They're not required to serve a warrant when making an arrest of someone accused of a felony. But they are required to make the arrest."

Kunstler, however, recounted the testimonies of Civil Rights Commission member William Muldrow and reservation tribal attorney Ethel Merrival, both of whom had said life is "cheap" on the reservation.

"There have been multiple deaths (of Indian residents) on the reservation," Kunstler said. "One man on a horse was riddled with bullets from a passing car. We're talking about a place of terror. The reservation is isolated off the beaten path, away from police protection. It's not like Cedar Rapids, where you can dial 911 and get a policeman."

Kunstler also spoke extensively of testimony by FBI Director Clarence Kelley and Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, the chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, which issued the report on FBI activities.

FBI activities

The counterintelligence program (COINTELPRO) "made FBI agents and Indians fear each other," Kunstler said.

The defendants are members of the American Indian Movement (AIM). The defense contends that AIM was considered a terrorist organization by the FBI, and that its members and Pine Ridge residents were harassed for this reason.

Kunstler quoted Kelley as having said, "It is my definite knowledge that AIM is good and has good goals. AIM was not tabbed by the FBI as a terrorist organization."

Kunstler recounted, however, that AIM was included in an FBI terrorist digest.

"The FBI was trying to create paranoia in groups it (the FBI) didn't like," Kunstler said. "This is a logical extension on the reservation of cowboys and Indians."

Kunstler also quoted Kelley as having said, "I don't care who it is, if they're threatened, they have a right to protect themselves."

Hultman gave an opposite perspective on the self-defense issue. He said, "Defense counsel used words to the effect that COINTELPRO was used against..." He paused. "Against who?" He asked quizzically.

"There isn't anything in that report about AIM," he continued. "I asked (Church) three questions on cross-examination. Was there anything in the report about AIM? Did the committee have any knowledge beyond the report about AIM? Did the committee have any knowledge about the defendants? His answer was no on all three questions."

Raising his voice, Hultman said, "So there is no evidence of any program directed against AIM." Hultman called the issue "a sideshow to get everyone off the track." He also said there has been "mostly talk about 'goons' and individuals other than FBI agents."

Hultman contended, "The agents went about their work on the 26 as they did on the 25 and any other day. They were doing the things they must do, and by law are charged to do, so that we can have protection."

"If there's anything COINTELPRO about that," he said, "then we'd better have more of it."

Lowe spent a good deal of time discussing the prosecution's evidence, in terms of his (Lowe's) claim that, "There's simply no proof as to who shot the agents."

"There's no question that the defendants were there, (when the

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Guilty of second-degree murder

Remmers' plea ends week-old trial

By LINDA SCHUPPENER
Staff Writer

Attorneys for Michael Remmers told the court Monday morning that Remmers wished to plead guilty to second-degree murder instead of beginning their case as scheduled.

Remmers is charged with the Jan. 10 murder of Kaye Mesner, a former UI student.

With the jury out of the courtroom, Judge Harold Viotor questioned Remmers extensively to make sure Remmers understood what he was pleading guilty to, what rights he was giving up, and the consequences of his plea. Remmers could be sentenced to 10 years to life in the Iowa State Penitentiary.

Viotor asked Remmers if he understood that, in pleading guilty to second-degree murder, he was pleading guilty to murder with "malice aforethought, either express or implied."

Viotor asked Remmers to explain the circumstances that surrounded the murder of Mesner. He asked, "It was not an accident, you intentionally

fired the gun?" Remmers replied, "Yes."

Remmers said that on the evening of Mesner's death, he returned to the house he shared with her and they discussed two notes he had previously left for her.

According to Remmers, the notes stated that he intended to move out because he did not feel they were getting along well. He said Mesner did not want him to move, and that after approximately half-an-hour they reconciled their differences.

Remmers told the judge that he then prepared to leave for a few minutes to throw away a gun — one of the agreements of their reconciliation.

Later Monday afternoon, when Remmers testified in more detail, he said he had given the gun to William Willard the previous week. Remmers testified that he asked Willard to return the gun the night before Mesner was murdered in order to commit an armed robbery. He said he wanted some money so he would be independent.

Remmers testified that as he was leaving the night of the murder to throw the gun away, Mesner told him to be back at 9 p.m. because she was going to a party.

When Remmers asked her if he could come, she said he could but she had met a man that afternoon with whom she intended to spend the night, Remmers said.

"I said, 'I don't understand,'" Remmers testified. He said Mesner told him that it was her house and she would do what she wanted. "Then I shot her," Remmers said.

At the conclusion of Remmers' statement, the judge asked if there had been any agreement between the defense attorneys and the county attorney regarding a recommended sentence. Both County Atty. Jack Dooley and defense attorneys Joseph Johnston and Mark Shantz said no. Dooley agreed with the defense request Monday morning and the guilty plea was accepted by the court.

The afternoon session was devoted to a sentencing hearing, which is to enable the judge to decide on the

proper sentence. During that session, Remmers testified about his life up to the murder.

He testified that he did not have a good relationship with either his mother or his step-father. Remmers said his mother spent a great deal of time in taverns and that he did not see her after he was arrested at the age of 9 for burglary and arson.

Remmers said his relationship with his step-father, with whom he lived for several years after that, was also bad. He said his father had accepted custody of him because it was the only way the step-father could get custody of a daughter.

Remmers also detailed numerous previous convictions for burglary or drugs, and the trouble he had as an ex-convict in getting a job. He said his relationship with Mesner was good, aside from two fights, and that he loved her and liked her children.

The defense also called a forensic pathologist from UI Hospitals to testify about the alcohol level in Remmers' blood at the time of the murder.

Dr. Earl Rose, the pathologist, said

that if Remmers' alcohol level was 0.169 at 10 p.m. the night of the murder, as the Johnson County medical examiner testified last week, then at the time of the murder (approximately 8 p.m.) it was approximately 0.159.

Rose said that 0.10 is considered driving under the influence. He also said a minimum of seven beers, not yet metabolized, would produce an alcohol level of 0.15.

Under cross-examination by Dooley, he said that a normal person would be capable of "celebration and consideration" at that point, but would have lost their fine judgment.

Following today's proceeding, Johnston said the defense had talked to Dooley prior to the beginning of the trial about Remmers pleading guilty to second-degree murder, but that Dooley had refused. He said he had spoken to Asst. County Atty. Vern Robinson during the trial about that possibility, but the offer had again been rejected.

The sentencing hearing will reconvene at 9 a.m. today.

Carter avalanche 'in fact' began with influential Iowans' support

By KIM ROGAL
Staff Writer

NEW YORK — Here in Manhattan national political reporters discuss how the New York Times "discovered" Jimmy Carter in the Iowa boondocks and thereby set his campaign in motion. This notion, rather widely subscribed to by politicians and media persons at the convention, ignores one important fact: Iowans discovered Carter long before R.W. Apple's page one story ever appeared in the Times.

The current issue of *More* magazine, a national media review, called Apple "America's most powerful reporter." The article states that from his Oct. 27, 1975 story: "One could make a case that Apple's October snowball started Carter's avalanche running."

In truth, two Iowans at the convention this week helped set off the Carter avalanche well before Apple heard the rumbling. Chuck Gifford of Newton, elected Sunday as chairman of the Iowa

delegation, and John McCormally, editor of the Burlington *Hawkeye*, both came out for Carter well in advance of October 1975. Each in his own way had an important influence on the outcome of Iowa's January precinct caucuses.

Gifford is Legislative Political Action Director for the United Auto Workers (UAW) union in Iowa. The UAW, with a 44,000 Iowa membership, might well be the state's most powerful political organization. Gifford and other UAW leaders took to Carter when he first began to campaign in Iowa during the summer of 1975. Later the union formally endorsed the former Georgia governor's candidacy, and it may very well have been this strong dose of labor support that gave Apple the confidence to report Carter strength in Iowa before the caucuses.

McCormally edits a small, but prestigious daily newspaper in Burlington. His first editorial endorsement of Carter was astonishingly early: Dec. 20, 1974. At that time he wrote: "I reserve the right to change my mind several times between

now and November 1976, but as of now, I'm for Jimmy Carter for President...He still needs to be measured against whoever else in either party comes on, but for now I think he's the man to beat."

Both McCormally and Gifford are now staying with the Iowa delegation in the Americana Hotel, which coincidentally is Carter's New York convention headquarters.

Gifford says of his early decision to back the Georgian: "Well, I think some of us, I won't say all of us, early on saw in Carter the ability to do exactly what he's done — that probably sounds self-righteous at this stage in the game — he had the ability to unify this party."

Both Gifford and McCormally were McGovern backers in 1972. Both said exactly the same thing about Morris Udall — they like him — but they saw in his candidacy another McGovern-type defeat. "I'm to the left of Jimmy Carter, I'll admit that," Gifford said. "There's some



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in the news

briefly

Shooting

FULLERTON, Calif. (AP) — A college custodian fatally shot six college employees in the school's library Monday after telling his estranged wife that "it was his last day to live," authorities said.

Among the dead was one of the founding professors of California State University at Fullerton.

The custodian, Edward Charles Allaway, 37, was arrested at a nearby motel shortly after the shooting spree at the Fullerton school and was booked for investigation of murder, Fullerton police reported. Police said he was despondent over the breakup of his marriage.

Three other persons were wounded critically during the brief but terror-filled rampage,

authorities added.

"At first, everybody in the office thought it was a student just making noise," said eyewitness Gloria Morales, 20, a library employee.

Raid

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) — Ambassador William M. Scranton on Monday called Israel's rescue raid into Uganda "a combination of guts and brains that has seldom if ever been surpassed."

Referring to the pro-Palestinian hijackers who had seized an Air France jet and its passengers, Scranton demanded that the U.N. Security Council "do everything within its power to insure against a recurrence of this brutal, callous and senseless international crime of hijacking — the crime which gave rise to the Israeli action."

Near the end of the day's debate, British Ambassador Ivor Richard said he had received the "disturbing news" that Uganda was expelling a British diplomat in Kampala and that "serious threats" had been made against Britons in Uganda.

He said the diplomat was the man who had seen Dora Bloch in a hospital after Israeli

commandos raided Uganda's Entebbe airport and freed the other hostages. Uganda claims Bloch, who had both Israel and British citizenships, had been released from the hospital where she was treated for a stomach illness and had rejoined the others.

Ambassador Richard told the council Britain had "little doubt" that Bloch, 75, was dead. He accused Uganda of failing to investigate her disappearance.

Lebanon

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Christian leaders claimed on Monday to have pushed to within "grenade-throwing distance" of Tripoli, the largest Moslem-held Lebanese city. Leftist leaders said Syria has threatened to occupy Beirut and the southern leftist-held port of Sidon.

The Moslems said Syria was continuing its "savagely shelling" of two Palestinian refugee camps on the edge of Tripoli and had also attacked Moslem forces in eastern and southern Lebanon.

Sources in Damascus said Syrian President Hafez Assad has been empowered by the ruling Socialist Baath party to use up to 50,000 troops,

plus armor and air cover, to restore peace in Lebanon within one year. So far he has committed 13,000 troops and 450 tanks.

Nixon

LONG BEACH, Calif. (AP) — Pat Nixon should be out of the hospital within 10 days and completely recover from the partial paralysis brought on by a stroke, her doctor said Monday.

The family's physician, Dr. John Lungren, said a specialist who examined the former First Lady believes the partial paralysis that has affected her leg, arm and face on the left side will disappear within three to four months.

The 64-year-old Pat Nixon was moved from the seventh floor of the Long Beach Memorial Hospital Medical Center about noon Monday to another room on the facility's sixth floor, where she awaited a visit from her husband, former President Richard M. Nixon.

Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ford signed Monday a \$9.7-billion appropriation bill for energy research and for hundreds of water and

power projects across the country.

The bill, overwhelmingly approved by Congress, was nearly \$305 million above Ford's request, but \$434 million below Congress' own tentative budget for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1.

The bill includes \$5.7 billion for the Energy Research and Development Administration, the agency that is developing nuclear power to meet future energy needs. The agency also is coordinating research on such energy sources as fusion, solar and geothermal power.

The bill includes \$258.5 million for solar energy research, \$116.7 million more than Ford asked, plus another \$31.9 million for solar construction and equipment.

The bill includes \$2.5 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control and power projects across the country, \$756 million for the Interior Department and \$730 million for related agencies.

Weather

Well folks, the weather bureau says you get the same stuff today as yesterday. Think hard, and it will all come back. Leftover highs in the 80s, lows tonight around the 60s.

Carter auditions candidates

Unity chorus begins convention

By WALTER R. MEARS
AP Special Correspondent

NEW YORK (AP) — With Jimmy Carter smiling over the scene, Democrats joined in a unity chorus Monday and began their 37th national convention with Sen. John Glenn's keynote call for an end to divisiveness and despair, an American future "in which we can all be proud patriots."

Carter's hour at Madison Square Garden was two nights away, but the convention was his as he auditioned vice presidential candidates at his hotel

headquarters. His list of vice presidential finalists was down to six names, all of them senators. Carter said he was weighing them all for a choice that might be the most important of his life. He also said that in his polls, two of those names, Glenn of Ohio and Edmund Muskie of Maine, added to the voter appeal of his ticket.

Glenn and Rep. Barbara Jordan of Texas were Monday's featured performers at the convention, sharing the keynote platform.

There were echoes of the

Carter campaign in Glenn's text. He spoke of compassion, of confidence, of a government grown so big and complex as to leave Americans feeling powerless.

"There are doubts in a nation that is the envy of the world," he said. "There are fears in a nation that has provided a good life for more people than any nation in history. And there is lagging confidence in a nation deserving of its pride."

Glenn said the key to restored confidence, control and freedom "lies in renewed partnership between citizens and

their government." He said that will take new leaders, men with vision, "a Democratic president and the next Democratic administration."

While the big political show opened at Madison Square Garden, the power was up town, at the Americana Hotel where Carter held vice presidential interviews, conferred with black Democratic leaders, and worked out a compromise with a delegation bent on enlarging the future convention role of women.

A midday incident jarred the Democratic mood. Small in-

cidental devices, concealed in cigarette packages, went off in at least four department stores near the convention hall.

Police said no injuries were reported and damage was slight. A Puerto Rican terrorist group claimed responsibility, saying it was protesting against 22 Puerto Rican delegates attending the convention.

Carter conducted his last two vice presidential interviews, talking with Sens. Frank Church of Idaho and Adlai E. Stevenson III of Illinois.

But Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr. of New Jersey asked Monday to be dropped from the list. An official said later that Rodino didn't want to be vice president, believing he can better serve in his present position as chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. He said Rodino also suffers from an eye ailment requiring treatments that would prevent him from devoting full time to a national campaign.

Carter had interviewed Rodino Sunday. The official said the congressman told Carter that he didn't want the vice presidential nomination. But nothing was said of that when Carter and Rodino appeared jointly after their meeting.

Carter announced Rodino's withdrawal and said the congressman would deliver the speech nominating him for President Wednesday night.

The other possible vice presidential nominees are Sens. Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, and Henry M. Jackson of Washington.

Among the delegates, the guessing game focused on Mondale, Muskie and Glenn.

Carter met with a half-dozen women delegates to work out the compromise designed to avert a convention controversy over steps to guarantee that more women will be seated in future conventions. They agreed on a plan that would have the party act to promote an equal division of convention seats between men and women in each state.

Rep. Bella Abzug of New York said the compromise was a good one. She also said Carter promised that "we could depend upon the candidate appointing women to the Cabinet and ambassadorial posts," and that he would try to name a woman to the Supreme Court.

The black delegation left satisfied, too. "We, without reservation, will support Jimmy Carter," said Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Ind.

There remained the possibility of a floor battle Tuesday night over the abortion plank of the Democratic platform, which opposes a constitutional amendment to forbid abortions.

Missouri delegates voted 47 to 20 to oppose that plank. Gov. Richard Kneip of South Dakota said it should be stricken.

Carter met with Church, then with Stevenson, then said "I'm going back and reassess my own notes and think about the persons." He said the vice presidential selection is "the most important decision I will make all year, perhaps the most important of my life."

He was keeping his own counsel, and the speculation was just that. Carter said his choice won't be disclosed until after his own nomination Wednesday night.

Carter praised Stevenson and Church, repeating what has become a ritual performance with each of the vice presidential interview subjects.

"Despite his youth, he has been in Congress a long time," Carter, 51, said of Church, 51.

Mondale, who had his vice presidential interview at Carter's home in Plains, Ga., said he wasn't campaigning to be on the ticket. "This is a judgment that Gov. Carter has to make on his own," the Minnesota senator said. "... I have indicated I would accept if he asked me. He has not, and I don't think it's appropriate to campaign."

Minnesota delegates broke out some old Mondale buttons, and Humphrey said he would like to see his Senate colleague on the ticket.

The Illinois delegation formally endorsed Carter and urged him to choose Stevenson for second spot on the ticket. Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley, back in charge after his ouster as a delegate in a 1972 convention credentials fight, recommended Stevenson. "He is a bit more enthusiastic about it than I am," the senator said.

Stevenson noted wryly that Illinois delegates first supported him for president, as a favorite son, and now want him for vice

president. "At that rate of ascent, I'll soon be looking for a chance to run for the sanitary district," he told them.

Maine delegates pushed Muskie, the 1968 vice presidential nominee. Former Gov. Kenneth Curtis said he thinks Carter has narrowed the choice to two men — "Muskie and somebody else."

There may be a method in his enthusiasm. Muskie is running for re-election to the Senate but has said that if he is on the national ticket, he will drop out of that race, expecting that Curtis would replace him on the state ballot.

Gov. Kneip of South Dakota had another guess: "I think it's going to be Mondale or John Glenn." He said he prefers Mondale.

Despite Carter's control of the convention majority, his name will not be the only one put before the convention at Wednesday night's nominating session.

Rep. Morris K. Udall of Arizona said he almost certainly will be nominated, and probably will withdraw before the ballot begins. Udall, who contested Carter in primary elections all season long without winning, told Wisconsin delegates about a politician who narrowly lost an election and said "the voters and the people have spoken — the bastards ..."

"But we got beat fair and square," Udall said. "No candidate ever had a better army of workers. I love you and I respect you and I thank every one of you."

Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California said his name will be in nomination. Brown said he won't "walk away just because the process is rather inevitable."

Nor, Brown said, will he try to deliver his delegates to Carter.

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Iowans

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issues that I don't agree with Carter on but that was a bad experience for me personally with McGovern in '72, and I just didn't want to wind up with another Republican president. So I haven't left any of my beliefs behind, but I'm willing to compromise to get something started, that's why I'm supporting Carter."

Of course, even to credit the influence of men such as McCormally and Gifford is to miss the true story, which is that Carter appealed to Iowa voters on the strengths of

his many appearances throughout the state.

"I think a lot of our (UAW) membership was there before the leadership (in supporting Carter)," Gifford said. "Our membership is pretty fiercely independent and when the leaders started asking 'Where are we with this guy Carter?' a lot of the members in the factories were already there."

Why does Gifford think Carter appealed

to UAW factory workers in Iowa?

"A lot of our people just simply aren't in tune with Washington-type politics. Carter just didn't really represent that Washington scene. He was an outsider, and he was making a challenge. Also I think a lot of this basic morality came through. He got a lot of mileage out of the morality rhetoric in his campaign. People's basic Christian background, particularly among blue collar workers, really sparked some interest among our people as well."

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Pine Ridge

shooting occurred," Lowe said.

He then dissected each piece of evidence presented by the prosecution.

"Part of the government's case is to dazzle you with fingerprints (of the defendants found near the scene of the shooting). Well, that's natural. If you went to your own home you'd find your own fingerprints." The two Indians had been living as guests at the Harry Jumping Bull residence, near the shooting scene.

He also spoke of testimony by James Harper, a former cellmate of Butler, who said Butler admitted to him "wasting" the agents. Other cellmates of Butler and Harper had testified that they never heard Butler tell Harper anything about the trial except to show him (Harper) some legal papers concerning the trial.

"That's the remarkable thing about Harper's testimony," Lowe said. "Nobody else heard Butler tell him that."

Lowe also recounted the testimonies of Wilford Draper and Norman Brown, both of whom had said they fled the scene of the shootings with a group of persons that included the defendants.

"Draper and Brown might be said to be accomplices," Lowe said. "Accomplices want to avoid being charged. They're more likely to save their own skin, even if it means hanging someone

else. You'll (the jury) have to weigh their testimony even more carefully."

Sikma showed the jury bloody pictures of the dead agents as he had several times during the first week of the trial. He said one agent was found lying on his back and the other with his hand in front of his face, as if warding off attacks.

"You are reasonable men and women," he said. "When you put all the evidence together, I believe you'll see the defendants are guilty of first-degree murder."

Hultman said the evidence showed that the agents were surrounded by Indians, and that one of them was firing a revolver while the other used a shotgun.

"What can a pistol and a shotgun do against a group of Indians?" he asked. "So there's not much question of self-defense."

The prosecution had introduced evidence that the Indians had semi-automatic guns and other weapons.

Lowe told the jury that the evidence was "like a chain," and that each piece of evidence was a link in the chain. If one of those links were broken, he said, or if the jury had doubts about any one piece of evidence, the chain would be broken.

Berlin: Council loses ground

Renewal-plan debate continues

By DAVE HEMINGWAY
Staff Writer

The choice between a single or multiple developer for Iowa City's urban renewal land north of Burlington Street was among the items discussed as the City Council continued urban renewal deliberations Monday afternoon.

The council also discussed the pros and cons of putting a new public library building on urban renewal ground and obtaining additional professional advice for marketing urban renewal land in the downtown business district north of Burlington Street.

Following more than two hours of discussion, the council asked City Manager Neal Berlin for his opinion on the urban renewal deliberations.

"I think you lost ground today," Berlin replied.

Berlin said his comment related to the council's decision to get professional advice on marketing urban renewal land north of Burlington Street and whether a library should be built on urban renewal land.

The council had already asked that the city hire a consulting firm to advise them how to attract a major department store downtown. The decision Monday to expand the scope of advice was a step backwards, Berlin said.

Mayor Mary Neuhauser and Councilor Carol deProse contended that the council had not lost ground but had introduced more factors into the discussion.

Berlin said that some city department heads would be meeting this week and next with about four consulting firms to, among other things, decide which firm might be best for working with the council.

In their discussion Monday, Councilor John Balmer voiced support in selling urban renewal land in the business district north of Burlington Street to a single developer to get unity in the design of the development and the schedule for construction on the land.

Berlin agreed that a coordinated plan of development is desirable so that the area would not be torn up at the same time, causing traffic and parking

impediments in the downtown area.

Berlin did not voice a preference for either single developer or a multiple developer concept. He noted that if the parcels of urban renewal land north of Burlington are sold individually, the city would have to say "how you can't build for a couple of years and you can build now. It (construction) will have to be staged."

Councilors deProse and Pat Foster said they favored selling the land in more than one parcel.

DeProse said that the urban renewal land north of Burlington Street "has great retail value" and she did not want just one developer to have all of the power for the area.

Foster said that the land should be sold to give "the little guy a chance." He said that if a single developer bought all of

the urban renewal land, the small business owners would be forced to "pay rent forever with no chance of gaining any equity."

Neuhauser said this was the nature of most businesses in downtown Iowa City. Neuhauser said that the council should consider who they wanted to attract to urban renewal land.

"Are we doing urban renewal for the little guy or are we trying to bring in new investors downtown?" Neuhauser asked.

Neuhauser said new investments are needed downtown to make the urban renewal project work.

The council also split on the issue of building a new library downtown on urban renewal land.

Councilor Robert Vevera said he was totally against building a library on land that he said was supposed to be used to help the

tax base of downtown Iowa City.

Councilor Max Selzer agreed with Vevera. "I think we should refer back to the basic objectives of urban renewal," Selzer said, which he claimed were to revitalize the downtown business district.

However, deProse said, "It (building the library) has everything to do with the revitalization of downtown." She said the library would draw "lots" of people downtown, who would also be interested in shopping.

The council has been reviewing the urban renewal program as a result of the May 4 ruling of District Court Judge James H. Carter which halted the urban renewal program.

The written program has been revised by the city staff after the council's discussion on it and was sent to the council for further consideration last Friday.

Federal law may require city to relocate Epsteins'

By DAVE HEMINGWAY
Staff Writer

Iowa City has filed a 90-day eviction notice against Epstein's Bookstore in the Clinton Street Mall and has a pending eviction suit against the business.

Glenn Epstein, co-owner of the business, met with Baldrige and another Mezvinsky aide, Robert Klaus, Monday to discuss the obligations of city's displacing businesses in urban renewal programs.

The Clinton Street Mall was created to house businesses displaced by urban renewal demolition. Epstein's previously had two locations,

one at 125 S. Dubuque St. and one at 109 S. Clinton St. Epstein's moved to the modular mall in 1973.

Baldrige said that under a federal relocation act passed in the early 1970s cities are required to find permanent locations for businesses displaced by urban renewal demolition. Baldrige said this was confirmed by a member of the legal division of the federal Housing and Urban Development Department (HUD) Monday.

Baldrige said, however, that the HUD official noted that there may be specific instances where a city's contract relieves it of this responsibility.

Berlin said at a City Council meeting Monday that the city is obligated to permanently relocate businesses displaced by urban renewal demolition. However, he declined Monday night to comment specifically on the Epstein's case.

The city took eviction ac-

tions against Epstein's because the business owes approximately \$6,600 in back rent to the city for its modular unit. Bill Bartley, Epstein's attorney, has said Epstein's has purposefully withheld a portion of the rent to the city since last January to protest what they allege were agreements the city has not fulfilled.

According to city finance records, the last time that Epstein's was paid up in rent was February 1974. The city records show that the Epsteins' debt has grown from \$706 in March 1974 to \$6,665 in May 1976.

Harry Epstein, co-owner of the store, said Epstein's has always had the money to pay the rent, but due to frustration with the situation in the modular mall, full payment has not been made.

A major complaint of Epstein's is the city's failure to provide warehouse space for its business.

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postscripts

Recitals

Steven D. Jones, piano, will present a recital at 8 p.m. tonight in Harper Hall.

Elsie Parker, clarinet, and Norma Cross, piano will present a recital at 3 p.m. today in Harper Hall.

Grants

Applications are now being considered for grants for graduate study or research abroad in academic fields and for professional training in the creative and performing arts for the 1977-78 academic year. It is expected that approximately 550 awards to 50 countries will be available. The grants are provided under the terms of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Fulbright-Hays Act) and by foreign governments, universities and private donors. Applicants must be U.S. citizens at the time of application, generally must have a bachelor's degree or its equivalent before the beginning date of the grant and, in most cases, must be proficient in the language of the host country. Except for certain specific awards, candidates may not hold the Ph.D. at the time of application. Candidates for 1977-78 are ineligible for a grant to a country if they have been doing graduate work or conducting research in that country during the academic year 1976-77.

Exam

Those wishing to take the August 18 TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) examination should register with Ruth Gradner in the Foreign Admissions Office, Calvin Hall, as soon as possible. The test is being offered by prior registration only.

\$\$T not only fast, it makes money too

WASHINGTON (AP) — The controversial Concorde, its flights watched closely by environmentalists and the Federal Aviation Administration, is making money on flights to the United States, officials for two airlines said Monday.

Flights of the British-French built supersonic jetliner to nearby Dulles International Airport from Paris and London have attracted many more passengers than necessary to warrant permanent routes, the airline officials said.

"It's economically feasible, there's no question about that," said Thomas Craft, a spokesman for British Airways in New York.

"We're very pleased with the Paris-to-Washington route," echoed Bill Klema, district manager in Washington for Air France. "We hope it is a permanent route."

Under a 16-month test approved by Transportation Secretary William T. Coleman Jr., Air France is flying three Concorde's in and out of Dulles each week. British Airways has two weekly flights.

While both airlines say they could live with passenger loads of about 60 per cent of capacity, Air France reports figures nearer 90 per cent and British Airways 100 per cent for Concorde flights since late May.

"We're flying 80 passengers this summer rather than the full 100 so we can fly non-stop all of the time," Klema said. "With the full 100 passengers, on certain hot days we'd face the possibility of having to stop for fuel."

Fiery debate, comedy recalled by interpreter

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP) — Ted Fagan says he's had a tense, demanding and sometimes hilarious career as "mouthpiece" for some of the world's leading diplomats.

Fagan, a U.N. interpreter for 30 years, was once charged with turning Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro's fiery Spanish into the queen's English.

He retired recently to Palo Alto with his pension and the microphone he used for years, gilded gold by his colleagues as a parting gift. The last two of his 30 years have been as chief U.N. interpreter.

"We've had the longest running off-Broadway show, with a lousy script and the worst actors," the 55-year-old Fagan quipped in an interview. "It was like an eternal first night with no rehearsals."

Fagan said a good interpreter must be a good actor because he must "take on the emotion or heat or venom of the speaker. Otherwise, you'll be reducing what he says. If a speaker says something sarcastically and you give it straight, you've lost what he was trying to say."

Fagan was born in Argentina to English parents. He was educated in England and studied to be an engineer. Happenstance brought him to the United Nations while visiting a friend at New York's Hunter College, where the international body had temporarily set up headquarters.

Fagan, who speaks English, Spanish, French, Italian and Portuguese, was asked to do instant translation from Spanish to English. Thus began a career of three decades.

Knowledge of languages aside, Fagan said the most important skills for an interpreter are "quickness of mind and curiosity," and a way of unwinding from the tremendous tension that inevitably builds up in the booth.

"After the tension of the Israeli Six-Day War (in 1967) when I was in the booth 96 hours for one week, I came out all shaking. I found that to sit down and do something of a scholarly nature calmed me down."

Sometimes, Fagan said, he found himself feeling un-neutral in one speech or another, and he shut the microphone to let off steam.

Fagan said he once got "a bad case of the giggles" while interpreting a speech by a delegate from the Dominican Republic who implored her audience to "see me not as a female delegate, but as an embodiment of all the mothers in the world."

Fagan remembers how Eleanor Roosevelt "collapsed from laughing so hard."

Sometimes, said Fagan, you can't please anyone. During a Middle East debate in the Security Council, Fagan had to interpret angry attacks against Israel.

"People were saying, 'Get that anti-Semite out of the booth' and sending me poison pen letters," Fagan knows he was at his convincing best then. He once thought of being a rabbi.

Experts predict record corn crop

WASHINGTON (AP) — The 1976 corn crop, vital for the production of much of the American food supply, is expected to be a record of more than 6.55 billion bushels, up 14 per cent from last year's bumper harvest, the Agriculture Department said Monday.

A senior USDA economist said that the huge crop, which will be ready for harvest early this fall, will help dampen consumer food prices through 1977. Last year's crop of nearly 5.8 billion bushels, the record so far, has helped ease the food price spiral in 1976.

The department's Crop Reporting Board also estimated 1976 wheat production, based on July 1 crop surveys, at about 2.04 billion bushels.

Although 4 per cent smaller than the 1975 record of more than 2.1 billion bushels, this year's wheat harvest is the second largest in U.S. history and is expected to provide ample bread grain for domestic and foreign markets through most of next year.

As livestock feed, corn is the most important grain for producing beef, pork, poultry and dairy products. It also is in great demand overseas, including the Soviet Union, as livestock feed.

Arm-in-arm cooperation

Services aid defense business

WASHINGTON (AP) — For as little as \$450 a year, a defense contractor can legally derive business benefits from belonging to private organizations with links to the armed services.

By paying a fee to become a sustaining member or an associate of one or more of these organizations, a company can put its representatives in a position to cultivate contacts in the services.

The contractor can also participate in special seminars arranged by the military-oriented organizations to acquaint defense business with service requirements for equipment. Generally, the armed services provide key officials to appear at such seminars.

An official of the Association of the United States Army (AUSA) said in an

interview that one of that organization's functions is to serve as a bridge between the Army and sections of defense industry interested in meeting the Army's material needs.

All the major organizations of this sort — The AUSA, The Air Force Association, (AFA), and the Navy League — deny that they serve to channel defense contracts to firms affiliated with them.

"We don't allow ourselves to get involved in specific contract matters," said a spokesman for the AFA.

The Defense Department takes a somewhat ambivalent position on relations with these organizations. Technically, they are private and legally unconnected with the Pentagon or the individual armed services, al-

though many of their members are in regular uniform, in related reserve forces, or are drawing military retirement pay.

In a recent policy statement, assistant defense secretary William Greener spoke of "the important role of associations as a communication conduit between the Department of Defense and its industrial suppliers."

On the other hand, Greener has tried to enforce rules designed to insulate military officers and civilian officials from entertainment by defense contractors at conventions and other functions sponsored by the service-oriented organizations.

The AUSA, AFA, Navy League and Marine Corps League exist chiefly to promote the causes of the services to

which they adhere.

They claim to get the bulk of their annual income from dues paid by individual members, from advertising in their magazines, and from insurance programs they provide for the membership. Most of the advertising, however, is sponsored by defense contractors.

These organizations work to develop grassroots support for the services through hundreds of local chapters, and they try to influence Congress through formal testimony and position papers. Most claim they do no direct lobbying on Capitol Hill.

The Air Force Association is the biggest of the four, with 152,000 members in 286 chapters.

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TOWA

ENDS WEDNESDAY

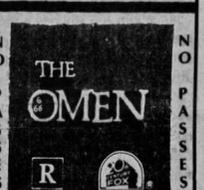
The 'X' rating is richly deserved. It's all there, male and female, female and female, male and male.



Score
No one under 18 admitted
1:30-3:30-5:30-7:30-9:30

ASTRO

NOW-Held 3rd week



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

CINEMA-1

ON THE MALL

NOW THRU WED.

1:45-3:56-6:15-8:25



PLUS-Disney featurette "Horse With the Flying Tail" Child 11

CINEMA-D

ON THE MALL

NOW THRU WED.

Ode To Billy Joe
1:25-3:25-5:25-7:30-9:35
"PG"

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

ACROSS

- Sudden effort
- Rendezvous
- Delivered
- Dress material
- Satanic
- Ally of Abraham
- Range of activities
- You shall not...: Henry VIII
- Too early
- Habituate
- Russian planes
- African animals
- Criminals
- Some
- Cream-cheese holder
- Overflow
- Ship's deck
- Betrayer
- Individualist
- Grinding
- Trouncing
- W. W. II group
- Irritate
- Performer
- Bit part in a play
- Net
- Noon
- Treating with kindness
- Times of old
- Over
- "... of Night"
- Mild oaths
- Gone
- Open
- Nine: Prefix

DOWN

- Baffle
- Murmur
- Old Roman tablet
- Slender
- Complete changes
- Eliminates errors
- Declares
- Pub call
- Isle of
- Steam bath
- "This —"
- (sign on a crate)
- Pola of silents
- Apple and shoe
- Having a split personality
- "... Alice"
- Navy Dept. branch
- Parlor plant
- Fitzgerald
- Durocher et al.
- Likely
- Key underlying
- Drop
- Kind of step or out
- Blue dye
- Kelly
- Work unit
- Hospital people: Abbr.
- Devotee: Suffix
- Secular
- Forest or Lone
- Broadway org.
- Lariat
- Weather satellite
- Gauche
- Reclaimed wool
- Italian resort
- Rip
- Mideast land
- Boundary
- She, in Naples
- But: Lat.

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analysis

Undeserving of pity

The execution of American mercenary Daniel Gearhart in Angola is a tragedy for his family, but it is not an occurrence worthy of the international condemnations which have been issued by the U.S. government. Gearhart and three British mercenaries were executed by firing squad at the order of an Angolan court.

According to his wife, Gearhart "fancied himself as a soldier of fortune" and became a mercenary warrior by placing an advertisement in a magazine for "professional adventurers." The possibility of death should be understood by anyone who has fought as a Green Beret in Vietnam, and Gearhart took this latest risk of his own free will.

Bloodletting after a revolution is a common event as a nation attempts to purge itself of the hatred which fueled combat. American Tories were often made scapegoats for hostile sentiments after the Revolutionary War.

This does not, of course, justify the severity of the treatment of the mercenaries, especially Gearhart, who had barely arrived in Angola before his capture and who had been involved in little or no combat. The U.S. acted properly in seeking clemency. But an individual who contracts to fight in the civil war of a foreign land can scarcely expect the support of the U.S. government, which was never officially involved in the conflict. The execution may seem to be a miscarriage of justice, but Gearhart alone was responsible for his participation in the situation.

The U.S. government, which has never apologized to the Vietnamese people for massacres and defoliation and

napalm and which has hatched plots for the assassination of foreign leaders, has no legitimate reason to protest the Angolan court action. Gearhart was not an agent of the United States and went to Africa for the express purpose of killing Angolan citizens for cash. The fact of his American citizenship is not apropos.

The U.S. is simply using this incident to express its dissatisfaction with the outcome of the Angolan civil war. It is seeking some justification for continuing to refuse recognition of the new Angolan government and to persist in blocking Angolan admittance to the United Nations.

In pursuit of this policy, the plight of Gearhart's family has been publicized. Fortunately for them, the public sentiment which has been aroused by the execution will probably assure that citizens will come forward to offer support. The government should show as much concern for the plight of the thousands of Vietnam War veterans who fought in the name of the United States and who now reside in the anonymity of disability and disillusionment. It is interesting how a pawn can become a knight if it suits national policy.

If the United States government was really concerned about the fate of mercenaries, it would seek to prevent American citizens from fighting in foreign wars. One possible approach would be to consider any contract to fight in a foreign war, on either side, as a formal renunciation of American citizenship.

WINSTON BARCLAY



'ONE OF THE BENEFITS OF AGE IS BEING ABLE TO PLEDGE YOUNG MEN TO WAR!'

Needed: a total nuclear test ban

By THOMAS A. HALSTEAD
Reprinted from Arms Control Today.

On May 28, in separate ceremonies in Washington and Moscow, President Ford and Soviet General Secretary Brezhnev signed a Treaty on Underground Explosions for Peaceful Purposes (the "PNE" treaty). It was negotiated as a companion agreement to a Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests (the Threshold Test Ban or the "TTB" Treaty). Both treaties are to be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

The Arms Control Association believes that both new treaties represent a step backward from responsibility. Now is not the time for agreements which will tend to legitimize nuclear weapon testing at high yields and endow nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes with unwarranted new respectability. What is needed now is an end to all nuclear testing. Accordingly, the ACA has called on President Ford to reopen negotiations toward a comprehensive test ban treaty (CTB).

Why can't we quit testing nuclear weapons? In 31 years the United States and Soviet Union alone have conducted more than 1,000 nuclear tests between them, yet by agreeing to these two treaties they are declaring that there is a need for still more. Meanwhile a growing number of critics in the United States and abroad are complaining that agreements like the TTB and PNE treaties, in the guise of setting new controls, are really only devices for setting new rules to continue doing as they please. As the ACA statement points out, the limits imposed by the treaties are hardly limits at all. (There is even an escape clause in the PNE Treaty — Article III, Paragraph Three, allowing for tests larger than the 150 kiloton ceiling: "The question of carrying out an individual explosion having a yield exceeding (150 kilotons) ... will be considered by the Parties at an appropriate time to be agreed.") Is it any wonder that some critics of the treaties call them worse than nothing?

Simply put, a CTB would be a clear and unambiguous signal that the nuclear weapons states were at last willing to take a major step away from the nuclear brink. Since the nuclear weapons age began, only one of the arms control agreements between the nuclear superpowers — The 1972 ABM Treaty — has resulted in stopping a nuclear weapons development. After nearly 20 years of negotiations, the failure to achieve a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty has become a symbol of superpower unwillingness to end a wasteful and destructive arms race which has produced more and more lethal weaponry, but has only diminished world security. Agreeing to a CTB would be a positive sign that the United States and the Soviet Union were at last moving away from dependence on nuclear weapons and from the beliefs that the possession of nuclear weapons is the hallmark of a great power, and that nuclear wars are thinkable, fightable and even winnable.

The Threshold Test Ban, like the Limited Test Ban and the Non-Proliferation Treaty, gives lip service to a commitment to end all nuclear weapons testing, but neither the United States nor the U.S.S.R. has adopted a public position which would make achievement of a CTB realistic. The United States contends that it would be possible for the U.S.S.R. to conduct militarily significant tests in secret unless the CTB included a provision for on-site inspection to resolve any ambiguities. The U.S.S.R. asserts that such inspection are

unnecessary, but insists on the right to conduct PNEs, and further declares that all nuclear weapons states must be party to a comprehensive test — a condition to which China and France, neither of them a party to the 1963 Limited Test Ban or the Non-Proliferation Treaty, are unlikely to agree.

Both sides' arguments are a smokescreen for a more basic objection to a CTB: neither the U.S. nor the U.S.S.R. wants to give up the option to conduct nuclear weapons tests. As far as the capability of identifying small nuclear tests is concerned, it is highly improbable that the Soviet Union could confidently conduct clandestine, militarily important nuclear tests with detection by a combination of seismic and other intelligence means — chiefly photographic satellites. On-site inspection is no longer necessary. Furthermore, a test ban observed by only the United States and Soviet Union, without the participation of other nuclear weapons states, would not affect the security interests of either superpower for many years, regardless of the amount of testing France or China conducted. The utility of PNEs is so dubious that further efforts should be made to persuade the U.S.S.R. to shelve its PNE program, as the United States already has. In no event should the unlikely prospect that they might some day prove to be useful be

— the U.S. weapons laboratories, the Nevada Test Site, and the seven government-owned plants which produce nuclear weapons "employed more than 40,000 people, had an operating budget of more than a billion dollars, and represented an investment of more than \$2.6 billion." In the event of a comprehensive nuclear test ban, many of these individuals, a large number of whom have devoted their entire lives to nuclear weapons, would need to acquire new skills and seek work elsewhere.

They and their supporters in the Executive branch and Congress could be expected to strongly oppose a CTB. In a recent speech, Lt. Gen. Edward B. Giller, Director of Weapons Development for ERDA, expressed his concern about this possibility: "Above all we must not allow the nuclear weapons development and production complex to erode. In many respects this complex is unique and some of the assets are unreproducible. The weapons laboratories represent a combination of trained manpower and physical resources that is available no where else in the West."

A narrow view — one that has prevailed until now — suggests that ending nuclear testing, because it means foreclosing options to test in the future, is ipso facto a bad thing for the United States. But would CTB really hinder national security? There are scarcely any new developments "interesting" enough to justify further weapons testing; a CTB would inhibit Soviet as much as U.S. developments. The security issue therefore becomes one of whether the U.S. is better off in a situation where neither side is testing than in one where both continue to test.

Finally, it has been suggested that to reject the TTB and PNE treaties would be damaging to detente, already battered badly out of shape. But would it? Why would it not be more constructive for the U.S. and U.S.S.R. to agree to work out a test ban treaty with real arms control significance, rather than a transparent ploy? Because the TTB and PNE treaties are so inadequate, they tend to devalue detente rather than enhance it, and serve to further erode public support.

If the two nations, which have been engaged in a devastating nuclear arms race for over 30 years were instead to jointly take the first meaningful step toward ending that race, that would have more meaning for detente, not only for the two adversaries but for the entire world, than any step yet taken.

There is another aspect of the detente arms control issue to remember: even if there were no detente, and relations between the two countries were far worse than they are today, arms control measures would still be in our net interest. We can survive with detente in a weakened condition, as long as we are honestly pursuing means of ending the arms race. The reverse is simply not the case.

The Threshold Test Ban and Peaceful Nuclear Explosion treaties are more likely to prove to be stumbling blocks than stepping stones toward a comprehensive test ban. The TTB is an idea whose time is past; linking the PNE treaty to it has insured that no CTB will be possible as long as the Soviet Union maintains an interest in peaceful nuclear explosions. It is time to put aside PNEs as a costly and unnecessary obstacle to at last fulfill a 13 year-old commitment, first stated in the preamble to the Limited Test Ban Treaty, "to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of all nuclear weapons for all time."

Psychic vision: Carter to the White House

By BLUE ARGO

Boy, I really blew it. I blew my big chance. I could have been hailed as the new Jeanne Dixon for 1976, but I let the chance slip by. Nobody's going to believe me now, but just for the record, I'll say it: back on 1972, I had a psychic vision about Jimmy Carter and the Presidency. You see, sometimes I'm psychic. I have these visions every so often — they're sort of like epileptic seizures, I suppose, in that I never know when one's going to hit. Now when I say Jimmy Carter is going to be elected president in 1976, nobody laughs like they used to or does the "Jimmy Who?" routine. Now people say things like, "yeah, I know. So what else is new?"

When I had this vision four years ago, Jimmy Carter had only been Governor of Georgia for about a year and a half. I was living in Atlanta at the time, going to school. I was in my dorm room on a bright fall afternoon, studying. I was facing the window. Suddenly all my surroundings vanished, and in front of me hung a comely version of that early American painting of the fife player and drummer boy. The only difference was that Jimmy Carter was the drummer boy — and he was President. How I knew he was President, I can't tell; he simply was. I knew it was 1976, however, by the Bicentennial trappings, the American flag waving behind Jimmy's head against the sky, and the outfits he and the fife player were wearing. Unfortunately, I failed to recognize the fife player at the time, and now for the life of me I can't remember what he looked like. Another big chance blown. Wouldn't the media pay a bundle for information as to whom Jimmy's going to select for the vice-presidential slot?

Then my vision faded and the room came back into focus. I was left with the firm conviction that Jimmy Carter was to be our next elected president. I didn't know how in the world he could possibly accomplish such a thing; I only knew that the

vision had said he would — and after a few experiences with visions, one quickly learns never to argue with them. If a vision says something is going to be, it's going to be and trying to change the outcome is like butting one's head against the proverbial stone wall. Admittedly, I don't understand such things. All I know is that if one is cursed or blessed, as the case may be, by such things as psychic visions, the only sensible (?) thing one can do is to act upon them.

So thinking, I sallied forth from my room and down the hall. I found two friends in the room next door.

"Guess what?" I announced, "Jimmy Carter is going to be elected president in 1976."

My friends chimed in unison, "president of what?" (That answer is reputedly the same one Miss Lillian, Jimmy's mother, gave when Jimmy told her he was planning to run for president).

"Of the United States!" I said. "I just had a psychic vision. He's going to be elected president."

My friends finally stopped laughing. "Oh, Blue," said one, "You're crazy, absolutely crazy."

"Thanks," I said, "but just wait. You'll see."

I had much the same luck with my mother when I told her. My mother has a very strange habit of going completely rigid whenever I mention words like "psychic," "ESP," or "visions." I suppose I totally freaked her out as I was growing up by accurately predicting deaths, strokes, heart attacks and the like, and occasionally seeing ghosts. So during my Christmas vacation that year, I mentioned I'd had another psychic vision. My mother and brother were sitting on the sofa in the family room. Mom went rigid.

"Jimmy Carter is going to be our next elected president," I said.

Mom relaxed and both she and my brother started laughing.

"That's ridiculous," said my mother. "A

Southerner? And moreover, a man from the deep South, from Georgia? Honey, that's your imagination. It'll be another 50 years at least before regional prejudices are forgotten and the rest of the nation fully accepts the South back into the Union."

"Yeah," agreed my brother. "It'll be years, if ever, before this nation will elect a Southern president."

I'd been doing my homework. I cited several examples of how Jimmy was beginning to get his name into the national spotlight and constantly in print.

"Yeah," said my brother. "That's true. But be realistic. I doubt if 5 per cent of the population outside of Georgia even knows who he is. The public has a short memory. He hasn't got a chance."

"Perhaps," said my mother, thoughtfully, "he has his eye set on a Senate seat or maybe the vice presidency?"

"I doubt he could win the vice presidency," said big brother, "but you might be right about the Senate, mom."

I sighed. What could I say? I fell back on my stock answer:

"All right. Think what you want to, but just remember I told you so. I had a vision and it was 1976 and Jimmy Carter was president. Just wait."

"Time will tell," said my mother, smiling.

So, even though Jimmy Carter hasn't yet been elected, much less officially having the nomination in hand, and even though I've learned that it's unwise to mention psychic experiences to anyone except the closest of friends (the common layman tends to act as if I'm either fresh out of the nut house or else his favorite candidate for Psych Ward, West Wing), I decided, against my better judgment, to write this article. It may be the 11th hour of Campaign '76, but I wanted to get it on the record before the 12:00 deadline that I predict Jimmy Carter will be our next President.

Jeanne Dixon, move over.



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By JOE P
Staff Write

Most UI meet city standards, will complete their parties, reopen this adviser, sa The stan partly resp by one ch according t Greek hou by city hou environmen spections r in need of remodeling tinglesters The hous August or S serious viol ordinance vironment Hubbard, v vices, may exemption. The partie freshmen a residence these stude instead. Parker s houses need fraternities plement the possibility of fall. Most so shape. A smoke greatest ex Spurgeon estimates t \$800-\$1,500. Keating sa spections ov requirement the fall insp if he can't spections so Keating b years before "By the fall work to be c and when t

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By JOE HE
Staff Write

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IS SUCH PREVALENT A 60 MINUTES CAMERA DE SELVES. FIR GRESSO

Comply with city code

Greeks improve housing

By JOE PFEIFF
Staff Writer

Most UI Greek houses are working to meet city housing code and UI health standards, and it now appears that they will complete the work and none will lose their parietal rule exemptions before they reopen this fall, Nancy Parker, UI Greek adviser, said.

The standards, however, were at least partly responsible for a change in houses by one chapter, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, according to a chapter alumnus.

Greek houses were inspected this spring by city housing inspectors and university environmental health officials. The inspections revealed that most houses were in need of general housecleaning, kitchen remodeling and installation of fire extinguishers and smoke and fire detectors.

The houses are to be reinspected in August or September. If a house is still in serious violation of the minimum housing ordinance of Iowa City or university environmental health standards, Philip Hubbard, vice president for student services, may revoke the house's parietal rule exemption.

The parietal rule requires all unmarried freshmen and sophomores to live in UI residence halls. The exemptions allow these students to live in the Greek houses instead.

Parker said that nearly all fraternity houses needed work. However, since most fraternities are devising plans to implement the regulations, she sees little possibility of any losing their status in the fall. Most sororities, she said, were in good shape.

A smoke and fire detection system is the greatest expense for most houses. Keith Spurgeon of Iowa City Alarm Co. estimates that the systems will average \$800-\$1,500. Iowa City Fire Chief Robert Keating said he has been making inspections over the past few weeks to set the requirements for individual houses, but the fall inspection may have to be delayed if he can't complete the installation inspections soon enough.

Keating believes it may be three to five years before all needed work is completed. "By the fall inspection we won't expect all work to be done. We will be looking at how and when the house intends to comply in

relationship to the amount of money available."

Keating explained that there was some confusion about the type of fire protection system needed. He explained that the system need not be elaborate, but should give some protection and notify inhabitants in the early stages of a fire. "A minimum installation can provide sufficient warning with an alarm system they can afford," Keating said.

Hubbard said, "We will rely on our inspectors to tell us how dangerous a house is. We can't be lenient where lives are involved. We'll have to be strict." He said that most houses were getting cooperation and money from house corporations to make the needed improvements.

All fraternity members and alumnus contacted said their organizations are working now to comply with the regulations, but several voiced concern that the regulations were too extensive.

"The inspection has been very efficient and systematic, has made a good deal of sense, and has been logical. At times I felt they were looking for too much. Certain details I felt weren't that important," Joe Fredericks, A1, a member of Sigma Chi, said.

Chuck Willard, A2, of Pi Kappa Alpha, said that the regulations are "a good deal and should have been done a long time ago."

Chan Coulter, a Phi Gamma Delta alumnus, said his reaction to the regulations has been "very good." He said, "They had to come. The standards are much better than those 50 years ago when the houses were built."

Dale Cremers of Lambda Chi Alpha was not as enthusiastic about the inspections, and said his organization had been "screwed over royally." The chapter must install a filter for a kitchen hood and fan, 30 new doors, and a fire detection system. Cremers said he was most upset because "it all happened at once. The doors have been good enough for 15 years, but now they aren't good enough." Cremers estimated that doors will cost \$500 and the alarm system \$1,200, but he had no idea what the filter system for the kitchen hood would cost. It has to be custom made.

Lambda Chi Alpha members considered another mortgage, but have decided to pay the additional expenses themselves. "We

can handle it. The corporation did \$8,000 worth of remodeling last year and we don't want to go to them again. The alumni are there if we need them, but we're one of the newer chapters, and we don't have the alumni who can afford to sink \$300-\$400 apiece into our house."

Several persons contacted, including Cremers, thought the inspectors were at times unfair and impractical. Cremers said a spoon left in a sugar bowl cost them inspection points. Steve Richardson, a Sigma Alpha Epsilon alumnus working on the renovation, cited two paragraphs in one of the reports about the danger of a lawnmower in a closet. "You'd see the danger if it was a gas mower. This was a push mower."

Richardson also claimed that the regulations forced the chapter to move from its old house on Fairchild to another one at 932 College. "Complying in a wooden structure is nearly impossible. So we bought the house on College for \$125,000, and we will put \$20,000 into it to bring it up to standards."

Dan Matter, A2, Sigma Alpha Epsilon president, said the regulations were only partly responsible for the change in houses. Matter thought the investment of money into a better house would be wiser, and said the chapter had been considering a new house for several years.

Although Richardson felt most of the regulations were legitimate, he voiced concern that the minimum housing code was legislating how people have to live. "Not everyone has to live in the same degree of cleanliness," he said. "The university has an obligation to see that the alumni corporation has an extremely safe structure. But we seem to be wasting a lot of time and energy finding where lawnmowers are, and a lot of time concerning tidiness." Richardson said he considers "tidiness" a subjective judgment.

Parker said she thinks the work on the houses will be completed by fall. "There has been a real cooperative and compromising kind of effort," she said.

"For a while it seemed that adult concern disappeared, students disregarded compliance with the regulations, and there was no method of leverage. What makes me happy is that the university is getting involved by telling the houses, 'Clean up your act.'"

Mann's film Westerns: Explosive contradictions

By JOE HEUMANN
Staff Writer

The Western has always been open to infinite interpretation. Its success has always been world-wide, and some of the finest examples of the form have come from the wilds of Italy and Spain.

With the two films showing in the Union Illinois Room tonight, viewers have a chance to explore the explosive universe of Anthony Mann, whose psychotic heroes are best exemplified by both films' main star, James Stewart.

Mann, along with Hitchcock, took Stewart's 1940s iconicity and altered it radically in a series of classics that helped make the 1950s in American film one of the most fertile of all world cinema. Stewart, when he didn't appear in eight Mann films, was featured in Hitchcock's *Rear Window*, *The Man Who Knew Too Much* and *Vertigo*.

In *Winchester '73* and *The Naked Spur*, Stewart smashes his previous persona (the bumbling but substantial representative of the great middle class, a light comedy hero) by becoming a character so driven by hate that he'll kill anyone who attempts to impede

his desire to eradicate his brother.

Mann, formerly a theater director, was engrossed in planting themes of classic theater into cinematic forms. In '73, Stewart first appears as the 1940s star known and loved by all. He is polite, yet possesses a maturity and self-reliance expected of the controlled Western hero. This familiar figure functions normally until one of the most explosive scenes in the cinema.

Mann had a penchant in his work to draw an abrupt line between mere appearance of sanity and the black unconscious instinctual drive to annihilate. In '73 Stewart sits at a bar table talking to Wyatt Earp. His gun has been checked, and Mann uses this situation to introduce the evil brother and the new Stewart, who, upon seeing his enemy, crashes away from the table drawing furiously for a gun that is no longer at his side. The purity of his hate, within the parody of the draw, is crystallized by his futile insect actions.

In this moment, a star of the '40s is obliterated and a new one appears, one who in *Naked Spur* is capable of climbing sheer rock, driven by the energy of

hate. This reversal of type with Stewart is brilliant, because it not only runs against the grain of audience expectation, but because it allows him room to display his manic, suppressed WASP energy.

Mann's Westerns are ones of clear-cut perpetual conflict, in which heroes and villains both display such complexity of character that the hero only survives because of his excessive manic drive.

With Mann, the hero can only succeed by losing a portion of his sanity. Violence purges the past, but it also obliterates the standing with the fallen. A man who kills his brother for killing their father, as in '73, leaves for the sunset with a world so fouled with action that the only recourse to living is through the creation of a knowledge that a purification has taken place.

It is these qualities of psychological disability, coupled with a finely tuned sense of what violence at a physical plane is really like that distinguishes Mann's Westerns for what they are: important works of a sensibility that truly sensed the explosive contradictions that boiled beneath the surface of complacent, post-war America.

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DRINKING problem? AA meets Saturday noon in North Hall Lounge. 8-28

DIVORCING without a lawyer? Specifics \$7.95. ACROSS, Box 1615, Iowa City, 52240. 7-22

PROBLEM pregnancy? Call Birthright, 6 p.m. - 9 p.m., Monday through Thursday, 338-8665. 7-14

CRISIS CENTER - Call or stop in, 112½ E. Washington, 351-0140, 11 a.m. - 2 a.m. 7-14

STORAGE STORAGE
Mini-warehouse units - all sizes. Monthly rates as low as \$25 per month. U Store All. Dial 337-3506. 7-16

To place your classified ad in the DI, Come to Rm. 111, Communications Center, College and Madison. 11 a.m. is the deadline for placing and canceling classified ads. The office is closed from noon to 1 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

WHO DOES IT?

STATISTICAL Consulting Center, 225C MacLean Hall, offers assistance in experimental design and data analysis. Call (353-5163 for appointment or information. Services free to UI students, faculty, staff. 7-13

PIANO tuning - Reasonable rates - Your satisfaction guaranteed - Steven Roester - 337-3820. 7-23

WINDOW WASHING
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Artist's portraits, charcoal, \$10, pastel \$25, oil \$100 and up. 351-0525. 8-30

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CHIPPER'S Tailor Shop, 128½ E. Washington. Dial 351-1229. 7-19

MISCELLANEOUS A-Z

FOR sale - Marantz stereo system with Sony cassette deck. 338-8991. 7-16

SEARS apartment-size dryer, six months old, still under warranty, runs on 110, \$130. 644-2566. 9-14

TV, black/white, 16 inch portable, stand, excellent condition, \$50. 351-7409. 7-14

DOUBLE bed, birdseye maple, complete, \$50. Kath, 338-1807 after 6 p.m., leave message. 7-15

FANTASTIC-WOW-Kenwood KT-5300 Precision AM-FM stereo tuner-sensitivity 9 Mv for \$129.95 available at WOODBURN SOUND STUDIO, 400 Highland Court. 7-21

WOULD YOU BELIEVE 40 watts/channel minimum, RMS 8 ohms from 20-20,000 Hz with no more than 2 percent TH & IM distortion. Low noise IC differential amplifier using junction type FETs. Power amplifiers direct coupled utilizing pure complementary design. WOODBURN SOUND STUDIO, 400 Highland Court. 7-21

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EXCELLENT condition - Pioneer stereo, six months old. Must sell, \$1,000. 354-4862. 7-14

SPECIAL SALE - TDK's finest SA-C60 cassettes - Regular \$3.29 - Now \$2.49 or \$2.25 each for 10 or more. WOODBURN SOUND STUDIO, 400 Highland Court. 7-21

SUPER-Kenwood KD1033 Manual Belt Driven turntable - 64DB rumble - Low friction (longarm for easy tracking with M-91ED Shure cartridge only \$89.99 at WOODBURN SOUND STUDIO, 400 Highland Court. 7-21

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APARTMENT sale - 87 inch sofa, excellent condition, \$150. Queen size bed, antique oak dresser; component stereo, best offer. Miscellaneous dishes, end tables, lamps, chairs. Phone 351-2659. 7-13

YAMAHA CA600 35 watts RMS stereo amplifier. 1 percent THD; Thorens turntable 165TD; JBL L26 speakers; Shure V15 Type III cartridge. Fully warranted. 351-4740. 7-22

DOUBLE bed frame, headboard and footboard, \$15. 338-2692. 7-14

SEVEN sets left Hercules 90 inch sofa and chair only \$189.95. GODDARD'S FURNITURE, West Liberty. Fully guaranteed - Free service. 1-827-2915. 9-3

PORTABLE J.C. Penny washer, brand new, excellent condition. Paid \$260 will sell for \$100 or best offer. For more information call, 337-9192 before noon. 7-13

USED vacuum cleaners reasonably priced. Brandy's Vacuum, 351-1453. 9-9

STEREO components, CB's, calculators, appliances, wholesale, guaranteed. Don, 1-643-2316, evenings, 337-9216. 7-14

MISCELLANEOUS A-Z

SUN! UDD's flip-top sun umbrella available in shape. Call Doc after July 10 mornings, 351-9158. 7-13

UNIQUE handmade liquid silver necklaces. Prices negotiable. Call Dana, 645-2119. 7-13

WATERBEDS, accessories, heaters, bedspreads. Why pay more? Nemo's Apartment Store, 223 E. Washington. Summer hours: 12 - 5 p.m. 7-23

FOUR piece boxcase bed sets, maple or walnut finish includes full size mattress and box spring. All for \$189.95. GODDARD'S FURNITURE, West Liberty. E-Z Terms. 9-3

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PROFESSIONAL dog grooming - Puppies, kittens, tropical fish, pet supplies. Brannaman Seed Store, 1500 1st Avenue South. 338-8501. 7-13

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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INSTRUCTION

SWIMMING instruction - WSI qualified, any age, heated pool. 351-5577, Royal Health Centre. 9-10

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CASH for your used ski equipment. Joe's Ski Shop, 351-8118. 7-19

WANTED TO RENT

MECHANIC desires two car garage with lift, parking for at least ten cars in Iowa city - Coralville, commercially zoned area only. Call Walt's Vw Repair, 338-4561. 7-6

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND - Gold dog, leather collar, male. Call 353-0795. 7-13

RIDE-RIDER

RIDE needed to New York area end of July. 354-2612. 7-10

RIDE wanted to Cedar Rapids - back, weekdays. Arrive there 8 a.m., leave 5 p.m. Shared expenses. 351-7049. 7-13

RIDE needed to Sidney, Iowa for RAGBRAI IV. 338-6522. 7-16

RIDE - wanted to NYC after July 24. 354-2890 after 5 p.m. 7-14

ANTIQUES

BLOOM antiques - Downtown Wellman, Iowa - Three buildings full. 8-31

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Ovation Classical guitar - Cracks in face board, \$500 new; selling for 175. 338-6651, between 9 a.m. - 2 p.m. 7-19

FENDER Concert amp, four 10-inch speakers, \$175. 338-6651, call between 9 a.m. - 2 p.m. 7-19

EPHOPHON Maxima amplifier; EphopHON Casino guitar; excellent. Early evening, 338-2984. 7-19

PIANO - King upright, \$100. 338-3841. 7-19

HELP WANTED

URGENT - "George, UI Library dog; Beautiful, gentle, very well behaved, male dog needs loving home for six months. Call collect, 1-628-4794, evenings. 7-19

WANTED - Participants for an interesting sociology study, earn \$3. Call Jan, 353-4746. 7-16

TWO persons to deliver Pizza Villa pizza. Apply in person after 4 p.m. at 431 Kirkwood Avenue. 7-19

BARTENDER wanted, full time, evenings. Call 626-2152 for interview appointment. 7-13

KITCHEN help nights and weekends, part-time. Apply in person at the Green Pepper. 7-14

Responsible individual needed as part-time desk clerk, experience required. Apply in person, HOWARD JOHNSON'S MOTOR LODGE

HELP WANTED

WORK-study secretary wanted for fall and now. Apply UI of Student Associations, 353-5461. Typing skills necessary. \$2.95 per hour. 7-23

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PARALEGALS PART-TIME ATTORNEY
Opening senior citizens law project for three-county area. Will require part-time attorney with one year experience; full and half time paralegals. Start August 1. Paralegals must have B.A. in social field or three years experience in related area. Driver's license required. Typing and Spanish helpful. Attorney's annual salary, \$6,000 for 60 percent time; paralegals, \$9,000 per year. Send resumes and references, Attention: Michael Hobert, Help Legal Assistance, 235 Union Arcade, Davenport, Iowa 52801. 7-13

FULL time position for LPN, RN or medical assistant in private physician's office. References required. Write J-10, The Daily Iowan. 7-14

WANTED - RN or LPN, full time or part time p.m. shift. Excellent fringe benefits and salary. Fine opportunity for nurses returning to the profession. Apply in person, Iowa City Care Center. 7-14

ADULT carriers wanted for morning paper routes in North Dodge, West Benton areas. Good earnings. If interested, call Keith Petty, 338-3865. 9-15

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All-Star-ers

Mark Fidrych, left, of the Detroit Tigers, and Randy Jones of the San Diego Padres show their stuff as they pose during workout Monday for tonight's All-Star game in Philadelphia.

Possible new reserve clause Baseball players, owners reach pact

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The All-Star Game, once almost threatened because of the continuing dispute between baseball's owners and the Major League Players Association, became the scene of settlement between the two sides Monday when agreement on a new four-year contract was announced.

Marvin Miller, executive director of the players union, said his executive board had accepted the latest proposal and that it now would be submitted to the full membership for ratification.

The six-man player relations committee, which represented management in the negotiations, voted unanimously for the pact and will submit it to the rest of the owners for approval at a special meeting Wednesday.

Miller was asked if he thought the dispute between the players and owners was finally over. "I believe so," he said. No details of the agreement

were announced, but it was learned that it calls for a new reserve clause that would allow players to become free agents after six years in the major leagues. Another feature would prevent a player who has moved from one team to another from changing teams again for five years.

The pact also includes a 29 percent increase in pension benefits.

The settlement ends 13 months of negotiations between the two sides and ushers in a new reserve system concept for baseball. It does not, however, solve the perplexing "one-and-one" problem which surfaced last December after pitchers Andy Messersmith and Dave McNally won free agent status because they had played the 1975 season without signing contracts.

Arbitrator Peter Seitz ruled that the two pitchers had effectively played out their options and were free to move to

teams. McNally retired but Messersmith left the Los Angeles Dodgers for the Atlanta Braves.

In the wake of the decision, which was upheld twice in federal courts, players signing contracts for 1976 still could use 1977 as an option year. Those unsigned for 1976 would become free agents in October.

Monday's agreement changed none of that and the option year remains in effect for all major leaguers, coming due, if they choose, either this October or October 1977, for players with one-year contracts.

The players did, of course, accept some restrictions. Apparently, free agents will be

permitted to deal only with certain teams.

Both sides were extremely tight-lipped over terms of the settlement. Commissioner Bowie Kuhn, who said he would recommend ratification, said it would be a two-stage agreement. "But please, don't ask me details," the commissioner said.

Kuhn said, "The details will not be revealed until ratification."

The new basic agreement, if ratified, would be retroactive to Dec. 31 and would carry an expiration date of Dec. 31, 1979. The pension plan agreement would run through March 31, 1980.

UI Soccer Club wins round-robin tourney

Aldemir Gracelli, captain of the UI Soccer Club, was ecstatic after leading his team to victory Sunday in a four-team round robin tournament in Cedar Rapids.

Scoring four goals in three games, Gracelli devastated the opposition in the club's first competition under its new coach, Englander Harry King, who Gracelli calls a likeable, knowledgeable soccer technician.

Although the club is built around a group of experienced, talented players, many from countries in South America and the Middle East where soccer is a national sport, there was a definite need for the organizational abilities of a coach. King's arrival should be a tremendous boost to the club, which, according to Gracelli, has given its undivided attention to the new coach during practice sessions.

The club's victories in Cedar Rapids Sunday were not without their dramatic moments. With only minutes remaining in their match with Tama the UI trailed, 1-0, unable to crack the Tama defense for over three-quarters of the match. But with brilliant passes from teammates, Gracelli scored two goals on what he called "nice, big shots," sealing a victory for the UI and setting them up for the championship game against Cedar Rapids.

A 30-minute time limit was placed on the finale. In time-limit situations if there is a tie at the end of regulation time, penalty kicks are used to determine the winner.

Penalty kicks were not necessary, however, as Gracelli came through again with the aid of precision passing from teammates, scoring the crucial goal to defeat Cedar Rapids, 1-0, and win the tournament.

The club's next match will be at home Sunday on the soccer field behind the UI Recreation Building, and Gracelli, who is accustomed to the enthusiastic following that soccer receives in his native country of Brazil, said, "We need people out there behind us; it would really help."



Henry hasn't heard last hurrah!

MILWAUKEE (AP) — They still cheer 42-year-old home run king Henry Aaron every time he steps up to bat in Milwaukee. When he wins a game with a 10th-inning home run that caps a doubleheader sweep for the Brewers, the fans go crazy.

"These are the greatest fans anywhere," Milwaukee Manager Alex Grammas said Sunday after Aaron was drawn out of the clubhouse for a postgame salute. "We had, what was it, 28,000 fans? They made as much noise as 60,000 fans in any other ballpark."

They screamed, "We want Henry, we want Henry," after Aaron belted the 754th home run of his career to give Milwaukee a 5-4 victory over Texas in the nightcap.

Milwaukee had won the opener 6-3, and the sweep gave the Brewers a five-game winning streak and nine victories in their last 12 games. They remain in last place in the American League East, however, 14½ games away from first-place New York.

The home run was the ninth of the year for designated hitter Aaron, now hitting .255. He hit only 12 homers and batted .234 last season, his first in the American League after 22 years with the Braves in Milwaukee and Atlanta.

Aaron passed up an opportunity to join the AL All-Star squad as a reserve for Tuesday night's

game, telling Commissioner Bowie Kuhn he wanted to spend some time at home in Atlanta. It's the first time in 25 All-Star games that he has not been on the squad.

Aaron said with a laugh after the Sunday heroics, "They've been saying I'm through for seven years."

The scenario Sunday started with the home run and a wild standing ovation. It turned to chants of "We want Henry" after Aaron and a mob of teammates that met him at home plate headed to the clubhouse.

After about four minutes of cheering, he emerged from the dugout wearing shower sandals, waved to the crowd and shook a few hands.

Even the usually unemotional Aaron got excited.

"I got hepped up" by the dramatic homer, he admitted.

"He had a smile from ear to ear," Grammas said.

"I had to go back out there with him just to hear it," said Grammas. "It was almost as though we had actually won the World Series. You only get to experience a thrill like that every so often and you've got to take your thrills when you get the chance."

sportscripts

Olympics

MONTREAL (AP) — U.S. Olympic officials acted as the go-between Monday, trying to get the Taiwanese back into the Olympic Games.

There was no immediate sign that the talks were succeeding. But the International Olympic Committee still hoped the Taiwanese delegation would agree to a compromise over the use of their name and flag and that Canada would let Taiwan's athletes into the country.

President Ford called on U.S. Olympic officials Monday to try to get the IOC Board to reverse its decision. Ford telephoned Phillip Krumm, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, and voiced his objections. Press Secretary Ron Nessen said it was too early to speculate whether Ford would recommend that American athletes boycott the Games. The President does not have the authority to order such a boycott.

While the IOC still had faint hopes of solving one political crisis, another loomed nearer as the African countries talked of demanding an Olympic ban on New Zealand.

AAU Meet

The Iowa AAU held the state hour-run championships on the UI track Sunday. The object of the competition was to run as many miles as possible on a quarter-mile track within one hour.

Bob Emmons of Clinton, Iowa, won the event, covering over 40 laps and a distance of 10 miles and 92 yards.

Nick Johnson, a recent UI graduate, led the field for most of the race but high temperatures forced him off the pace and he finished third with a total distance of 9 miles, 1,501 yards.

Fifty-four year-old Dr. Karl Larsen of Ames made an impressive showing, going 8 miles, 1,450 yards in an hour.

Walkers also competed in the event and Mike Rummelhart, a UI employee, outdistanced the other competitors with his total of 6 miles, 1,289 yards. Finishing second in the walk-race was Bob Jordan, also a UI employee, walking 6 miles, 18 yards.

Hole-in-one

Professor Donald Casady, UI mens' physical education instructor, sunk a hole-in-one on the par 3, 150-yard fourth hole at Finkbine Golf Course last Saturday.

Casady used a nine iron to accomplish the feat. He said he's been golfing for 20 years and this is the first time the ball dropped on the first shot. Casady finished play with a score of 80.

Also witnessing the hole-in-one were UI professors Leonard Feldt, John Dolch, and Michael Mikulak.

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No. 49 in a series

Great American Happenings

The following are selected Bicentennial projects of students from Hills Elementary School.

Automobile

Abraham Lincoln

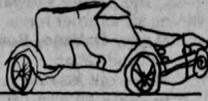


Bill Johnson
Son of
Mr. & Mrs. William Johnson
613 Brady St., Hills
Age 12
Teacher, J. Jones

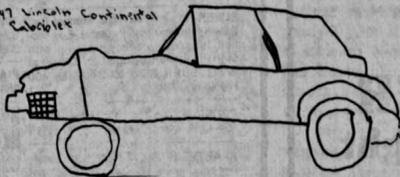


1825 Von Steup
First mass-produced motor

1925 Von Steup
3/1/18



1917 Lincoln Continental
Cableless



In 1770 the first automobile was invented. The modern automobile was invented by Henry Ford. Henry Ford was born in 1863 and died in 1947. There was a steam car and an electric car and then a gasoline car. When they first saw the automobile people thought it was in the circuses for advertising and when people saw it they thought it was something funny. The wheels got bigger and they are enclosed. The bodies got shorter. People have to make the stuff to make cars and if you wreck your car someone has to fix it. The safety parts of a car are seatbelts and soft dashes, safety glass and things are the speed limits and expressways and freeways.



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1844: The world gets a message.

Our country is still new. But we've become as sophisticated as the best of them. We have bright men working in back rooms on ideas no one else ever thought of. We've even established a Patent Office, to make sure those ideas don't get stolen. One of the brightest is Samuel F.B. Morse. He's a pretty good painter. But he's also been busy since 1832 working on an electric telegraph. It's a very clever way of getting a message through without sending it person-to-person. Twelve years after he starts, he gets his patent and sends his first message: "What hath God wrought." There's an idea. It can tell the East about raids in the West. It can tell the West about Congress in Washington. Without taking days and weeks. Some say if Morse, instead of that fellow named Trumbull, had been commissioned to paint the big pictures in the Capitol, he would have forgotten about the telegraph. We're glad he didn't.

This space provided by Old Capitol Associates... people dedicated to building a better Iowa City for the generations to come.

The Daily Iowan wishes to express its gratitude to the Iowa City School Board, school teachers & students for their cooperation, time & energy in producing this series.