

in the news

briefly

Energy

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Carter warned Sunday some suburban communities may run out of natural gas within a week or two, but voluntary conservation eased Pennsylvania past a crisis point and there were signs of improvement in Chicago.

Residents of New Jersey and Virginia adjusted to life under emergency measures making it illegal to waste energy. In New Jersey, police cars and fire engines cruised residential streets with flashing lights and blaring loudspeakers to tell citizens about the new law.

"We're not (yet) marching into private homes and checking thermostats," said a spokesman for the New Jersey state police, who will help local police enforce the law requiring homeowners to lower thermostat settings. "But we will begin spot checks later this week."

Vietnam

BANGKOK, Thailand (UPI) — Allegations that Vietnam is holding hundreds of thousands of political prisoners is just so much talk by American "barbarians," Vietnamese news media monitored in Bangkok said Sunday.

A lengthy statement carried by Hanoi newspaper and radio stations under the title, "Barbarians speak of human rights," rejected a petition on human rights violations submitted last month by 90 American anti-war leaders of the 1960s.

It said the petition was a "campaign of slander and distortion against Vietnam" and the U.S.'s "latest crime against the Vietnamese people."

But Hanoi did not deny an allegation in the petition — given to the Vietnamese delegation at the U.N. last Dec. 29 — that "more than 100,000 or more than 200,000 or more than 300,000 or even half a million" former anti-Communists have been jailed.

India

NEW DELHI, India (UPI) — India's opposition coalition opened its campaign Sunday with an appeal to the people to "banish fear" and "vote courageously" against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress party in the March election.

An estimated 100,000 persons squatted in an open field for more than three hours to hear speakers attack Gandhi's government for the first time since her government imposed a state of emergency on June 26, 1975, suspended civil liberties and jailed thousands of political opponents.

Irish

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (UPI) — A terrorist bomb exploded in the face of a man as he opened the front door of his home Sunday. The seriously injured man was one of four people hurt by a wave of 30 bombs planted across Northern Ireland to mark the fifth anniversary of "Bloody Sunday."

In London, sources said police believe the Irish Republican Army planted 13 bombs that have exploded in the Oxford Street shopping district since Saturday morning.

"Be careful on Monday morning," said John Wilson, Scotland Yard's assistant commissioner. He urged shopkeepers to take police escorts along when they open premises closed since Friday.

Cambus

Cambus had to quit service at 6:30 p.m. Friday because the cold weather was freezing the steering of the buses, according to Carol Dehne, coordinator of Cambus. She said the brakes and doors were beginning to freeze, too, but the steering was the main problem. When the buses turned a corner, she explained, they had to manually turn the wheels back to go straight. "For the safety of the buses, the people on the buses, and the people on the streets we could have hit, we decided to quit running," Dehne said. "I was disappointed they didn't call off classes. They were encouraging people to go out in the severe weather."

Cocaine?

Law enforcement officers and drug users nationwide should be on the lookout for a deadly white powder resembling cocaine or heroin, according to U.S. Customs Office officials in Chicago.

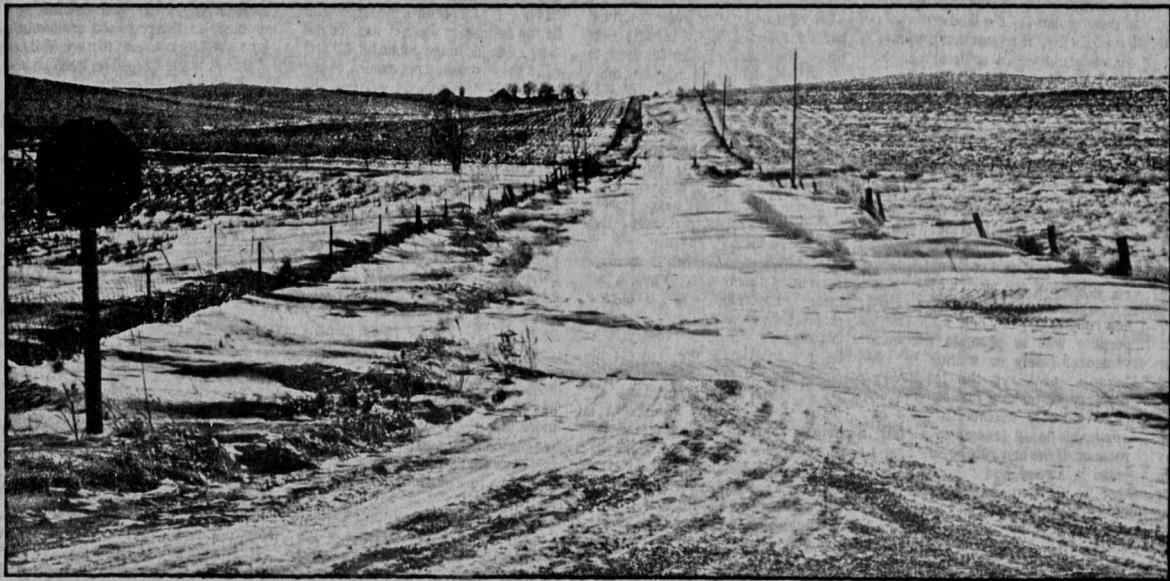
The substance is suspected to be the cause of brain damage suffered by a Texas girl earlier this year, and may be part of a campaign to harm either police officers or drug users, according to a nationwide bulletin issued to law enforcement officials Friday.

The substance has appeared in the form of a white powder. Although transported in baggies similar to those used to seal heroin and cocaine, the substance may be differentiated because it must be hermetically sealed to protect persons handling it from burns it causes on contact.

The bulletin warns law enforcement officers that "a taste could cause death, if smelled could cause brain damage." Officials believe the substance, which is referred to as "lance," is the active ingredient of a type of tear gas put in powder form.

Weather

Today's weather promises scattered handbills depicting week-long adventures in faraway places — Florida, Mexico and the ever-popular Columbia. But meanwhile we have only clearing skies and slightly, slightly, slightly... warmer temperatures to hang our hopes on. Hang in there.



Drifting snow closed many Johnson County roads last Friday as a blizzard descended on Iowa City and much of the Midwest. The inclement weather closed many schools, businesses and factories throughout the country — see story, page two.

The Daily Iowan/Lawrence Frank

THE DAILY IOWAN

©1976 Student Publications, Inc.

Monday, January 31, 1977, Vol. 109, No. 135

Iowa City, Iowa 52242 10 cents

At conference in Toronto

Exiles vote 'amnesty for all'

By LARRY PERL
Assoc. Features Editor

Today's *Daily Iowan* Sidebar coincides with a resolution made Sunday afternoon by the International Conference of War Resisters and Veterans to carry on the fight for "universal, unconditional amnesty" for deserters and veterans with less-

than-honorable discharges — some 800,000 persons.

Draft resisters were pardoned by President Carter on Jan. 21, his first full day in office.

Some 365 resisters, deserters and veterans representing 30 states, France, Sweden, Peru and all Canadian provinces, braved bad weather conditions to meet in

downtown Toronto's Lord Simcoe Hotel Saturday and Sunday. The conference culminated in an open letter to Carter and an official statement.

The letter expressed "outrage" at the exclusion of deserters and veterans with less-than-honorable discharges in Carter's Jan. 21 pardon, and denounced the Vietnam War as

being "racist" because "your pardon excludes most of the poor and minorities" involved in antiwar activities.

The statement reads: "This conference believes (that) President Jimmy Carter's partial pardon does not relieve the U.S. government of its responsibilities for the war in Viet Nam and its consequences..."

"...Therefore, be it resolved that draft resisters, using their new mobility, and all other amnesty supporters shall continue to fight for universal, unconditional amnesty for all categories of war resisters and victims, including an immediate upgrading of all other than honorable discharges to honorable, and the institution of single-type discharges in the future."

The statement also reads that while the majority of resisters are white and middle class, the majority of deserters "are poor and oppressed and minority people. The pardon, therefore, discriminates on the basis of class and race."

When asked what means the conference plans to employ in fighting for amnesty for all, Bruce Beyer, a delegate representing civilian war resisters, told *The Daily Iowan* that the conference called for demonstrations to be held in Washington, D.C., from Feb. 1-11, with a rally in front of the White House Feb. 5 and the presentation of a pro-amnesty petition to Carter. Beyer predicted that some 20 resisters will be at the rally, but that "the mass" of demonstrators will be veterans.

"That's what we're urging people to do," Beyer said. "Of course, it will come down to a personal decision."

Beyer also said deserters will stay in exile. He said Barry Lynn, coordinator of the United Churches of Christ "To Heal A Nation" project, learned from a U.S. Justice Department official Friday that, as Beyer phrased it, "deserters will probably face immediate arrest if they return to the U.S."

Originally, Beyer said, it had been believed that deserters who returned to the United States would simply receive "bad papers" (dishonorable discharges).

No official U.S. government representatives were present at the conference, Beyer said. Asked how much consideration he thought Carter might give to the conference's resolution, Beyer said, "I definitely think Carter's interested. The people who met with (adviser Charles Kirbo who helped draft the Jan. 21 pardon) two weeks ago, left with the impression that he was interested."

The conference was covered by both major wire services, The New York Times, The Washington Post, the three broadcasting networks and the Public Broadcasting System (PBS), among others.

Beyer noted that there were "unbelievable" weather conditions that hindered persons trying to attend the conference. He said two busloads of veterans from New York City — some 100 persons — had to turn back because of the weather. Some 25 of the veterans were flown to Toronto instead, Beyer said.

Today's Sidebar explores the many factors involved in the controversial amnesty issue, and details the anti-war activity in Iowa City during the '60s.

Tenants to petition city for tenant-landlord ordinance

By DAVE HEMINGWAY
Staff Writer

Representatives of Iowa City tenant organizations plan to take out petitions to begin the first attempt to use the local initiative tool since it was included in Iowa City's new home rule charter.

If the initiative petitions garner the necessary 2,500 signatures, the City Council will be required to consider a proposed tenant-landlord ordinance composed by the tenant groups. Harry Baum of the Citizen's Housing Center said he plans to get the petitions Tuesday.

Baum said the decision to use the local initiative option was made to involve tenants in the legislative process.

Also, "Realistically speaking, we didn't think the present City Council would pass it," Baum said.

The proposed ordinance includes

provisions for rent-withholding from landlords, rent abatement, and minimum requirements for rental housing leases.

Initiative is the process whereby a qualified city voter may circulate a petition to get signatures which, if adequate in number, require the City Council to consider a proposed piece of legislation.

The petition must be signed by qualified voters, although they need not be currently registered. The signatures needed must be equal in number to 25 per cent of the number who voted in the last regular city election, but no less than 2,500.

The last city election in November 1975 drew 8,471 voters; 25 per cent of that is approximately 2,118 — thus 2,500 signatures would be required.

The signatures must be obtained within 60 days of the receipt of the petition papers. That is, if the papers are taken out today, they would be due

back by the end of March.

The city clerk would then have 20 days to verify that the petition signers are qualified voters. If the city clerk finds it has been signed by 2,500 qualified voters, it would then go to the City Council.

"If the council fails to adopt a proposed initiative ordinance without any change in substance within 60 days," according to the city's home rule charter, the council must then submit the proposed ordinance to the Iowa City voters for a referendum at the next general city election, which occurs at least 30 days after the 60-day period the council has to consider it.

The next general city election in Iowa City will be held in the fall of 1977.

If a majority of the voters approve the ordinance it becomes law, even though it might conflict with some

See PROPOSED, page two.

Funding adds punch to OMVI enforcement

By MIKE O'MALLEY
Staff Writer

Editor's Note: This is part one of a four-part series dealing with the problems of drunken drivers. Today's story outlines the county's Alcohol Safety Action Program (ASAP). Subsequent installments will look at the drunken driver, ASAP night patrol, and penalties for those convicted of drunken driving offenses.

According to statistics compiled by the National Safety Council, alcohol is a factor in nearly one-half of all fatal traffic accidents that occur each year in the United States.

When an individual's blood alcohol concentration (BAC) reaches a .05 per cent level (halfway to the .100 level of legal intoxication in Iowa), the driver's reflex time and depth perception become impaired.

"The chances are that one out of four drivers you meet on the road after midnight on a weekend have had their driving skills impaired by intoxicants,"

said Vicki Hughes, the southeast Iowa representative for the Governor's Highway Safety Program.

"That isn't to say that each one is legally intoxicated," she added, "but they have had enough to drink so that their visual acuity (the ability to discriminate detail) and other driving skills have deteriorated."

One solution to the problem of the drinking driver is to get him off the road. Johnson County officials have begun to do just that through the Alcohol Safety Action Program (ASAP). Funding for the program is routed from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (a federal funding agency), and is administered by the governor's program.

Hughes said the main goal of the program is to keep the drunk driver off the road in the first place. "We want to stop the drunk before he gets into the car," she said.

"The proposal for the funding had to show why we felt that

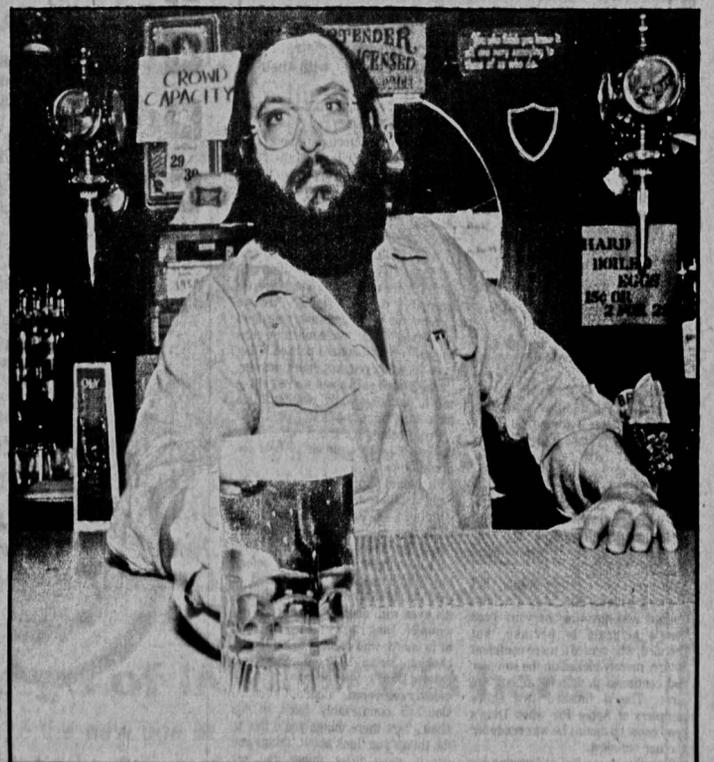
there was a problem in Johnson County," Hughes said. "It had to show the problems we were having in combatting drunken driving, as well as statistics showing arrests and conviction rate."

Officer Mark Dixon of the Iowa City Police Department was put in charge of the program enforcement in the Iowa City area. (The funding also provides aides for the county sheriff, an officer in the Highway Patrol and office help.)

The grant reimburses Iowa City for Dixon's pay, clothing, money for drunken driving education services and a new car for use on the ASAP patrol. It has also enabled the city to hire an officer to replace Dixon.

Dixon said the regular processing of a person apprehended for drunken driving takes approximately one hour and 20 minutes, including the arrest, tests and paperwork at processing Office. When a regular patrol officer makes a drunken

See ASAP, page five.



The Daily Iowan/Dom Franco

Stephen Radosevich, a zoology pre-med student and a bartender at the Nickelodeon, serves up another of the River City's favorite brew.

Proposed ordinance includes rent-withholding

Continued from page one

already existing ordinances. The proposed ordinance was composed by members of Tenants United for Action, the Iowa Public Interest Group, the Citizen's Housing Center and the Protective Association for Tenants.

Baum said he hopes to get 10,000 signatures on the initiative petition. "The purpose of this (the proposed ordinance) is to give tenants a better bargaining position with landlords," Baum said.

The proposed ordinance includes the following provisions:

—a written rental agreement must be executed by both landlord and tenant specifying the attendant rights to the use of the leased premises. This would start a precedent in Iowa City for requiring leases;

—the tenant would be allowed to renew the lease at its expiration unless the tenant has failed to pay rent, acts disorderly and continues to do so, causes willful destruction or damage through gross neglect, or "substantially" breaks the conditions of the lease.

This would assure the lease-abiding tenant that the dwelling apartment would be available for rent again at the end of the lease, another

precedent. If the tenant did omit one of these violations, the landlord would have to notify the tenant that the lease would terminate in no less than 30 days. If the tenant's breach is remedied within 14 days of receiving this notice, the lease would not terminate.

—the damage deposit that a landlord could charge could not exceed the amount of one month's rent and any advance payment of rent could not exceed one rental period. That is, if a dwelling were leased by the week, an advance payment could not exceed the amount of one week's rent;

—landlords would be able to adopt new rules of tenancy only if the rule's purpose was to promote the convenience, safety or welfare of the tenants, preserve the landlord's property, or make a fair distribution of services to tenants. It must be applicable to all tenants in a "fair" manner. If the new rule occurs after a lease is signed and "substantially" modifies the terms of tenancy, it must have the written consent of the tenant;

—if the landlord fails to comply with the rental agreement or fails to keep the premises up to the city's minimum housing standards, a city housing inspector may be notified of the

breach. On verification, the inspector must notify the landlord of the breach, after which the landlord has 30 days to correct the deficiency unless it must be repaired more quickly due to emergency circumstances.

If it is not repaired in this time, the tenant would then be able to withhold rent from the landlord by paying it to an escrow account approved by the city. Once the deficiencies were corrected, the landlord would receive the money back.

If the landlord fails to provide equipment essential to the health and safety of the tenant — such as heat or running water — and a city housing inspector verifies the breach, the tenant could abate the rent for the period of the breach. That is, the tenant would keep the rent for the period that essential equipment is deficient due to neglect of the landlord.

—should a landlord not remedy a breach as noted above within a month after a second notification from a housing inspector, the city would fix the deficiency when it was deemed to constitute a danger to the public health;

—should a landlord not remedy a breach as noted above within a month

after a second notification from the city housing inspectors, the city would fix the deficiency when it was judged to be a danger to the public health and when the cost would not exceed 50 per cent of the fair market value of the dwelling unit to be repaired.

The cost of the repairs would constitute a debt of the dwelling owner to the city, which if necessary, would be received in court.

—retaliatory action such as eviction by the landlord against the tenant following the tenant's participation in a tenant union, or complaint of deficiencies to the landlord or the city, would be prohibited.

Iowa City currently has such a protection for mobile home owners. However, the proposed version differs in that it would allow the tenant of a leased dwelling to collect an amount not less than one month's rent nor more than three month's rent.

—the housing appeals board would be increased from five to seven members, four of which would have to be tenants.

Baum said no landlords were consulted during the drafting of the proposed ordinance, although several attorneys were. He said he plans to take copies of the proposed ordinance to the City Council and possibly the

city housing commission this week. Mayor Mary Neuhouser declined to comment on the proposed ordinance since she has not seen a copy of it.

"It sounds pretty good on the face of it," Neuhouser said after *The Daily Iowan* informed her of the rent-withholding and abatement, the minimum lease requirements and the city repair of dangerous housing provisions.

However, Neuhouser said, "I'm not sure of the legality of some of those things. I know, for instance, that when the city discussed (setting maximum levels of) rent, there was a problem because of contractual relations and to what extent the city could interfere."

Iowa City has had an initiative and referendum provision since it enacted its own charter under Iowa Home Rule.

Prior to this, according to UI political science professor Russel Ross, only commission government cities in Iowa had initiative and referendum. Fort Dodge, Ottumwa, Burlington and Cedar Rapids are the only four such cities.

Ross said he did not think an ordinance has been enacted yet through initiative and referendum in any of those cities.

'77 job prospects look better for grads

By GARY JACOBS
Staff Writer

Jobs will be more plentiful for 1977 college graduates, according to a report on non-teaching job prospects issued Thursday by the UI Career Services and Placement Center.

The report was written by the director of the career center, Corinne Hamilton, and was compiled from surveys conducted by the College Placement Council (CPC) and the Endicott Report. The surveys were based on the recruiting needs of a total of more than 800 businesses.

Once again, those with engineering, business administration, science and math degrees will have the brightest prospects. But for the first time since 1973, the CPC estimates an 8 per cent increase in jobs for those with degrees in liberal arts, the report says.

The report also says the CPC predicts an overall 12 per cent increase in job openings for college graduates compared to 1976-1977.

Job availability in the private sector of the economy is expected to increase the most, by an estimated 16 per cent. Jobs with the federal government will not be as plentiful — only a 1 per cent increase is predicted. State and local government anticipated a 9 per cent decrease in the number of jobs.

The surveys quoted in the report break down the job outlook in the most favorable fields this way:

— the largest increase in demand will be for graduates in engineering, up 24 per cent for those with bachelor's and master's degrees;

— The business fields are estimated to provide 12 per cent more jobs for bachelor's level graduates, according to the Endicott report. The CPC projected only a 5 per cent increase. However, both reports indicated a 17 to 18 per cent increase for those with master's degrees in business; and

— the demand for women and minorities will continue to increase, especially in technical fields.

The report says the most sought-after graduates in the sciences will be those with degrees in geology and metallurgy, particularly those with graduate degrees. Also, the report says graduates in the computer fields are in demand.

Assistant director of the career center, Elizabeth Erickson, said the center has received many openings in sales. Employers in some cases will accept an applicant who has a degree in some field other than business, she said.

For those with graduate degrees Erickson said the outlook is generally good, especially for those with master's degrees in business administration. But those with graduate degrees in liberal arts are not in great demand, Erickson said.

Cold keeps 2 million out of jobs

By United Press International

Unrelenting cold hung on Sunday in areas of the Midwest and East already reduced to semi-dormancy by weeks of subzero temperatures that gulped the nation's energy reserves at an alarming rate and left almost two million persons out of work.

Temperatures again dropped below zero from the northern Rockies across the upper half of the Mississippi Valley, the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley into the north Atlantic seaboard.

The federal government and state after state marshaled forces to deal with the multitude of problems caused by shortages of natural gas, electricity, heating oils, essential parts for making automobiles, salt for cutting ice on highways and

other items that fell prey to the Great Deep Freeze of 1977.

President Carter donned heavy underwear and made a flying trip to hard-hit Pittsburgh to demonstrate to Americans that "we're all in this (the weather-energy battle) together."

"It's going to get worse instead of better," he said of the energy shortage.

It was cold in the Southeast, too. Residents of Raleigh, N.C., went to church in 7 degree temperatures, readings in the mid 20s were recorded in northern Florida and Mobile, Ala., had a freezing 28 degrees.

Complicating the grim weather-energy shortage picture in the eastern half of the nation, a new storm — unloading snow, sleet and freezing rain — boiled up in Texas and Louisiana, and snow fell along the eastern slopes of the northern Rockies.

The storm gave Dallas its first snow in 2½ months and headed east. The National Weather Service said it would drop a highway-glazing blanket of snow across Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia Sunday night and today. Atlanta Gas Light Co. said the cold wave that hit the state during the weekend sent Georgia's gas consumption soaring again.

Even where sunshine had replaced the weekend's blizzard and near-blizzard snows, drifting snow continued to block highways from Illinois and Minnesota to New York almost as fast as highway crews could push away clogging drifts.

Indiana State Police warned motorists who ventured onto snow- and automobile-bogged Interstate 65 north of Indianapolis that they were signing their own arrest

warrants. Thousands of cars and trucks were immobilized on the highway and one trooper said the jam north of Lafayette, Ind., "looked worse than a Los Angeles freeway at rush hour."

Many small Indiana communities remained virtually isolated. In Illinois, 10-foot drifts clogged some roads south of Chicago.



United Press International

As far as the eye can see, abandoned vehicles line snowbound I-65 near Lafayette in central Indiana Saturday. Hundreds of truckers and motorists have taken refuge in nearby towns waiting a break in the bitter subzero cold to resume their travels. This scene was typical of highways across Indiana and the Midwest.

postscripts

Lecture

Prof. D.A. Tidman of the University of Maryland will speak on "Pellet Fusion" at 3:30 p.m. today in Room 301, Physics Building.

Luncheon

Nancy Blum, owner of Blum's Blooms, will speak on "How to have Happy Houseplants" at the Brown Bag Luncheon Discussion at 12:10 p.m. today in the Women's Resource and Action Center, 130 N. Madison.

Petition

Tenants United for Action (TUA) will hold a membership and petition drive in the lower lobby of the Union today through Friday. A petition to place a Tenant-Landlord Ordinance on the November ballot will be circulated. TUA will also recruit members to help organize tenant unions and to canvas for the ordinance. For more information call TUA at 337-3106.

Link

Is anyone willing to talk with Ray and answer his questions about model railroading? If so, call Link at 353-LINK.

Meetings

The Iowa Public Interest Research Group (IowaPIRG) local board will meet at 7 p.m. today in the Union Grant Wood Room. Second semester officers and projects will be voted on. All volunteers and contributing students are eligible to vote on local board decisions. For agenda, contact IowaPIRG at 353-7035.

A group meeting will be held today in the Career Services and Placement Resource Center to receive registration papers for their office and to acquaint students with their interviewing procedures.

THE PEOPLE SHOUTED LONG MAY HE LIVE

Ding set the inhaler sullenly back on the table. He leaned forward and rested his elbows there, feeling very alone, gloomy. "C'mon Ding!" Mama San demanded. "C'mon Ding!" Mama San continued sipping their rice wine, waiting for Ding to either smoke the Apple Pie or pass it around. Suddenly Mama San, clucking maternally, reached over to Ding and began massaging his back as she comforted, "There, there. You'll see little one, you'll see. Soon you'll join our little revolution..." She'd looked up with her girlish grin to George. "Our true revolution!" she pronounced carefully, in English.

George smiled rather wanly, but Leonard beamed like a searchlight. George was growing nervous over Ding's refusals to partake, but Leonard, who was of a more confident nature, merely picked up the sampler and continued passing it among the three. They'd finished two entire samplers of Apple Pie when Ding's head came up again; he was ready for another outburst.

Blearily, he worked at focusing his tear-drenched eyes. So far, it'd been a very wrenching day for him, with Mama San completely changed, two American agents fomenting a

revolution, his unfortunate bout with rice wine... "I-I thought you Americans were the oppressors," he stammered. "This is what all the reports say..."

Leonard had had about all he could take. He reached over the table and grabbed Ding by the shoulders, shaking him hard. "Tell me the truth, son. Are we oppressing you? Are we trampling on your rights? Are we forcing you to do anything you don't want to do? Do we have machine guns on you here?" Leonard paused. Ding became wild-eyed, but didn't answer. "I don't think so! I think we're getting you to do things you've wanted to do for a long time, that's it!"

From behind his gourd cup George remarked, "My opinion is he's oppressing us."

Ding didn't know what to say so he kept his silence. "In fact," Leonard continued, "I can see it in your eyes right now that you really want this Apple Pie. You want to — I can tell." He waved the smoking sampler before him. "And that's it!" He paused to catch his breath, relieving the fire in his eyes with another taste from the sampler. Ding raised his eyes to look at Leonard, who seemed to be almost choking for a moment. When he noticed Ding's eyes on him, though, he quickly recovered. "Listen," Leonard slouched comfortably back in his chair, "are there things you'd like to do, things you think about, things you dream about doing, things you just ache to do — but things you can't do?" Leonard gestured expressively, waving his hands in the air.

TO BE CONTINUED—

DOONESBURY



by Garry Trudeau

cambus

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- 1) be 18 years old
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- 3) be eligible for work-study*

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Apply at the Cambus office, in the Stadium Park Commuter lot, between 1 and 3 pm, Monday through Friday, or call 353-6565.

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\$2.00 Entry Fee (per person) will be collected, totalled and split 70% for 1st Prize, 30% for 2nd Prize each night.

Editor Wanted

The Board of Student Publications & the Publisher of The Daily Iowan will soon interview candidates for editor of The Daily Iowan to serve in the coming year. This position will require a person with the ability, dedication, and responsibility to assume editorial control of a daily newspaper with a circulation of more than 16,000 in the University Community.

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

Applications will be considered only for the full year from June 1, 1977 to May 31, 1978.

Deadline for preliminary applications is:

5 p.m. Monday, January 31, 1977
(No application will be accepted after 5 p.m.)

Application forms and additional information must be picked up at:

THE DAILY IOWAN BUSINESS OFFICE
ROOM 111
COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

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Art-endure produces haunted barroom mural

By JOHN PETERSON
Special to The Daily Iowan

The woman standing on the table hasn't slept for 50 hours. She speaks in a chaos of half sentences, as if she were not hearing herself. Now loudly and rapidly, now with the slow murmur of a throwaway idea, all spoken into the wall she's painting.

The place is a local bar; it's 2 p.m. and this is an art-endure. The artist, Roxanne Sexauer, has brought along a work force of two friends, Lindsay and David, who begin to paint the border and fill in her drawings. The object of all this effort, a 21 by 6 ft. wall mural which is now only about half completed, must be finished by midnight Jan. 29. Actually, Saturday is the deadline for a \$50 bet Sexauer made that she could finish by then. Jan. 31 is the scheduled unveiling of the mural.

Why the mural? Her first answer is unconvincing. She paraphrases Marcel Duchamp (who said he'd rather breathe than work), saying she'd rather paint than tend bar. Then she admits the mural is a statement of how she feels about people who frequent bars.

"It's kind of desperate," she says. "It's like they're all trying so hard to have fun, and often they become very good at it. So I'm drawn to some of them."

"There's people I want to credit in all my work, just as in this mural some of the figures are modeled on Iowa City people that are colorful to me, that I've always been intrigued by."

Some of the figures are vaguely familiar as they cavort passionately across the wall, but it's hard to tell whether they've been seen across town or whether they've been cast from an amorphous history of people famous for their excesses. Sexauer explains.

"Eight faces bear a resemblance to actual people," she says. For instance, Adolf Hitler is the waiter in the upper right hand corner because, I think, what more hellish position is there in life than a waiter's, and who deserves it more than Hitler?"

Also credited in all of her work are the artists who have influenced her most, the German Expressionists. From George Grosz, Egon Schiele, Erich Heckel and, most obviously, Max Beckman, she has received an enduring view of humanity threatened by the despair of a lonely and haunted vision.

Sexauer grows a little annoyed at such statements. She says that she is a printmaker, a woodcutter. It is from her prints, especially the woodcuts, that one sees the emotion pouring from her life. It is clear that she approaches the wood with a simple, internalized love and understanding for the grain, its yielding and its resistance, and of the figures which she cuts upon it, twining them into her personal mythology. But now it is 4 a.m. and she is tired of such talk.

Sipping her coffee, collapsed in a chair, she talks, about her life and her art. Born in the Bronx, she grew up in Flusing, N.Y., and moved to Iowa City in order to study printmaking. Sexauer has been here for more than five years now, and in that time she's worked at three local nightspots and the terminal ward of UI Hospitals.

"I think artists in this town are maligned totally," she says. "They wind up doing a lot of shit, like waitressing and such and just wasting their energies in order to survive. This town has the veneer of being very liberal and cultural, but when you scratch that veneer you find that it's as tightassed and conservative as anyplace else."

"I think that to many real artists — and I'm not necessarily including myself in this — having talent is like having cancer: People think 'Well, you've got it and we'd rather not hear about it, we'd rather ignore it.' Maybe I'm sounding too bitter, but I don't think so."

When asked how this might be changed, Sexauer slips back into the protective irony she is never far from.

"I suggest," she says jokingly, "that every merchant in this town have a mural put up. Support the arts, rah rah. Instead they hire companies to put these plastic shock signs that blink on and off for like a thousand



The Daily Iowan/Lawrence Frank

dollars, when the good artists are making chicken feed. There's just a lot of wasted talent.

"Artists should make art," she continues. "That's their business, and everybody has their business. Because there's definitely a need for art. But most people don't acknowledge that need, they disparage the artist. So when people ask me what I do, I never say I'm an artist. I say I work here or I do this or that. I'm very doubtful about people who brag about being artists. I'm proud of what I do, but I want that to have its own life. A person's work should be able to speak for itself about whether or not you're an artist."

When Sexauer's work speaks it is with a stark and painfully honest eloquence. Her life experiences surface unashamedly in her art, because she doesn't try to separate herself from them. She is not striving after an intellectually pure image, but a multi-dimensionality, a literary integration of herself, her work and the things around her. It is through this internal dialogue that the faces appear in her best prints looking as if they had seen all things and were immeasurably sad and wise because of it.

"I feel that an artist should be a person first," Sexauer says. "How else can you observe and feel things?"

You have to relate to people, get out in the work and get your hands dirty first."

In her latest woodcuts, entitled *The House (A Series)*, which also will be used as illustrations for a collection of poetry by Michael Burkhardt which she is printing, she expands her personal inventory of symbols to include such things as the peasants of old Russia and the merging of Greek and Egyptian mythology.

In one of Sexauer's prints she has created what she feels is the All-American woman, looking like a cross between Tina Turner and Xaviera Hollander. Her name is Euphoria Pussy. The idea came to her after hearing Buford Pusser's life story, *Walking Tall Part II* held over for three weeks) booming through the floors where she lives above the Englert Theatre. In another print, called *Friends* (a self-portrait split into two figures), there is on one side the portrait of how she really sees herself, and on the other the picture of how others might view her.

"What I tell my classes at the Rec Center is that they've got to employ all the experiences of their lives," Sexauer says, "and if they do that consistently they will not seem mediocre, no matter how average a talent they possess. And because they are older people, I don't have any

trouble at all getting them to do this, because they have a great deal of life behind them. Consequently, the stuff they're doing is better than most of the stuff I see coming out of the university."

"But you know," she continues, "there's a good contradiction in myself. On one hand I say, 'Hey, art's for everybody. You want to make it, everybody can make it. Everybody can appreciate it.' But on the other hand I think that there are certain real artists that make real art, and their art is somehow sacred. Why didn't you nail me on that one?"

Because it's been a long night. And as we plunge out into the cold white light where the trucks and cars are rumbling up the street, with people on their way to a drab morning's labor, Sexauer says that if people like these would buy the work of local artists, instead of spending \$15 on the 50,000th copy of a Van Gogh and wrapping a \$70 frame around it, then maybe she and others like her could keep some regular hours.

Sexauer is currently printing two books of poetry for Elaine Epstein and Burkhardt. The mural is at The Turn-In Point, and there will be a show of her prints, *The House (A Series)*, at the Sanctuary in the near future. Support the arts, rah rah.



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Crisis center adds youth line service

By EVELYN ELKINS
Staff Writer

The Iowa City Crisis Center will begin a new youth line service on March 1, in addition to the regular crisis line, according to Alan Zaback, assistant director of the center.

Zaback said the youth line will be an alternative or supplement to the regular crisis line for adolescents and their parents. The crisis line now receives about 10 per cent of its calls from adolescents, mostly about peer problems and school and parent conflicts. Zaback said he thinks there are many more teens who need help but don't want to talk to an adult crisis line volunteer.

The line will be manned from 5-10 p.m., seven nights a week by a group of twenty-three 14- to 18-year-old volunteers who were recruited from Iowa City high schools and screened several weeks ago. One volunteer will man the line each night and the two volunteers manning the regular crisis line will also be at the Crisis Center for support and help if needed.

The 23 youth line volunteers will receive 50 hours of training with another group of 23 new crisis line volunteers. Training includes panel discussions on drugs, counseling and medical and legal problems, and will also include role-playing drills for situations the volunteers may face.

State historical society observes anniversary

By CYRENE NASSIF
Staff Writer

"Lack of poor heating was one of Old Capitol's first problems," quipped UI President Willard Boyd at the 120th anniversary celebration of the founding of the State Historical Society of Iowa at 11 a.m. Friday.

The remark was appropriate because of the howling wind outside the Old Senate chamber where the celebration took place. Some of those listening kept their coats on during the entire program.

Old Capitol was chosen as the site of the observance because the society was first signed into existence in that building. Its collections were also housed there during its early years.

The society stated its aim was "to collect and preserve whatever may tend to elucidate its (the State of Iowa) history and progress" in what is thought to be its first circular, dated June 1858.

The Society's beginning dates from Jan. 28, 1857, when Gov. James W. Grimes signed into law a bill that gave the society its first appropriation — \$250.

In 1974, the society became one of the three divisions of the Iowa State Historical Department. It publishes literature and operates a library which solicits documents that "preserve a faithful record of passing events, and keep alive the memory of the meritorious men, who have contributed, or may contribute to mould, the rising destinies of Iowa," as stated in the original circular.

As part of the ceremony Friday, certificates of commendation from the American Association for State and Local History were awarded to the following: Carl Hamilton for "delightful reminiscences of life on an Iowa farm between the two world wars"; Donovan L. Hofsonmer for a "readable word and picture history of the resort business in Spirit Lake"; Laurence Lafore, UI professor of history for "a word and picture architectural tour of Iowa City"; Carl Johnson and Lawrence J. Sommer for a guide to the architecture of Dubuque; and Margaret Bonney for producing a significant learning and teaching aid for fifth graders. During the ceremony, a circa 1850 flag was shown by W. Charlene Conklin, the mistress of ceremonies. Three carpenter's tools that were used in Old Capitol's construction and the original lock used on the building were displayed by Margaret Keyes, director of Old Capitol's restoration.

Long May He Live



The tension is always mounting in your DI.

today page two

Auto execs anxious for spring

DETROIT (UPI) — Despite Arctic-like winter conditions that have plagued their operations all month, auto executives are looking forward to spring with plans to build nearly 800,000 cars in February — second highest ever for the month. Ironically, it's the more fuel-efficient small cars that are dragging the sales picture down at a time when the nation is gripped in an energy crisis.

Slumping small car sales and a large number of plant closings because of natural gas shortages

and heavy snow made Detroit automakers miss their original January production target by almost 100,000 cars. Cold weather alone cost them more than 30,000 cars.

"New car sales in January were up around 20 per cent from last year and there doesn't seem to be any letup in the demand for big cars," said one industry analyst. "If the cash rebates get us some extra sales in February, the extra production during the month should hurt as we build up inventory for the spring upturn."

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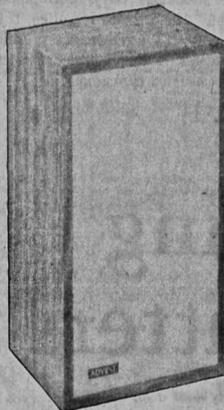
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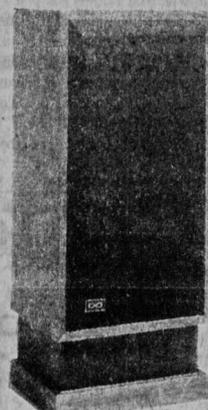


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analysis



... AND IVAN THE TERRIBLE GREW BIGGER AND UGLIER AND NASTIER, BUT THE POOR PENTAGON HAD NO MONEY TO STOP HIM ...

Pondering the NATO paradox

By JIM OWEN

Shortly after being inaugurated vice president, Walter Mondale was sent off to western Europe to visit our NATO friends. He met with the heads of state from many countries, including France, Britain, West Germany and Belgium, where "sensitive matters" concerning collective security, economic policies and sales of arms and nuclear technology were discussed.

American presidents for the past decade have been accused of ignoring our "special relationship" with NATO nations, often in favor of grandstand diplomacy with the Soviets, the Chinese and in Southeast Asia. Mondale's trip may be a signal that the Carter administration is prepared to renew a serious dialogue with NATO countries about bread and butter issues of economics and military defense. It may also be another bit of cosmetic diplomacy designed to neatly sidestep the serious questions that have been left undiscussed for so long.

Since the end of World War II, the United States has been committed to the defense of Western Europe from real or perceived threats of aggression from the "Soviet bloc" or elsewhere. NATO was created in 1949 to formalize that commitment, and we have deployed substantial armed strength ever since. NATO countries have come to depend upon our unflinching support, and we have not swerved in our rhetorical support, if in our actual support.

That European NATO commanders are alarmed at the thought of substantial American military spending cuts is understandable. They pressed Mondale for assurance of our good intentions, and although he hedged a bit, he effectively calmed them. Perhaps he ought to have given them a good scare, though.

We may have nurtured the soothing vision of American military might defending Fortress Europe for too long, because when one reflects upon the actual, hard-core commitment we maintain to the NATO countries, the results are a bit disturbing. The pact says an attack on any NATO country is an attack on all of them. Translated, that means if the nasty Soviets launch a limited nuclear strike on Antwerp or Paris or London, then the United States and its military partners are obligated to quickly respond in kind. How honest are we if we perpetuate this underpinning philosophy of NATO when it is not certain or even likely that we would retaliate? This is the sort of hard question I believe the United States and NATO have been

ignoring for fear of what the answer might be. Questions of this sort were responsible for France deciding in the 1960s that it did not want to rely on immediate American retaliation.

Whether the Soviets or their Warsaw Pact friends will actually launch such a strike is another question, one that demands thorough consideration. If we can assume the leaders of the Eastern bloc are rational and sane, we can predict such a strike is highly improbable. The Soviets have learned the high costs of capturing and maintaining empire and, unless provoked, would probably not unleash against a NATO capital. We must also consider that NATO missiles are right next door, trained on Soviet cities and missile silos as well.

The nuclear angle is less troublesome than possible conventional warfare between East and West. If an invasion against the West did occur, the likely result would be catastrophic for NATO. It is widely conceded that the NATO forces massed on the Western front are inadequate to meet an invading Warsaw Pact force of armor and troops, in which NATO forces are hopelessly outnumbered. The Soviets have many more divisions of troops and armor poised inside Poland and Czechoslovakia than their NATO counterparts have on the other side.

Again, I would suggest that a Soviet invasion is not likely. Nevertheless, it makes sense to have a realistic policy to deal with an attack. If the United States is genuinely prepared to defend the NATO countries, then our military posture should reflect that commitment. And if not, perhaps a new position should be developed and the United States should slowly (or quickly) disengage from Western Europe.

Such a suggestion strikes fear in the hearts of many Europeans and Americans who perceive a continual and serious threat from the East. The NATO countries have a great stake in our continued presence, particularly an economic one. Their economies receive large chunks of United States foreign exchange from our significant American spending and, although many Europeans might be pleased to see Yankee go home, they might not be so anxious to see his dollars accompany him.

Recent polls have indicated a rather strange paradox in the views of Americans concerning our presence in Europe. On one hand, a large segment of Americans see the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union as dangerous to "freedom and democracy"

and believe we need vigilance against the threat. This view is not transmitted into another view which shows a majority of Americans weary of foreign war and military involvement. Many Americans polled were not overly opposed to a reduced American presence in Western Europe, either. So we are a nation of people which wants to stave off communism, but doesn't want Americans doing the staving.

The Europeans themselves have some interesting viewpoints. During our Vietnam experience, the Europeans were harsh in their criticism of our meddling there, as well as our near miss in Angola last year. But when the action gets a bit closer to home, then anti-Communist meddling becomes "saving democracy" and a completely worthwhile project.

We are thus faced with an American populace which wants to "turn inward," yet fight communism simultaneously, and a Western Europe rather unsure of its view, preferring a selective American involvement around the world. Selecting Europe, that is.

Some progress is being made toward defusing the European situation. Mutual Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) talks between East and West aimed at reducing conventional force levels in Europe have provided a forum for rational discussion of the problem. Ideally, the mysterious, elusive "spirit of detente" would create a climate in which these sorts of decisions could be more easily made, but such is not usually the case. As with American commitment abroad, detente is a handy bromide which can be selectively applied for whomever chooses to ignore it or invoke it for purposes of negotiation.

In the meantime, NATO military commanders can hammer out the problems of collective defense, while the United States will probably duck its head and ignore the uncomfortable decisions that need to be made about its commitment in Europe. If we are going to act as the leader of the NATO alliance as we have unabashedly since its inception, perhaps our realistic commitment ought to be re-evaluated and reinforced. And if we decide Western Europe has become an equal instead of an underling, and that we cannot honestly pretend to counter any and every Warsaw Pact probe, we ought to seriously consider gently reducing our forces there.

To have a bark but not a bite in Europe is not fair to our NATO allies, and it can only perpetuate the unfortunate aspects of the ideological tension there.

Athletic retardation

This is the third year the UI has had an intercollegiate women's basketball team, but the team is still being treated as if it were playing in the intramural league.

No, the women's team is not "big time" yet, like the men's team. They attract 60 people, instead of 11,000 and make no profit. But considering the way they are treated by the UI — and the men's athletic department in particular — it is little wonder the program is building slowly.

Jan. 22 the women had a varsity basketball game at noon on the Field House floor. This was a break in the first place, since many times the women are relegated to playing under poor conditions in the North Gym.

However, approximately 60 fans were asked to leave at about 12:45. The reason? a 3 p.m. men's basketball game.

Parents had traveled from as far away as Des Moines and Davenport to watch the team play. Yet, if the spectators did not buy a \$3.50 ticket to watch the men's game, they would not be able to stay and watch the final half of the women's game. The proceeds for the \$3.50 tickets would go to the men's athletic department, not the women's.

Another woman, who said she parked illegally to see the women's game because she was late, was not even allowed in the Field House at 12:30 p.m. to watch the women's game unless she bought a ticket to the men's game. (Admission to the women's games is free.)

Many times players and coaches for the men's team talk about how the "home crowd" helps, and what an advantage it is when the crowd cheers for them. It is no different for the women. Many of the women on the team played in front of a thousand people or more in high school. Some of the women's games at the UI, especially in the first year, drew 20 spectators or less. The program is building, maybe slowly, but it

does not need incidents like this to hamper its growth.

The ticket office — which is called the UI ticket office, not the men's athletics ticket office — had no information on the women's game for people inquiring about the game ahead of time. And the game that Saturday was finished at 1:35 p.m. — prior to the opening of the box office for the men's game.

Yet Assoc. Athletic Director Francis Graham said, "From my standpoint I don't care what they do..." and "If it can't be worked out, the women's games should be scheduled at a different time."

What Graham doesn't realize is that it could have been worked out. There is no need for fans to have to leave a women's basketball game over two hours before the men's game is to start, especially when the crowd is as small as 60 people. And the women should have the privilege of playing before every men's home game, instead of the men's junior varsity team.

Graham seems to feel this is totally a problem for the women's athletic program. But there should be some courtesy between the departments and it is time the women's athletic program on this campus not be ignored. The women basketball players are not even given tickets to watch the men's games, yet when they are the visiting team at other schools, this courtesy is often extended to them.

This seems to be an obvious case of discrimination and lack of thought and thus should not be forgotten. If the athletic departments do not work together, the president's office should intervene to ensure that another disgraceful incident like this does not occur on the campus.

MARY SCHNACK

Choice waning in energy matters

President Carter's request for us all to turn our thermostats down to 65 degrees could, of course, be called a publicity stunt to draw attention to the immediate crisis facing certain sections of the nation.

In a more important way, though, his request is the harbinger of new times, of an age when we will no longer have a choice in the matter, when keeping our thermostats set as low as possible will be an absolute necessity if we are to last out the winter.

We are coming to the end of an age in which we can squander natural resources as freely as we please. There is a finite amount of natural fuel, and we are rapidly approaching that limit. The gas is expected to be gone by the turn of the century.

This has been common knowledge for the past few years, which makes it all the more surprising that some people are poorly informed, don't understand or simply don't believe it's really going to happen.

Take Iowa City Councilor John Balmer, for example. At a Jan. 18 meeting Balmer was looking down a list of city expenditures, trying to find a way to trim the city budget, when he came to the bus system.

Citing this as the highest expenditure on the list, Balmer suggested that perhaps the entire transit system could be cut from the budget, since it seemed to him that no more than probably 5 per cent of the city's populace used the buses.

Since we are entering the beginning of the greatest fuel crisis in history, this tends to strike one as an incredibly irrational suggestion.

In 1974 city buses carried 1.4 million riders; the Iowa City bus system is the second most highly used system in Iowa.

The elimination of this system would mean that many of those 1.4 million riders would use cars instead of buses. In terms of parking space, air pollution and gasoline consumption, this would be taking a giant step backward.

With so much emphasis on stopping "the American way of gluttony" by using fewer resources more efficiently, local government should consider it a responsibility to ensure the future transportation needs of their communities in a way most in keeping with an emphasis on conserving energy. If members of our city government refuse to acknowledge

this responsibility — or even the problem — it is up to the voters to reassess whether these officials ought to be in government.

Along these lines, the Johnson County Regional Planning Commission has been presented a draft it commissioned from a firm named De Leuw, Cather and Co., a Chicago planning and engineering company. The draft studied two alternatives to solving the transportation problems foreseen in Iowa City by 1995.

One explored the possibility of widening key streets and roads and constructing a new road to bypass the southwest part of the campus, near the medical complex. This would accommodate the increased flow of cars and take some of the pressure off Riverside Drive and the bridges.

The second plan involved a giant increase in city bus service from the current 11 routes to 20, with buses running every six minutes instead of every half hour. This plan would cost \$42 million less in physical cost, though it would be far more costly in terms of time. But it would save 494,000 barrels of crude oil every year, and cut by 976 tons the amount of pollutants in the air.

According to the study, the first plan was judged better because the mass transportation plan was deemed unfeasible. The draft said, "Most of those who have the use of an auto seem to prefer to use it rather than the bus because of the time savings, freedom of movement, privacy and comfort."

All of which is true; it's much nicer to drive than take a bus. It would take a long time for people to get used to the idea of using buses most of the time, but it will take them even longer to get used to the idea of no transportation at all when there's not a drop of fuel left to run on. What then?

Of course, this was only the draft; it has yet to be accepted and even farther to go toward implementation.

But as Carter told us, we are just going to have to tighten our belts this winter — and probably next winter, and the one after that. If we don't, we're never going to stretch out the supply of gas long enough while we wait for technology to come up with some kind of solution.

MARLEE NORTON

Utilities appeal not misguided

To the Editor:

E.H. Borchardt's tongue-in-cheek comments about public utility consumers (DI, Jan. 26) include the suggestion that citizens abandon our appeal to government bodies and undertake a boycott of gas and electric utilities. I cannot agree.

The utilities function as a monopoly under public regulation, to provide an essential service. Here in Iowa, the Iowa Commerce Commission is charged with regulating utilities in accord with public convenience and necessity, and assuring a fair rate of return to utility stockholders.

As an arm of our state government, the commerce commission is the logical avenue of recourse to citizens who feel that our rights or pocketbooks are being abused by a utility.

IowaPIRG, Free Environment, and more than 50 persons who have joined our petition to the ICC feel that our action is both appropriate and right. Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric is, in our opinion, engaging in an unjust and unreasonable practice by taking advantage of its monopoly status to propagandize customers through regular billing procedures, and at our expense.

It is the Iowa Commerce Commission's job to review complaints regarding the industries which it regulates. And it is our responsibility as citizens to bring unfair practices to the attention of the commission.

Such citizens' efforts are not futile. A citizens' group in Wisconsin presented its arguments to that state's Public Service Commission, which recently ordered Madison Gas and Electric Co. to divest itself of its share in a proposed nuclear plant. The commission noted that the utility's "projected system peaks supporting the need for the plant are too high," and that by divesting itself of this unnecessary generating capacity, the utility could "relieve the upward pressure on rates for electrical service."

This was a victory for the increasing number of citizens who resent artificial pressures for new facilities and more

power, when energy conservation is a cheaper and less drastic alternative. We hope that the ICC will take a similar pro-consumer stand in response to our complaint.

Our government, Mr. Borchardt, is there for us to use, and it should be responsive to citizens. In appealing to the commerce commission, IowaPIRG, is neither "misguided," nor is our goal "forcing change and opinion." Our aims are based on knowledge of both sides of the nuclear issue, so that citizens may judge what is fair; and government responsiveness in protecting the public interest.

Ira Bolnick
IowaPIRG Regional Staffperson

Rice flourishes in Vietnam scars

To the Editor:

The lead editorial of the Jan. 24 Daily Iowan repeats much of the misinformation that has gained some acceptance. It states, for example, that the "Farmers (of Vietnam) have trouble getting to the crops because of the great bomb craters that scar the land." This statement, in an even more greatly exaggerated form, appeared some time ago in the Des Moines Register column of Don Kaul. And too many people are still to be found who repeat the shibboleths of the "Down with everything" era to the effect that we have converted Vietnam into a lunar landscape and destroyed the fertility with our herbicides, etc.

If indeed the farmers have any trouble getting to their fields, or if they had trouble during the period of the great American participation, it certainly is not reflected in the agricultural output. Agricultural output in South Vietnam, according to the most reliable statistics — those of the United Nations for 1975 — increased dramatically during the American presence in Vietnam and continued to

increase after our departure. It is most significant that North Vietnam, where there was virtually no shelling or bombing of agricultural terrain, shows practically no increase in agricultural output....

...South Vietnam with the American presence, American missions and Cong terrorism, still managed to increase its agricultural output far more than did its neighbors, and whatever chemicals were used have had no noticeable effect on agricultural production....

A closer examination of many of the other misleading "facts" we have become accustomed to hearing without rebuttal will also scarcely bear up under an honest and close scrutiny.

Norman Luxenburg
Gilmore Hall

Reality warped: WMT axes Mary

To the Editor:

As a sometime watcher of "Mary Hartman, Mary Hartman" I was surprised Wednesday night when I tuned in to WMT Channel 2 to Pat O'Brien, Wallace Beery et al., doing their dullest to clean up a corrupt western town in the old frontier. I watched in stunned disbelief, as they say in Rhetoric, suffering a reality warp I can still barely cope with this morning. "Mary Hartman" may have faults but surely it is more in touch than Pat O'Brien trying to clean up Dry Gulch.

I called WMT to find out why we weren't seeing Mary. A careful male voice informed me the local station had made a decision to take it off the air. There would be a Board of Directors meeting and could get more information about the basis for the decision after that meeting.

What's going on at WMT? What's happened to Loretta? Why did they ax Mary?

Nancy Gilliland

'Mojave': holey script blessed with strong cast

By BOB DEVEREAUX
Staff Writer

Recalling the unfortunate *Nast* of last fall, which saw me quietly leaving at intermission, I must admit that I attended David Loughery's *Mojave* with less-than-great expectations. But *Mojave* proved to be a delightful hour's entertainment, several cuts above the playwright's last script, and nicely realized by director Tom Kokontis and his troupe of actors.

The cliches and clever turns of phrase that marred *Nast* were still present in *Mojave*, but considerably cut down. One line that forced an unearned laugh from the audience at the expense of the character was Walt's complaint that his parents had planned his life "down to the last bowel movement" — not the sort of thing one might reasonably expect from naive young Walt. By contrast, the banter about whether Jack's nose is broken flows with the dramatic action and is therefore genuinely funny.

I felt there was a problem with the plot focus. Which story is more important, the story of Walt the 18-year-old runaway who, with the help of friends, eludes the big bad "bountyhunter," or the story of the romance between cynics which ends the play?

The first story seemed the more important, but I sense that this was only because more characters involved themselves in that story than in the other, and because the Jack-Maureen story seems more like a hasty sketch than a carefully justified and convincing story in its own right.

Even sketchier is the character of Sally, Maureen's younger sister, who seems not at all organic to either storyline, and therefore

superfluous. What struck me as an obligatory scene, a confrontation between the two sisters, never takes place — I don't recall their exchanging more than a few onstage words.

With Jack and Maureen, the playwright has come up with two potentially rich and exciting characters, badly in need of greater development. Instead of extended jokes about being a negative barometer, we need to see greater engagement between these two and on several levels, engagement between them as they "really" are and as they pretend to be. Their last scene together seems too abrupt after their other scenes, even given Jack's failed heroics against Foley, and I believe this is a failing of the script, not of the actors — I sensed at times Jo Vetter and Harry Hakanson, two fine actors who work well together, doing their best to create a growing-closer-behind-their-enmity that would justify the final scene.

And then there's Bad Bill. Somehow he's a risk that works, the old con artist whom we expect to be gunned down by Foley, but who instead surprises himself (perhaps that's the secret!) and us by shooting Foley's gun out of his hand. And if there's that spark of the newborn still left in old Bad Bill, then why not a love between beaten-down Jack and Maureen? Looks good in theory.

Mojave was blessed with a strong cast, with Vetter and Hakanson satisfying the most, and Duncan McKenzie not far behind. John Nelles did a capable job with the most difficult role in the play, that of the naive Walt. Debra Beyer in the thankless role of Sally and Carl Apollo as badman Foley were new faces to me, and I'm enough intrigued by their work here to hope to see them again in meatier roles.



Duncan McKenzie (left) and John Nelles (right) perform in David Loughery's *Mojave*, a new play presented last weekend by the University Theatre. The Daily Iowan/Mary Locke

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ASAP educates public to drink-driving 'don'ts'

Continued from page one

driving arrest, Dixon is called to do the processing.

"It knocks down to about 20 minutes the time that the arresting officer has to spend on the case," Dixon said. "That's the whole point. The officer can get back on the street so that he's functional again. We deter people by visibility just as well as by writing tickets."

Besides the increased lookout for drunken drivers, Dixon has additional ideas for showing the public the dangers of mixing drinking with driving. "We would like to set up some kind of demonstration that would emphasize what we're saying about the dangers," he said. "We'd like to show the public how the money is being spent."

A driver suspected of OMVUI (operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicants) is usually run through a six-point "field test" before he is brought into the

processing office.

Tests include head balance, touching the finger to the nose, leg balance, short-term memory, recitation of a familiar sequence and a dexterity count. The officer also is alerted by the smell of alcohol and slurred speech.

When an officer suspects that the driver is intoxicated, an alcometer test may be administered; the subject is under no legal obligation to comply. The alcometer is a small apparatus that the subject blows into, giving an estimation of the BAC.

The alcometer is currently inadmissible as evidence in court, but officers are taking tests with it to show the high statistical correlation between alcometer results and the intoxilyzer machine used in the processing office. The intoxilyzer uses the same procedure as the alcometer — the subject blows into it to produce a reading.

Refusal to take the intoxilyzer test results in an automatic suspension of the subject's driver's license for 120 days.

Dixon has a warning for drinkers who rely totally on charts that indicate how much a person can drink before reaching the level of intoxication.

"There are other factors involved that make a difference," he said. "The amount of sleep, the physiological build of the person and the emptiness of the stomach before drinking can all make a difference on how much a person can drink and still drive responsibly."

Dixon has several suggestions for those who wish to separate their drinking and driving.

"You can ask a non-drinking friend to do the driving," he said, "or buddy up when going out. One guy out of four or five can stop after having a few (drinks) and then do the driving. The others can go ahead and drink without becoming a problem on the road."

Another possibility is to call a taxi. Some might consider that alternative expensive, but Dixon disagrees.

"If a guy's got enough money in his pocket to sit and drink all night, he's got enough money to call a cab," he said. "If not a cab, he can always walk."

In the long run, it appears that individuals have to use good judgment. Until that utopian ideal is realized, drunken drivers will continue to claim lives.

Part two of the series will examine the problem of drunk drivers from a personal angle: A demonstration.

Detente goals lack clarity, says Vance

LONDON (UPI) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said in a newspaper interview Sunday one of the problems about detente with the Soviet Union has been the lack of clear definition of what conduct to expect.

"I don't believe that either side will forgo political competition," Vance said in an interview with the London Sunday Times' Washington correspondent.

"Unless there is an understanding between us and the Russians what to expect from either side, it will lead to confusion and disillusionment and unfulfilled expectations."

Asked whether such an understanding would include noninterference in places such as Angola, Vance said he could not at this stage outline any exact boundaries.

New York Met district contest winner chosen

Jennifer Ringo, 21, placed first among 30 contestants at Hancher Auditorium Saturday to win the New York Metropolitan Opera's district competition.

Susan Sacquitte, G, finished second, and Wayne Neuzil, A4, placed third.

Ringo and Sacquitte will compete in the Met's regional contest in Minneapolis Feb. 26. The winners of the regional competition will be eligible to audition in the national competition in New York City later this spring.

As the winners of the district competition, Ringo was awarded \$150, Sacquitte won \$100, and Neuzil received \$50. Neuzil placed first at last year's district competition at Hancher.

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by Garry Trudeau



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18 Pack down
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42 First-born, in Nice
43 Part of

C.B.S.: Abbr.
44 Belgian river
45 Slugs, aphids, etc.
48 A la —
50 Gawain or Echo
51 Harpsichord
53 Closet accessory
58 "— Three Lives"
59 All-out baptisms
61 Hackman or Kelly
62 Rope formations
63 Overlook
64 Brass and old
65 Height: Prefix
66 Nothing, in Seville

DOWN

1 Fastener
2 Sharif
3 Stratagem
4 Jumps atop
5 China or dry
6 Goals of means
7 Bronze or Stone
8 Corral for sloops
9 "— Is Born"
10 Crushed rocks used for bricks
11 Half: Prefix
12 Calif. wine valley
14 Loving gesture, in Paris
17 Dillor
21 Items for O'Shanter
23 Calm
24 Court event
25 Spacious
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Host Nebraska next

Gymnasts win at UNI

By MIKE QUINLAN
Staff Writer

The "honeymoon is over" for Iowa's young men's gymnastics team, said Coach Dick Holzaepfel after his Hawkeyes swept past Kansas 194-90-189-30 and Northern Iowa (UNI) 194-90-158-80 at Cedar Falls Saturday.

Iowa used strong performances by freshman Mohamad Tavakoli and sophomore Mark Riefkind to win four of six events from Kansas and five of six against UNI, including a 1-2-3 finish in the all-around competition.

"This was not a good meet for us," Holzaepfel said. "It was a difficult environment to perform in; the temperature was 52 degrees in the gym. We were glad to walk out alive."

The competition might not be as easy next weekend when the Hawkeyes host Big Ten contender Minnesota along with powerful teams from Illinois State and Nebraska in the Field House Saturday.

"The easy part is over with,"

Track team stays warm

By MIKE O'MALLEY
Staff Writer

Don't ever say the Iowa track team lacks ambition. When team lawyer forced the Illinois track team to stay home and cancel a scheduled dual meet, the Hawkeyes improvised and held an abbreviated intrasquad meet.

Despite the loose nature of the meet, several individuals bettered marks set in last week's opening victory over Western Illinois.

"It turned out to be a good workout," Iowa Coach Francis Cretzmeyer said. "There were some pretty good times considering the letdown of not having the regular meet."

Joel Moeller, the only double-winner from last week's opener, continued to turn in strong performances as he tied with Jim Docherty in both the mile and 880-yard runs. The two were timed at 4:07.7 in the mile and 1:55.5 in the 880.

In the 60-yard dash, Ron Oliver turned in a swift time of :06.2, with Mike McDowell close behind at :06.3. McDowell returned the favor in winning the 300-yard dash with a :31.8 as Oliver finished second at :32.0. Oliver also won the 70-yard high hurdles with a :08.9.

In other results, Andy Jensen and Tom Slack dipped their times down to :49.8 when they tied in the 440-yard run; Bill Santino and Chuck Berger covered two miles in 9:11; Bill McCallister won the 600-yard run with a 1:13.3 and freshman Pete Hlavin cleared 6 feet 4 inches in the high jump.

Meanwhile, the hex on Iowa's long jumpers continued. Earlier, injuries had wiped out most of the candidates in that event. Then, when pole vaulter Randy Clabaugh moved over to substitute, he too was injured.

Finally, Martin MacRae, one of the students who had responded to Cretzmeyer's "ad" for long jumpers, suffered a badly sprained ankle Thursday evening. "I'm starting to think that long jump pit's jinxed," Cretzmeyer said.

High jumper Bill Hansen is still a question mark when the Hawkeyes host Minnesota in their next dual meet Saturday in the Recreation Building.

ISU gets 5,000 tickets

By a Staff Writer

Iowa State will receive 5,000 tickets to distribute for the football game here next fall, officials announced Thursday.

Visiting teams playing Iowa normally receive 1,500 tickets to distribute, but the UI Board in Control of Athletics increased the number because of the statewide interest in the game. The board also noted that many fans who support both schools will probably order tickets through the Iowa Athletic Department.

The Hawkeyes and Cyclones will play Sept. 17 at Kinnick Stadium. Five other Iowa-Iowa State games currently are under contract.

Iowa athletic officials said they expect to sell over 40,000 season tickets this year.

Holzaepfel commented. "This will be a much better meet for us next Saturday because the competition will be so much better. Minnesota is definitely one of the top teams in the Big Ten and Nebraska is always good."

Winning first place titles for Iowa at Cedar Falls were Tavakoli in the floor exercise, vault and horizontal bar. Riefkind took first on the rings and parallel bars, and won the all-around competition with a score of 48.60. Tavakoli scored a 9.3 in the vault and a 9.1 on the horizontal bar which placed him

second in the all-around. Bob Siemianowski led the Hawkeye specialists with a 9.2 on the pommel horse and junior Clayton Price finished third for the Hawkeyes in all-around.

Although Iowa nearly won every event Saturday in addition to sweeping the first three places in four of six events, the Hawkeyes were hard pressed to break the 200-point scoring barrier. Iowa is now 3-0 in dual meet competition, but Holzaepfel said his Hawkeyes will need at least a 200-point effort to keep pace with Nebraska at 2 p.m. Saturday.

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BABY sitter needed for working couple's home during days. No smoking please. Call 338-4990 for interview. 2-2

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FAST, professional typing - Manuscripts, term papers, resumes. IBM Selectrics. Copy Center, too. 338-8800. 2-21

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TYPING - Thesis experience, supplies furnished, reasonable rates and service. 338-1835. 2-2

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EFFICIENCY for grad student - \$155 monthly including utilities, furnished, close, February 1. Call 353-6029 between 2 - 5 p.m.2-1

SUBLEASE immediately one-bedroom furnished apartment, heat and water included, bus. \$180. 351-2051.2-1

TWO bedroom apartment; on bus line; carpeted; \$190, heat included; available February 1. After 5 call, 338-8307 or 337-3097.2-1

SUBLET two bedroom, unfurnished, large rooms, carpeted, central air, \$210 monthly, Coralville, near bus line. 351-7546.2-1

HELP! Desperate for roommate(s) in beautiful, new apartment, close in, female preferably. If no luck, must reluctantly sublet. 337-9289.2-8

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ONE and two bedroom apartments also sleeping rooms with cooking privileges. 337-3703, Blacks' Gaslight Village.2-28

FURNISHED single on N. Clinton for graduate; share kitchen, bath, living room; \$125 utilities included; 337-9759.2-3

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ROOMMATE to share house, own room, \$100 utilities included. 354-3348. 2-10

FEMALE to share house, own room, \$80, close in. 338-0285. 2-4

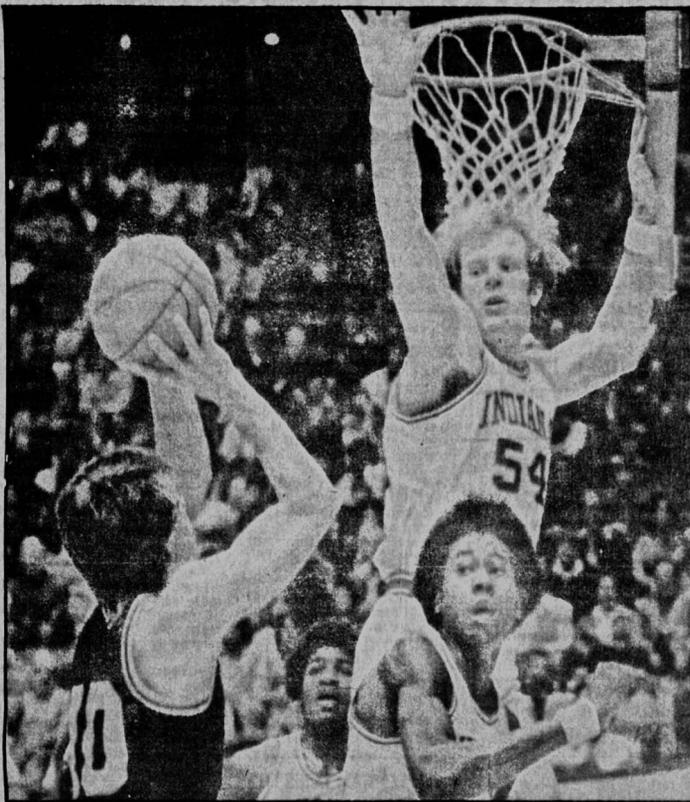
MALE share large apartment, private bedroom, good location, \$125 per month utilities included. 353-3579 between 5:30 - 9 p.m. 2-8

FEMALE, nonsmoker, own room, \$93 monthly, on bus line. 351-7525. 2-2

SHARE two-bedroom furnished townhouse with grad, bus line. 354-4333. 2-9

FEMALE - Own room, five bedroom coed house, \$76 plus. 338-3168. 1-31

Physical Hoosiers roll, 81-65



Cal Wulfsberg finds a difficult trajectory for this shot with towering Indiana center Kent Benson (54) and freshman forward Mike Woodson (42) getting in the way. The Hawks lost the game at Bloomington Saturday, 81-65, as Woodson netted 27 points.

By JUSTIN TOLAN
Assoc. Sports Editor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — Traditionally, basketball players in this state experience difficulty in adjusting to the non-contact aspects of the sport, bothered by prolonged tendencies carried over from the gridiron.

Saturday's game at Assembly Hall was an exception for the local Hoosiers only in that the game was played midway through the season. Their aggressive play and customary man-to-man defense left Iowa in a state of shock to the tune of an 81-65 setback.

It was the 11th straight Hawkeye loss to Indiana, their ninth straight to a Bobby Knight-coached team and Iowa Coach Lute Olson's fifth straight deprivation. Although some Iowa broadcasters insisted it was the Hawk's worst of this campaign, Olson wouldn't agree.

"We're the fourth Big Ten team to shoot in the 30s (per cent, not yards) against them — they're dominating inside players."

Iowa's goggled-up forward, Bruce King, found himself bogged-up by the Hoosier frontline. The 6-8 senior, whose scoring average was over 20, was beset with his fifth foul just past midway in the second half after connecting for 15 points.

"They're starting to call us the 'Hamburg Kids,'" admitted King before the game.

"They did a good job eliminating Bruce and doubling up on him," Olson said. "They play great defense — they're very talented, quick and big."

Their biggest, 6-11 post-man Kent "Bennie" Benson, was also hampered by a subpar outing, but his mere presence often intimidated, if not physically tackled Hawkeye freshman Larry Olsthoorn.

"We had Larry playing man-to-man in the middle," explained Olson, who usually had his players employ a zone. "He's got a sore jaw and a few teeth a little loose — Benson plays the game very, very hard. He comes down with authority. Olsthoorn's eyes are pretty bright back there (in the lockerroom) but I'll be surprised if he's not pushing people around the floor later this year."

The Iowa misfortunes were not all due to the Hoosier defense. Mike Woodson, a 6-5 freshman from Indianapolis, shot nearly 70 per cent in leading all scorers with 27. Overall, Indiana hit 51 per cent to Iowa's 36, and Knight emptied his bench throughout the contest.

"You throw all their intensity with the players and talent they have and you have a great ballclub," Olson said. "I don't

see how they lost the games they have. Whatever their problems are, I hope they bring them with them when they come to Iowa City."

The Hawkeyes stayed even in the early going, but lagged toward the end of the first period, trailing 40-32. Six intercepted passes led to lay-ins, which made the difference since the Hoosier's biggest lead was 12 points.

Iowa then closed the gap to 45-38, but fell behind 58-44 with 10 minutes left. Olson cited Olsthoorn and guards Ronnie Lester and Dick Peth "for busting their tails to play well."

"It was the poorest first half Clay (Hargrave) has played," he added, "but Clay had class in the second half. He threw one good block on Benson. Our play in the last 10 minutes was good."

Iowa fell to 3-4 in the conference and 11-5 overall. Indiana is now 5-3, and 10-7.

IOWA (65)
Hargrave 2 0-0 4; King 5 5-8 15; Olsthoorn 3 0-0 6; Lester 6 4-7 16; Wulfsberg 1 4-4 6; Mayfield 3 2-5 8; Peth 3 4-4 10; Totals 23 19-28 65.

INDIANA (81)
Woodson 11 5-7 27; Benson 1 10-12 12; Wisman 4 6-7 14; Radford 4 0-2 8; Holcomb 1 0-0 2; Cunningham 4 0-0 8; Grunwald 1 0-0 2; Roberson 1 0-0 2; Eels 2 2-5 6; Totals 29 23-34 81.
Attendance — 14,062.

NBC buys Olympic rights

MOSCOW (UPI) — The National Broadcasting Co. said Sunday it has reached agreement with Soviet officials for exclusive U.S. television rights to the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow.

The Soviets reportedly have been asking up to \$100 million for rights to the games — four times the price of the 1976 Montreal Olympics.

THINGS
Will close at 5:00
Mon., Jan. 31
For Inventory

Sorry, Wildcats — no blizzard cancellation

By MIKE O'MALLEY
Staff Writer

Friday evening, the Indiana wrestling team was unable to make it to Iowa City for a scheduled dual meet with the Hawkeyes. After Saturday night, Northwestern's Wildcats may have been wishing that the inclement weather had continued, as the Hawkeyes used pins by Chris Campbell and John Bowlsby and superior decisions by Bruce Kinseth and Greg Stevens to rout the Wildcats, 33-6.

The meet was close in the early stages, as Northwestern split two of the first four matches to stay even at 6-6, but the Hawkeyes began to gain momentum and slowly pulled away.

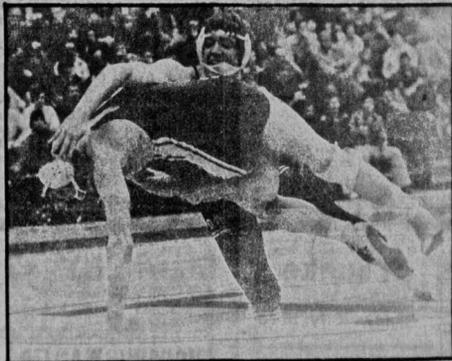
"There's probably a lot of people who'll say we didn't look too aggressive out there tonight," said Iowa Coach Dan Gable. "But Northwestern's not a bad team at all. We did a good job of controlling them."

Campbell ran his record to 21-0 by pinning Robert Morrison at 6:51 of their 177-pound match. Campbell led 5-2 on the strength of two quick takedowns and an escape before ending the match.

Bowlsby had Wildcat heavyweight Mike Weitzman in trouble throughout the first period before getting the pin with nine seconds remaining in it.

At 150, Kinseth used four takedowns, a reversal and riding time to roll up a four-point superior decision over Dave Beckman, 11-3.

Stevens was ready to go right from the referee's whistle as he



The Daily Iowan/Mary Locke

Greg Stevens grasps Wildcat Terry Flannery Saturday night at the Field House, en route to a 15-0 decision. Northwestern fell, 33-6, as an impending reunion with the No. 1 national ranking seems highly probable for the Iowa wrestlers.

gave Wildcat Terry Flannery extended looks at the ceiling en route to a 15-0 super-superior decision.

The Hawkeyes did some more lineup shuffling, as Doug Anderson manned the 158-pound position, pushing Mike McGivern up a weight to 167, replacing Mike DeAnna.

"I wanted to give Anderson some experience at 158," Gable explained after the meet. "If it had been close, I would've gone with DeAnna, but as it was, I flipped a coin before the match and McGivern won."

Anderson used a reversal and a takedown on his way to defeating Northwestern freshman Jim Morris, 5-2, while McGivern got a takedown in the first 30 seconds to start his 5-0 shutout of Sean Greenan.

For this meet, the Hawks went back to the use of a

standard-sized mat, after employing a giant surface the week before.

"We'll probably use the big mat against Oklahoma, but it's such a hassle to get it out for every meet," Gable said. "Besides, we need some experience on the regular mat, because that's what will be used in the tournaments."

The win pushed Iowa's record to 13-1, while Northwestern fell to 4-2. Coupled with Iowa State's 18-16 loss Saturday night to Cal Poly (a team that Iowa earlier defeated 27-3), the win probably assures the Hawkeyes of the No. 1 ranking.

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- (2) Self addressed stamped envelope
- (3) Application form (available from us)

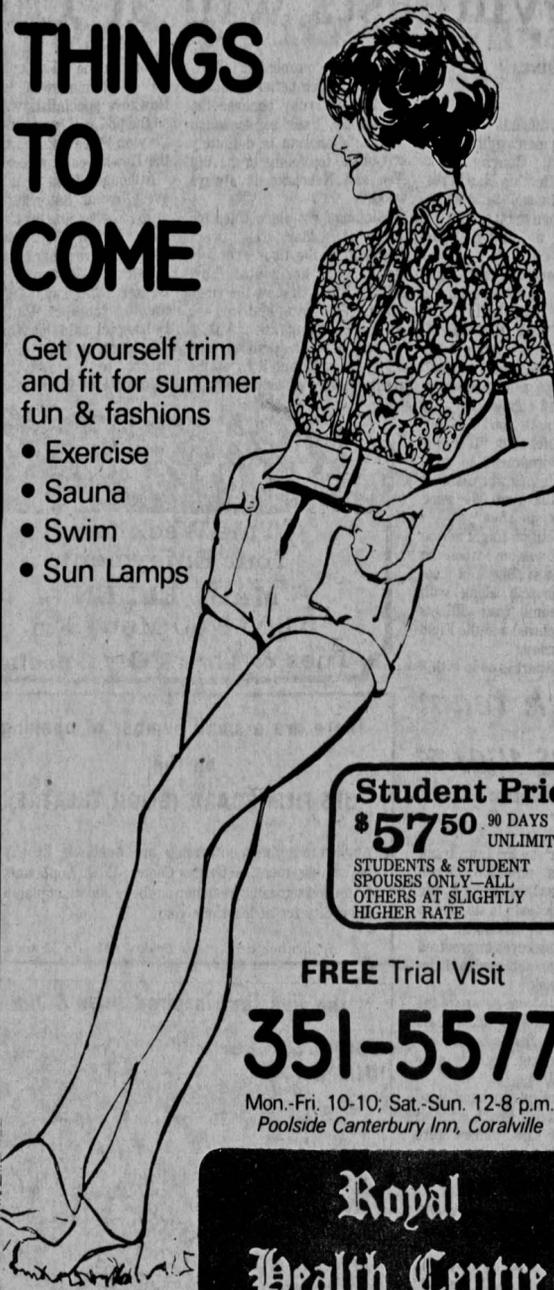
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saying there were no U.S. troops in Cambodia — the same day, a GI was telling me he just came back from Cambodia. So I realized at that time that I wasn't going to fight in the war.

"I also realized that the reason I was considering this question in my 20s and not at the age of 18 was because of the class and race discrimination inherent in the draft system and throughout American society.

"As a matter of fact, there's a famous document called 'channelling'..."

"You see," Dreyfuss said, "a lot of people still see the Army as a way to avoid poverty, as a way to get ahead. It's not so much that they want to join the Army; it's just that they have no other opportunities. So they're easy prey to jump on the bandwagon and get in the military. My brother joined for those reasons. He was stationed in Ft. Benning, Ga., the whole time. He was a chaplain's assistant. He was lucky."

"I also realized," Grossman said, "that I was taking advantage of an unjust race and class privilege by being deferred. So I wrote the draft board and said I wasn't going to be deferred any longer and I wasn't going to fight in the war. They said, 'You're 1-A boy,' and started ordering me to leave the Peace Corps and report for a physical — which I ignored and finished my Peace Corps service. I came back (to the States) to visit my parents on Christmas Eve 1970. Within a week I had an order to report for induction served on me. So I went down to the induction center; I said, 'I'm not going.'"

"I'd been in the country a week; I didn't know the legal ins and outs. They told me that in the federal district of northern Illinois there was a backlog of

6,000 draft cases waiting for a grand jury to churn out indictments. They told me it would be 18 months before they could get around to indicting me."

For the next two years, Grossman wandered around the country, looking for work, ending up at the Republican National Convention in Miami Beach to demonstrate against Nixon's renomination. He then made his way from Florida to Kansas.

"I called my folks in Chicago. They told me the FBI had a warrant and they were looking for me. The indictment had come down. I decided to go home and talk about it with my folks. I arrived in the middle of the night. Before breakfast the next morning, the FBI was at the door. Picked me up, threw me in federal prison in downtown Chicago, then let me out on personal recognizance pending arraignment and trial. Assigned my case to Julius Hoffman (the judge who presided over the Chicago Seven trial). He was giving people with political objections to the war five years in federal prison. And he was going to try me in two weeks.

"And I decided that if I was serious about working against the war, the way to do that is above ground and publicly, not underground or from the inside of a jail cell. And the place to do that was Toronto. So I came up to Toronto, and found AMEX."

Dean Lamaster was a Communications Technician 1st Class in the Navy during the Korean War, serving on a destroyer for four years — "mostly in Korean waters." Lamaster is now commander of American Legion Post No. 17 in Iowa City. He is 48.

"There were (alternative service) programs designed for those who did not want to serve or take up arms in the war," Lamaster said. "People should have exercised their right to serve in

those programs or go to jail. I think I can speak for this post (in saying that) desertion was wrong.

"That's a tough statement to make," he admitted, "because it's a controversial issue. But we don't think anyone has the right to desert or resist induction. What if there was a big war here and people decided they weren't going to serve?"

"I think that for most people the issue was, 'Was the war right?' I think it's all right to say it was wrong, but not to refuse to serve in some capacity.

"I think people should be able to come back to their own country, but they should have to face whatever penalty is imposed. But I don't have nearly the problem with (pardoning) those who served time (in prison) as I do with people who deserted.

"That's about as non-redneck as I can get. But that's the kind of statement you'd expect from a veterans' organization."

Colhoun expressed the situation of all deserters most succinctly when he said, "We're out in the cold."

"We know the war was wrong. All we're asking is that it be taken another step. If the war was wrong, if the government prolonged and manipulated that war and kept secrets from the American people, the only alternative you have as a citizen is to break the law to show who the real lawbreakers are. We who didn't act in duplicity have had to pay plenty of a price.

"I don't trust the (Pentagon's proposed) study. I would like to believe (Olsen's optimism) is true, but I'm not going to believe a thing Jimmy Carter says until he does it. And then I'm going to have to think about it for a while. See if it really happens. I hope something happens, but I'll tell you — this is the 3rd time we've been played around with —

'72 (Nixon), '74 with Ford and '77 with Carter. I'm not counting on anything. I hope Carter gets a lot of public opinion in support of deserters."

"My parents understand me well by now," Grossman said. "As much as they'd like me home, they understand we have a job we have to finish. When you learn something in life you're responsible to live at the level of what you know. And since I learned about the war because of the circumstances of my life, I had to live at the level of what I came to know. I never had any choice, really. Life doesn't give you choices; it gives you responsibility.

"I just feel like America's problems are my problems, its people are my people; it's where my heart is; it's where I want to live. It's not really a point of whether I like Canada. There's a lot about Canada I like very much. And there's a lot about the United States I don't like very much. But it's not so much the people as it is the government. And I've got to help solve that problem."

Jack Colhoun lives and works in Toronto, Canada. "Colhouns have lived and died in America since the Mayflower. I just want to get back to that."

Steve Grossman has been pardoned. He will go to Washington, D.C., Tuesday to continue the fight for total and unconditional amnesty for deserters and veterans with less-than-honorable discharges. The trip will be his first to the United States in over four years.

Jack Colhoun would be arrested immediately if he were to return to the United States. He will stay in Toronto as editor of AMEX-Canada.

THE DAILY IOWAN

SIDE BAR

Falling Through the Holes in the Flag

A report on resistance from here to Canada



Marine recruiter protest in the Union, Nov. 1, 1967

To the Streets: Iowa City in the '60s

When President Jimmy Carter pardoned Vietnam-era violators of federal Selective Service laws as his first official proclamation, he evoked the collective memory of an age of tumult in America. Driven by the demands of emerging history, the 1960s was a decade in which, perhaps, change came too fast, leaving the republic of the 1970s out of breath, disoriented and pitifully striving for some sense of stability. In the '60s, every aspect of society — its values, its goals, its structure — was subjected to radical reappraisal and violent transition.

The internal melodrama of the '60s can be observed in the content of the memories that people retain about it and the connotations that are attached to its events. For some it was the decade when everything started going to hell — the age when respect for tradition,

patriotism and morality was abandoned. For others it was the vehicle of emerging political and moral consciousness — the age of idealism and involvement in which conscience demanded manifestation and crisis meant the challenge of possibilities. As a hectic confluence of hope and strife, it tempered us all.

The political transformation that occurred was not so much a change of principle as a change of focus. The commitment to the defense of freedom that had been articulated so clearly at the beginning of the decade by John Kennedy became not the military defense of the freedom of other countries from the threat of communist domination, but the legal defense of American citizens from the threat of domination by their own government. So thoroughly had this shift been ac-

complished that by the time of Watergate, U.S. citizens were willing to dispose of their president — for lying to save his ass after some of his underlings bungled a penny ante burglary. This reaction seems extreme when one recalls that President Johnson, with his Gulf of Tonkin fabrication, lied 50,000 Americans to death and fibbed thousands more into wheelchairs and bitterness.

Above all else, the '60s oversaw a change in consciousness mediated by two impassioned issues: the struggle for civil rights and the Vietnam War.

The civil rights movement in the 1960's was largely a result of the energy and vision of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. His relentless opposition to inequality and injustice, coupled with an idealistic philosophy of non-violence and tactics of mass civil disobedience, set the tone and the thrust of the war resistance that followed. He awakened the social consciousness of the young and imbued them with a sense of romantic idealism that so often, in practice, resembled courage.

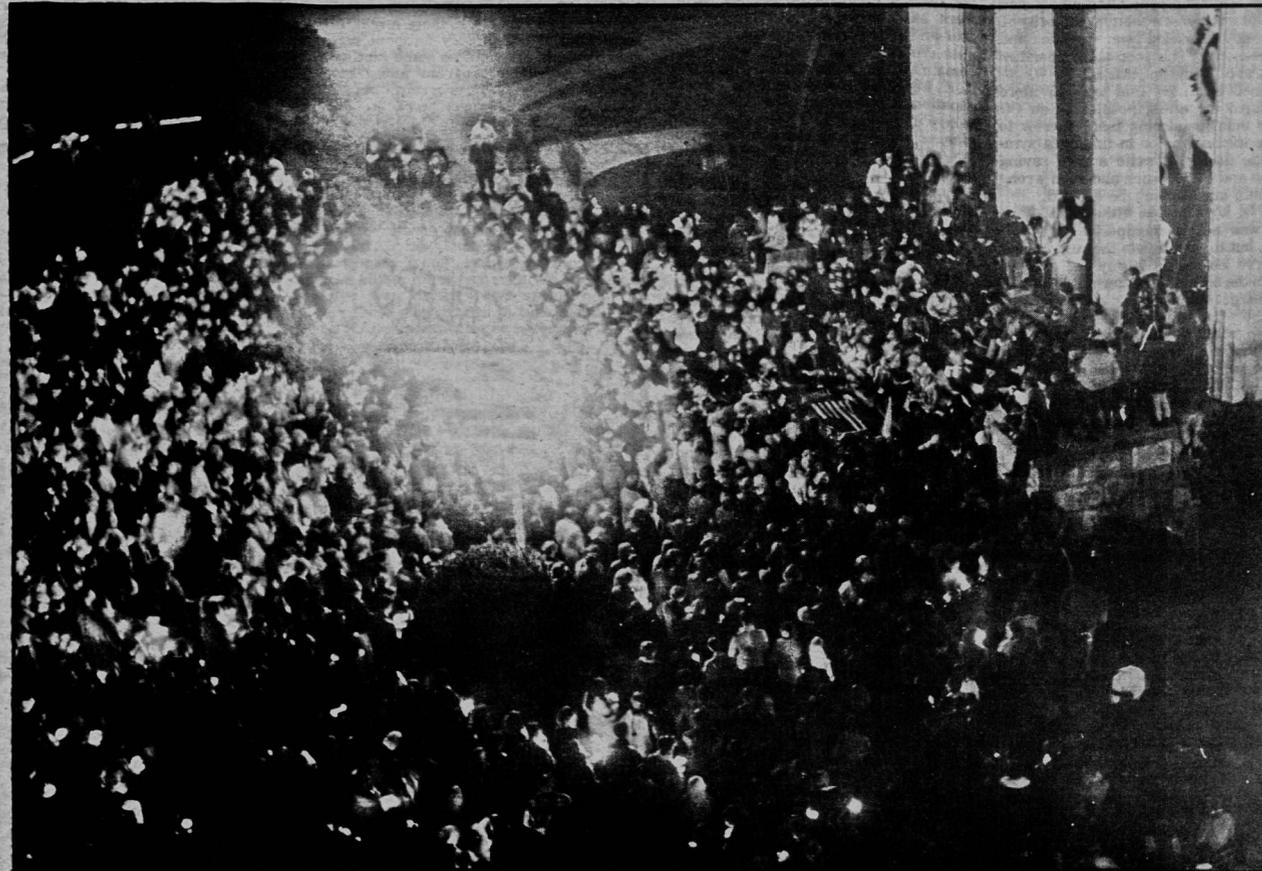
The issues of civil rights and the Vietnam War were inseparable for many radical activists. Sit-ins, picket marches

and the other staple tactics of King's civil rights movement were instantly convertible for use in the antiwar cause. Groups such as the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), which had been organized around the civil rights issue, contributed their legions to the antiwar effort early in its course.

Only the stage had changed. Whereas the civil rights movement acted out its dramas in the streets of Little Rock and Birmingham, the antiwar movement arose on college campuses, where, increasingly, a liberal education was becoming an education into liberalism.

Under the influence of the civil rights movement, the passport of social dogma became "brotherhood," the magical denominator of human relationships became "love," and the crucial factor in judging educational excellence became "relevance." The demands of materialism gave way, briefly perhaps, to the quest for spiritual contentment and a preoccupation with the quality of human relationships that spawned a new individualism. "Alienated" was the

Continued on next page



The Moratorium, the east approach to Old Capitol, Nov. 15, 1969

popular description of young people.

In the beginning, the antiwar movement was not a "popular" uprising. Even on the campuses, early opposition to the war depended on a small number of dedicated activists. Although northern liberals could easily utilize the springboard of antislavery traditions from the Civil War to mobilize their support for integration, war was still an honorable thing. Communism was a tangible menace, and the generations that knew Hitler found little trouble accepting the possibility of foreign expansionist villains whose threat demanded unity of purpose in America.

In addition, the antiwar movement was often tied to such radical manifestations as the Free Speech Movement at the University of California at Berkeley, whose rationales were incomprehensible to the majority of Americans. The antiwar movement was often perceived as nothing more than a lack of respect for legitimate authority, if not outright sympathy with a foreign enemy.

College campuses had always been isolated and somewhat suspect. This, combined with the social and political ostracism that accompanied opposition to the war, and numerous other factors, galvanized the antiwar forces into a dedicated community. One of those "other factors" was undoubtedly the threat of the draft.

Young men did not even have to be opposed to the Vietnam War to live in dread of the Selective Service System. The Vietnam War was a conflict that, increasingly, made no sense. In the beginning it may have been easy to believe official pronouncements about the temporary and limited nature of the American presence, but these assurances became increasingly hollow. In the beginning the high ideal of the preservation of freedom and democracy sounded convincing enough. Then came the stories and pictures of puppet military regimes, napalmed children, detention camps, search-and-destroy missions, defoliation, tiger cages, bombings of civilian targets in the North. Even if these facts did not evoke clear opposition to the war, they led many college students to wonder if it was worth the risk of their lives.

So the specter of conscription, possibly leading to death or disfigurement in a pointless, if not immoral, war, served to focus student attention on U.S. policy in Southeast Asia, and channeled forces into the peace movement.

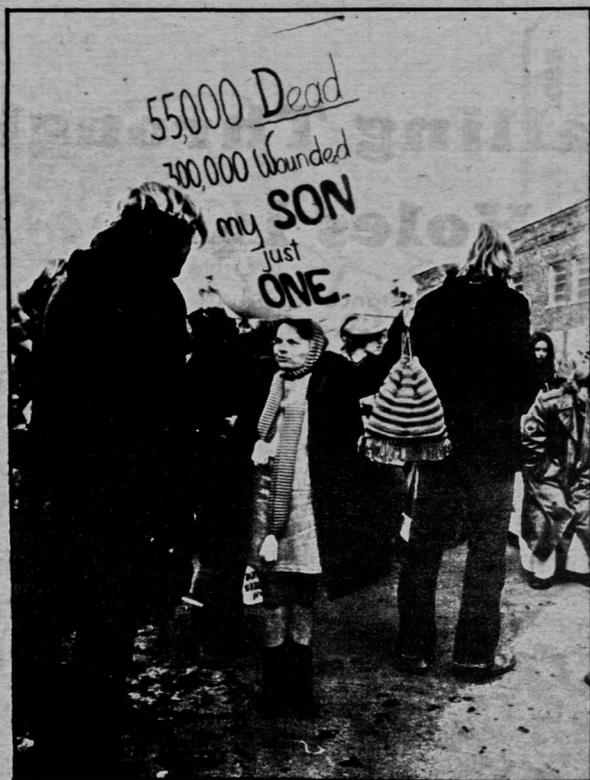
The University of Iowa was a leading — some would say notorious — center of student activism during the mid- and late '60s and early '70s, though one might scarcely guess it, now, from the lethargic placidity of today. In those days Iowa was mentioned in the same breath with Berkeley, Columbia and Madison. For a time, the UI was the national press center for the Students for a Democratic Society, a leader in antiwar and antidraft activities.

Though local law enforcement officials deserve most of the credit, Iowa gained a reputation as the site of violent confrontations, culminating with the "annual spring riots" of 1969-72.

The passion of those times was reflected in the pages of *The Daily Iowan* as it observed and, at times, participated in, the rituals of the "counterculture." The objectivity and editorial stances varied with the political outlook of editors and writers so, although the *DI* is the source of the following information, it should be considered just another element in the story.

Dissent Sprouts Spring-Summer, 1965

Prior to 1965, dissatisfaction with the American commitment in Vietnam was largely limited to individual statements of opposition. Attention of most liberal activists was focused on the civil rights struggle. In the spring of 1965, the bombs of Birmingham seemed of much greater concern than the limited presence of America in Southeast Asia. The United States was not yet involved in the ground war and the death of a handful of



Des Moines, February 1971

Americans was sensational news.

Though teach-ins about the war had been organized on a few campuses, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara asserted Viet Cong morale was bad, defections were rising and American aid would probably not be needed after the end of the year. Against this backdrop, it did not seem out of line for American Legion national commander Donald Johnson to decry the divisive jabberings of "peacemongers."

A peace initiative called the May 2 Movement was organized in the spring and was prompted on the UI campus by the Iowa Socialist League, but it attracted only a handful of demonstrators who picketed on the steps of the Old Capitol.

Summer of 1965 saw the first use of B52 bombers in Vietnam, which drew stronger criticism from U.S. radicals. But the big news items that summer were the crisis in the Dominican Republic (including a commitment of American troops), Ed White's walk in space and the passage of the Voting Rights Act.

Symbolic Protest Fall, 1965

Prospects were not bright nor the atmosphere friendly when UI antiwar and antidraft activities resumed in the fall. During the summer, Congress had passed a law making the mutilation of draft cards a federal offense punishable by a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a fine of \$10,000. And in October, the House Committee on Un-American Activities voted to grant the President additional powers to deny passports to persons intending to travel for the purpose of furthering the "aims and objectives of the communist conspiracy."

However, discussion of the U.S. war policy became common at a regular session at the Union called the Soapbox Soundoff and on the editorial page of the *DI*. The Faculty-Student Committee to End the War in Vietnam was formed and a local chapter of the SDS was founded.

Local antiwar groups organized participation in the International Protest Against United States Policy in Vietnam the second weekend in October. When former President Dwight Eisenhower was informed about the nationwide

protest he snapped, "I think it's terrible." Then, in a statement that ironically targeted what would become one of the central issues of the relation of American citizens and their government, he added, "What do they know about it?"

UI activities included picketing Old Capitol and marching to the corner of Riverside Drive and Iowa Avenue to confront the crowds arriving for the Saturday football game. The peace marchers were shadowed by counterdemonstrators carrying signs proclaiming, "Down With Pinkos."

Oct. 20, 1965 witnessed the first open defiance of draft laws on the UI campus. UI English sophomore Steven Smith burned his draft card at the Soapbox Soundoff that evening amidst a mixture of jeers and encouragement.

Smith, who had been active in the civil rights movement as a spokesman for SNCC, had discussed his intentions to break the draft card mutilation law with eight to 10 of his friends in the preceding days and had made his plans known. So the Union Gold Feather Room was packed with supporters and detractors when Smith took the podium and announced that he was sick to his stomach about what he was about to do. He then withdrew his draft card from his sweater, ignited it and stood with downcast eyes while it burned.

"You'd better drop it," called someone from the audience. "Let him burn his fingers," suggested the President of the UI chapter of Young Americans for Freedom (YAF).

Having clearly and intentionally broken federal law, Smith waited nervously for two days while federal officials "investigated" his action.

Interviewed by the *DI*, Smith emphasized that he was "not a beatnik" and revealed a statement pledging to remain in jail until bailed out by other students.

In an Oct. 21 editorial in the *DI*, Editor Jon Van questioned the federal draft card law, calling it a challenge to idealists and charging that the law had made draft card burning the "ultimate act of protest." He called Smith ill-advised but sincere. Local SDS leaders were quick to defend Smith for his "moral courage" — the Justice Department had recently announced it was launching an investigation of SDS antidraft activities.

On Oct. 22, Smith was taken into custody by federal officials, becoming the second person in the United States to be arrested under the new law. The same day, another UI student, Stanley Witkowski, came to the *DI* newsroom with the charred remains of his draft card. Witkowski said he was not a member of SDS and that his action had nothing to do with the war in Vietnam.

"I believe," he said, "that Congress has a propensity for doing foolish things. Making the burning of a piece of paper punishable by five years in prison is certainly one of the silliest."

Response to these acts of protest was strong and varied. The Committee to Defend Iowa Students was formed by SDS members and other sympathizers and quickly raised \$500 bond for Smith.

The committee also circulated a petition stating, "We the undersigned, feeling just as it is the duty of every American citizen to question both the war in Vietnam and unjust laws, feel also that five years in prison and \$10,000 fine to be cruel and unusual punishment for such acts of conscience." The draft and draft card burning became staples of the discussion at subsequent Soapbox Soundoffs.

Some reactions to the event were more graphic. In demonstration of his opposition to the draft card burning, a UI freshman began wearing his draft card in a plastic holder on his jacket with the sign, "I am a draft card carrying American and proud of it." Numerous students wrote letters to the editor of the *DI* to either champion or condemn Smith. In response to the common suggestion that Smith's act was traitorous, one writer suggested it was actually those who were part of the "apathetic majority" who were "traitors by their omission."

Another student wrote, "Ho-hum! It looks like these peace creeps have come up with an even bigger gimmick." Exhibiting a naive attitude that would seem laughable only a few years later, another opponent of the symbolic protest asserted, "This small card... must have some importance, or why would the U.S. government pass a law to prevent such an incident..."

Although the draft burning incident brought national press coverage and focused attention on the issue of the draft, the antiwar movement and draft resistance were not involving a large number of UI students. On Nov. 11, the American Legion sponsored a prowar march and rally that easily outdrew the antiwar activities of a month before. A crowd of 125 persons, described by the *DI* as consisting mainly of fraternity men and YAF members, paraded through Iowa City with signs urging victory in Vietnam.

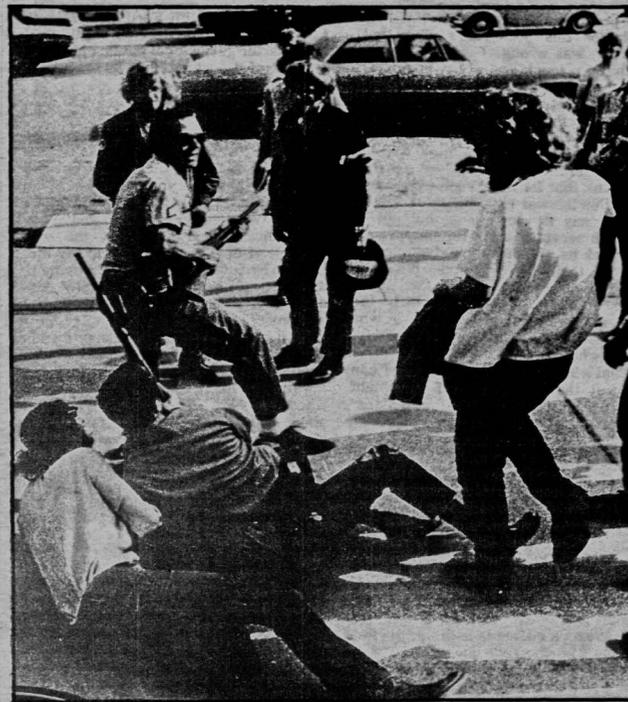
Because of the small number of persons involved in the antiwar movement, symbolic acts of individual defiance were significant in publicizing peace sentiment. The acts were a testimony to the dedication of the protesters. Since they were among the first to be tried under the new federal law, Smith and Witkowski had no reason to expect they would be given anything less than the maximum sentence prescribed by the law.

War on Trial Winter, 1965-66

By November and December, 1965, the escalation of the ground war in Vietnam had begun in earnest. While earlier in the year, the death of less than a dozen Americans was front page news, in November a new record was set for American combat deaths — 240 in a month period.

The East Coast suffered a massive power blackout that month, the Supreme Court ruled that the mandatory registration of Communists was unconstitutional, and hootenannies were the big campus craze. Three members of the Ku Klux Klan were convicted of conspiring to deprive Viola Liuzzo of her civil rights — Liuzzo was a white civil rights worker murdered in Mississippi.

While these stories dominated the news, antiwar organizing was



Confrontation outside the Civic Center, May 1970

thought I was doing something really bold and heroic, but it turned out to be nothing at all. Everybody was burning their draft cards and returning the ashes. They had so many cases like mine around 1970 that it was no big deal."

After Connell got out of the draft as a CO, he continued counseling others and found that the overwhelming majority of those he counseled were white and middle-class. "The poor and minorities didn't even know we existed."

Connell admitted that he was more interested in getting people out on CO status than in tutoring them on how to starve themselves or in finding a sympathetic doctor to write a note saying that so and so had such and such wrong with him and couldn't be drafted.

But he knew all the little tricks. "The idea was not to manipulate the regulations. If you're looking for a way out, and you go into the induction center aware of how you can get out, chances are you'll avoid being drafted. But if you go in there saying, 'What do I do next?', they say, 'Step this way.' So if you're aware, then you're safer."

"They have a book this thick (pointing to a spiral notebook) listing standards you have to meet in order to be eligible for the draft. I knew one guy who tried everything to get out, but couldn't find a way. So he starved himself before the physical and declared himself underweight for his height. They said, 'You're right,' and he got out."

"If you're aware of what you're doing, they don't want to bother with you."

In July, 1965, Gen. Louis B. Hershey, head of the U.S. Selective Service System, issued what was then a classified memo. The meat of the memo was something Hershey called "channeling." Almost two years later, the memo was released to the press and caused quite an outcry.

Excerpts from the memo:
"One of the major products of the Selective Service classification process is the channeling of manpower into many endeavors, occupations, and activities that are in the national interest..."

"...While the best known purpose of Selective Service is to procure manpower for the armed forces, a variety of

related processes take place outside of delivery of manpower to the active armed forces. Many of these may be put under the heading of 'channeling manpower.'

"Many young men would not have pursued a higher education if there had not been a program of student deferment. Many young scientists, engineers, tool-and-die makers, and other possessors of scarce skills would not remain in their jobs in the defense effort if it were not for a program of occupational deferments. Even though the salary of a teacher has historically been meager, many young men remain in this job, seeking the reward of a deferment..."

"...Educators, scientists, engineers, and their professional organizations, during the last 10 years particularly, have been convincing the public that for the mentally qualified man there is a special order of patriotism other than service in uniform..."

"...It is in this atmosphere that the young man registers at 18 and pressure begins to force his choice... and he is prodded to make a decision..."

"...The psychology of granting wide choice under pressure to take action is the American or indirect way of achieving what is done by direction in foreign countries where choice is not permitted. Here, choice is limited but not denied, and it is fundamental that an individual generally applies himself better to something he has decided to do rather than something he has been told to do..."

Hershey called this "the device of pressurized guidance, or channeling..."

On Jan. 30, 1967, Rep. Kastenmeier of Wisconsin, in a speech before the House of Representatives, voiced his displeasure with "channeling."

"In 1963," he said, "Gen. Hershey admitted that the deferment is that carrot that we have used to try to get individuals into occupations and professions that are said by those in charge of government to be the necessary ones."

"I, however, know of no conscious national decision to define the areas of greater or lesser national interest, much less that a particular goal should be pursued in the management of our nation's vital human resources — our young men."

"It appears that the Selective Service has made such a decision. The club of induction has been used to drive out of areas considered to be less important to the areas of greater importance, in which deferments were given the individuals who did not or could not participate in activities which were considered essential to the defense of the nation."

"The channeling of civilian manpower into certain deferred areas has given the Selective Service System ultimate power over the goals of our society. The unwarranted assumption by the Selective Service System that it can define the best uses for our civilian manpower on such a large and increasing scale calls for a major revision of the draft laws."

In the latter half of 1967 Hershey withdrew the memo.

"It's possible, and in some people's minds not unlikely, that that sort of thing will be happening in the next few years. There's growing sentiment to push it in that direction because there are many people who grouse about the expense of the all-volunteer military — which in order to lure people in, has to make the salaries somewhat attractive. Whereas with the draft you've basically got involuntary servitude, so you can set the pay at whatever you can get away with."

"So the channeling memo may come back to haunt us in slightly different form — or at least the specter of compulsory national service, which, as we see it, raises some very important questions about the rights of the individual and the rights of conscience and how much the state can demand of the individual."

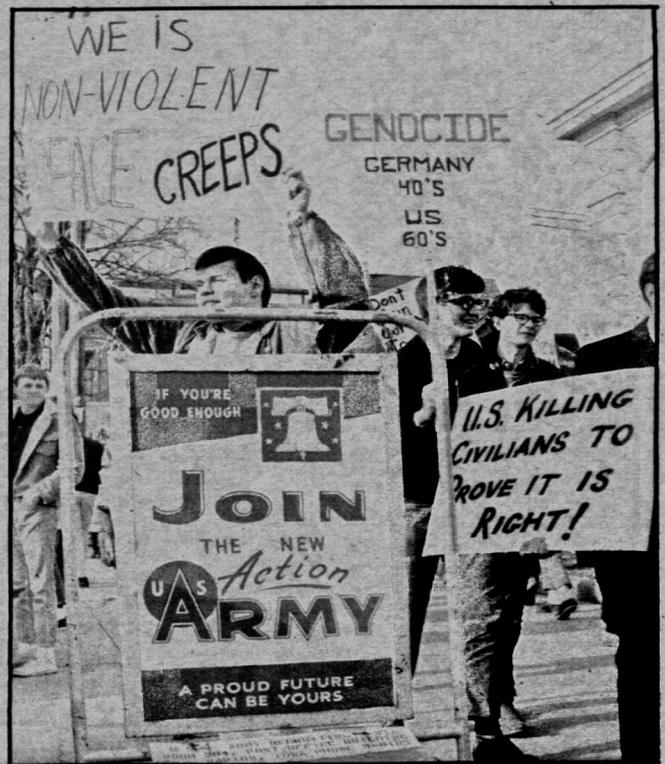
At 30, Steve Grossman, AMEX co-editor, is "typical of the draft resister in that I'm white, middle-class, and college-educated (a 1967 graduate of the University of Kansas)."

"I was so long insulated by my class and race privileges that I hardly even knew there was a war going on. People I knew weren't getting drafted, and I didn't expect to get drafted, because it turned out the draft was consciously designed not to draft people such as myself. We were supposed to go from one deferment to another, and in fact I did that for a while. After years of deferment, I went into another deferring occupation, the Peace Corps."

"However, that made a great deal of difference in my case because I was no longer able to close my eyes to the war. In 1967 I went with the Peace Corps to Malaysia, a few hundred miles south of Vietnam across the South China Sea."

"I still didn't have any understanding of the war, except that the war literally washed up on my doorstep. I was teaching school in a rural village in Malaysia, and ammunition cannisters and human bodies were literally washing up on the shores of nearby fishing villages. The war became quite real to me."

"Also I was meeting GIs who told me that war crimes like My Lai were happening on a day-to-day basis. Nixon was



Vietnam Days peace march, March 1966

Practical Approaches Winter, 1967-68

Concern about antiwar and antidraft activities was voiced from many quarters in the winter months. The Pope, in a pre-Christmas message, urged negotiations for peace but denounced draft dodgers for their "cowardice." In Iowa, Gov. Harold Hughes announced the institution of a "joint command system" to deal with antiwar demonstrations.

1968

The Year of Hearts and Minds

Winter 1968 saw the Vietnam War reach its peak. Chistian Barnard captured world fascination by performing the first successful heart transplants. Guitar masses were being performed in Catholic churches. Peggy Fleming skated to a gold medal at the Winter Olympics in Innsbruck.

Antiwar forces, who had so long been outsiders rattling the windows of power, saw an opportunity to have a direct effect on the decision-making process of government in the person of Sen. Eugene McCarthy. The rallying cry went out to "Get Clean for Gene," and young people descended on the early primary states.

Interest in the draft intensified further when President Johnson ordered modification of draft deferment criteria, eliminating most graduate student deferments. April draft calls were set at 48,000, the second highest quota of the war.

The draft was a frequent subject on the editorial page of the *DI*. Numerous draft counseling and antidraft books were reviewed and a regular "Draft Facts" column was launched.

The *DI* also gave considerable coverage to the trial of Dr. Benjamin Spock, who was arrested for disseminating literature on draft avoidance to young people. On Feb. 7, the *DI* announced it had received a letter from a former UI student who had evaded the draft by fleeing to Canada. An editorial explained that the letter encouraged others to follow his example and gave advice on draft avoidance tactics. The editorial went on to explain that because of the precedent of the Spock case, the *DI* was not printing the letter out of fear of prosecution.

Later, the *DI* ran a lead story titled, "Young men's curiosity turns to the draft," in which major questions about the draft process were addressed.

In strongly worded editorials, the *DI* attacked the government's new draft policies. "It is now clear," said a Feb. 20 editorial, "that the President has abdicated his rightful responsibility toward the goals of higher education in this country." It went on to urge that institutions of higher learning exert their power to reverse the government's decision.

In its Feb. 21 edition, the *DI* decried the "cancer of patriotic militarism" that was the basis for the ending of graduate deferments.

In January, Student Senate passed a resolution calling for alternative service to replace the draft and advocated an all-volunteer army.

Ed Hoffmans became the director of a newly formed antidraft organization, RESIST, founded to give financial and moral support to draft resisters. RESIST offered a draft counseling service that served 40 students during its first three weeks in operation, and organized an all-campus draft inquiry meeting late in February.

Turn-ins and tragedies Spring 1968

As the national elections of 1968 approached, America was wracked with violence. In quick succession Martin Luther King Jr. and Robert Kennedy were assassinated. The shock of these murders seemed only to inflame dissent. On the national level, activists were involved in the McCarthy campaign and the Poor People's March on Washington.

In Iowa City, draft opposition reached its peak at an April 3 draft card "turn-in" sponsored by RESIST. In rally at the Post Office, 11 Iowa Citizens turned in their draft cards and 223 others signed cards of complicity as part of Vietnam Week demonstrations.

While most UI students were away for the summer, former UI student Terrence Toomey was court-martialed. He was charged with promoting disloyalty and disaffection among the civilian population after he participated in an antidraft demonstration while in military uniform. This news roughly coincided with the conviction of Dr. Spock on June 15, and a demonstration protesting both was quickly organized.

Later in June, leaders of RESIST charged that the Johnson County Selective Service Board had been operating illegally since December 1966 by having only two members instead of the required three. It was suggested that all men from Johnson County drafted during that time might be free of their military obligations.

State Selective Service officials immediately moved to fill the vacancy, suggesting the appointment of UI administrator Phillip Hubbard to bring the board up to the legal minimum. Hubbard first expressed his willingness to serve, commenting, "I don't interpret service on the draft board as supporting the war," but later withdrew his name from consideration.

The Johnson County board remained with only two members for several months, but the legal ramifications of its improper constitution were never clarified.

Chicago Aftermath

Fall-Winter-Spring 1968-69

The violence of the Chicago Democratic Convention was a turning point in the history of the protest movement. It triggered the irreversible conversion of the media in favor of the domestic protest movement and unified the peace movement as never before.

From then on protest was not symbolic, not an attempt to awaken conscience or advance consciousness. The new issue was power, and draft protest was largely subsumed and submerged into a movement whose aim was to bring about fundamental changes rather than

simply to influence politics.

In February 1969, the UI hosted a student power conference that featured Chicago Seven figure Tom Hayden. It was a time for plotting strategy and establishing long-range goals.

There were disturbances on the UI campus in 1969, but their focus was on proposed tuition increases, not the war or the draft.

And there were draft activities. In June 1969 Ed Hoffmans was arrested in Chicago during a protest in which draft records were destroyed in what he termed an "act of creative destruction."

But generally, the movement was off to Woodstock and looking toward the fall, the season of the moratoriums.

No Business as Usual

Fall-Winter 1969-70

The peace movement was expanded to truly mass scale in October 1969 with the first Vietnam War Moratorium. Resulting from months of planning and sparked by the slogan "No Business as Usual," the moratorium proved the strength of the antiwar movement. While the peace movement was revelling in mob ecstasy, Nixon was moving to undercut the upsurge of popular protest. Against the predictions of congressional leaders, administration forces succeeded in passing a draft lottery bill before the end of the fall session, and draft calls were being steadily reduced.

Nixon also managed to head off passage of a bill that would have financially punished educational institutions that were the sites of antiwar violence. There were enough people already on his ass without alienating the university administrators who generally shared his institutional and procedural concerns.

Perhaps as an omen of the loss of the draft issue, a group of 50-75 demonstrators raided the Johnson County draft office during the second moratorium on Nov. 14. Such was the public nature of protest by then that officials were aware of their plans and removed draft records by the time the demonstrators arrived.

After the first lottery drawing, the *DI* edit page asked in large block letters: "They said a prayer, selected 366 dates, said another prayer, and went home. Is this draft reform?" But the new selection procedure succeeded in drawing attention away from the draft issue.

Many students discovered their high draft numbers and, suddenly, the draft was no longer such an important concern. It was no longer a class issue. This trend was accelerated by the Supreme Court's decision rejecting the induction of draft violators for punitive reasons.

Political conscience was active, but the popular mind turned its attention to the news items of the day: the peculiar saga of Charles Manson, the My Lai trial of Lt. William Calley, the murder of Fred Hampton in Chicago and the spilling of the Vietnam War into Cambodia. In a last gesture of the against the draft of the pre-Kent State era, Selective Service records were burned at the Post Office on April 29, 1970, in a nighttime sneak attack.

The War Comes Home

Spring, 1970

Throughout the spring, revelation followed revelation about American involvement in Cambodia. First, it was learned that South Vietnamese troops had made incursions across the border; then that Americans were supporting these maneuvers. The story came rushing out: American bombings, invasion by American troops — it had all happened amidst the denials from Washington.

The Vietnam War had become the Indochina War, and it carried a new set of possibilities that sent Americans back into the streets.

But this time, what had amazingly not happened before finally happened. National Guardsmen called in to the campus of Kent State University opened fire on the assembled demonstrators — killing one demonstrator, two bystanders and a girl walking to class. Welcome to the 1970s.

All Quiet on the Home Front

The Kent State murders sparked the largest and, up to that time, the most violent demonstrations in Iowa City. For the first time, a large group of antiwar activists were not passive: Downtown was blocked off by demonstrators, business windows were smashed by rocks, and confrontations with police turned into semi-pitched street battles, with hurled rocks answered by nightstick charges.

The week of the Kent State protests in Iowa City ended with the infamous arrest of the Iowa City "237," and the burning of "Big Pink" — the old Rhetoric Program Building.

Three weeks before finals, unrest and violence on campus was at such a height that UI President Willard Boyd gave students the option of leaving school. Some 12,000 students took him up on the offer.

Sporadic demonstrations of protest against the draft occurred in Iowa City until the advent of the volunteer army in 1973 — including acts such as the obstruction of draft induction buses in 1971 and the Peter Dreyfuss case. But interest in the draft issue faded as the nation was caught up in troop withdrawals and the scandals of Watergate, the FBI and the CIA.

The amnesty movement that arose in the wake of de-escalation emerged not as a vehicle of mass protest in the streets, but as program of political persuasion. To most Americans, draft evaders became forgotten men — to which some would add, "And good riddance."

The lack of overt activism seems unsettling to those who were the peace movement of the 1960s. For the '60s were a time of high emotion — anger, dedication and yearning. Many whose self-awareness was inseparable from the quest to end the war and the draft have suffered from the same syndrome that infected veterans of World War II who, no matter how terrible were their experiences during the war, found everything disquietingly bland afterwards.

The '60s were exciting. There was never a lack of something to care about. There was always committed struggle. In this light, President Carter's pardon seems highly ironic, for it did not come about as a result of public outcry, or even public sentiment. Carter could promise his pardon and carry it out because most Americans had ceased to care very much one way or another. Just tying up the loose ends of a very frayed and messy time. Perhaps the best testimony on the '60s is that the loose ends lasted so long.

To the Streets: Iowa City in the '60s was written by Winston Barclay, assoc. editorial page editor.

The Pardon: 'Wind in the Sails' was written by Larry Perl, assoc. features editor.

All pictures, except where credited, are Daily Iowan file photographs.



Peter Dreyfuss

The Daily Iowan/Mary Locke

The Pardon: 'Wind in the Sails'

Jack Colhoun lives and works in Toronto, Canada. He's from Minneapolis, Minn., and he once studied American history at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. But he hasn't been to Madison or Minneapolis in six years. Madison isn't all that far from Toronto — maybe 10-15 hours — and Colhoun wants to go back and get a Ph.D. in American history sometime. So if he decides to get that degree, all he has to do is pack up, get in the car and cruise on through the friendly border...

If you dial area code 416-924-6012 before or after office hours, you'll get a taped message:

"Hello. This is AMEX-Canada magazine, published by American war resisters in Canada. To speak with AMEX Co-Editor Jack Colhoun, call 964-1651.

"Jimmy Carter has made his amnesty move — and it's draft resisters only. Draft resisters with Canadian citizenship will be eligible — deserters are not eligible. Neither are the majority of people needing amnesty: 800,000 vets who resisted the war or military racism inside the Army now face a lifetime of unemployment because of bad discharges. AMEX is hosting an international conference of war resisters and veterans here in Toronto on Jan. 29 and 30 at the Lord Simcoe Hotel. Please come and help us decide how to respond to Carter's program. To find out more, call Jack at 964-1651. Good-by."

Carter's first act upon taking office didn't exactly come as a shock to those 800,000 people. If you had dialed the same number before Jan. 21, you would have heard an only slightly different message: "Hello... Jimmy Carter is planning an amnesty move his first week in the White House. But here's the catch: The Carter pardon, as he calls it, is so far open only to still-wanted draft resisters. By this late date there are only 4,000 — the smallest, most middle-class, and whitest group in need of amnesty. The Carter plan ignores deserters, veterans with bad discharges, and civilian antiwar protesters — more than a million people. Even draft resisters with new Canadian citizenship may not be eligible. To find

out more, call Jack at 964-1651. Good-by."

Actually, the pardon covers much more than 4,000 people, according to the White House — press secretary Jody Powell estimated that "up to hundreds of thousands" might be relieved by the proclamation. But that's not as good as it sounds. The National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty lists the number of draft resisters at 23,849 — nowhere near Powell's "hundreds of thousands" estimate. It is the huge group of persons classified as "non-registrants" that make up the difference. Non-registrants are those who never registered for the draft.

Jerry Olsen of the Midwest Committee for Military Council in Chicago is dubious about what meaning it has to pardon non-registrants.

"The figures on them," he said, "vary from as low as 50,000 up to two million. I think it's actually closer to the higher end of that. The problem is that if they didn't register, then you don't know who they are, and therefore you don't know how many there are. But in 1972, the Selective Service compared census figures versus persons who registered 18 years before, made a slight allowance for those who had died in the meantime, and came up with 200,000 non-registrants per year — which over the course of the so-called Vietnam era, would be like two million cases.

"So they're covered, though I'm somewhat concerned about how big a deal to make of all that. Most of those never would be located, never would be prosecuted. Even if the government wanted to prosecute them, we could probably get them out of those charges in very fast order. I've only had one non-registrant who the government ever wanted to continue prosecuting after I talked with them. So (pardoning non-registrants) is very important in the sense that it clears the fear out of their minds. But as a practical matter, as far as prosecutions, it probably doesn't help a whole lot there."

Before the pardon was announced, Olsen had been very confident that the pardon would extend to much more than draft resisters. "I can virtually assure you," he had said, "that it will be much more liberal than (what's been said). My

sources (who, he hinted, were writers helping Carter advisers Charles Kirbo and David Berg draft the pardon) tell me it's pretty likely the program will cover far more than (what) Carter is saying publicly. He's being politically smart. If he announced his plans before the fact, then dissenters might force him to back off. But once something's been proclaimed, expressing opposition to it does very little good. Carter's not going to be politically naive enough to sound too liberal (before announcing the program)."

Either Olsen knew something, or he was being optimistic. His sources had turned out to be wrong; his assessment of Carter's political psychology had turned out to be way off the mark; Olsen was so off that he had predicted that Carter would announce the program sometime around Jan. 27 because his sources had told him that they were behind schedule in working out the program.

Yet his post-pardon analysis sounded just as confident, even after being reminded he had missed the date by a week.

"That was my feeling," he said. "Carter had several unresolved issues primarily related to in-service military absenteeism, and veterans' issues. Those were the biggest questions they had, as of the meeting they had in Atlanta last weekend.

"So what (Carter) did was, he bypassed all that by saying, 'Well, this proclamation is only going to deal with draft (resistance) cases.' So in effect, he's had his first of what will probably be two proclamations over the course of the next few months.

"My judgment is that Carter is trying to test the winds of it by dealing with the easiest case to deal with — the one that's going to have the least reaction from reactionary elements, which are the draft cases, because all but a very small handful are white, upper-middle class, and well-educated."

Days before the proclamation, Olson had said: "If Carter's program is really liberal, it might take the wind out of the sails of the amnesty movement. But if it's conservative, it will be a major issue for the years to come."

Jody Powell predicted on Jan. 21 that more than 50 per cent of the American people would probably disagree with Carter's action. Powell did not predict who might be opposed to what.

Along with his proclamation, Carter announced that he was ordering the Pentagon to step up its study about what to do with deserters.

While the majority of resisters are white, middle-class and well-educated, the majority of deserters are poor whites and minorities.

Resisters number between 4,000 and 25,000 (depending on whether you're speaking for the government or for the amnesty movement). Resisters get the pardon.

Deserters and veterans with less-than-honorable discharges number between 425,000 and more than one million. No pardon so far.

"My mother died," Jack Colhoun said at one point. "She had terminal cancer while I was here, and she died; I didn't go to her funeral, which she didn't want me to because she didn't want me to get arrested."

Colhoun, 31, is a deserter. His magazine, AMEX, stands for Americans in Exile.

"Exile" is a strange word for a deserter to use, given that leaving the country is a voluntary choice — admittedly, not much of one. When asked if he were in self-exile, his voice rose sharply.

"No, no. It's exile. I enrolled in ROTC in September '63. Before I completed it — in fact, after my boot camp in Ft. Riley in the summer of '66 — I told my mother and friends that I wouldn't fight in Vietnam — I was against the war.

"I couldn't get out of ROTC because at that point people who resigned would be made 1-A and drafted immediately in retaliation. So I stayed in and was finally commissioned as a 2nd lieutenant in June of '68. But I'd been opposed to the war for nearly two years. If I got out, I would get drafted, but I wasn't going to go in, so it meant I would end up in jail, or going into exile. I'd been quite active in the antiwar movement since the time I knew I was against the war and hoped that that would help end the war. So in '68 when I got the commission, the war wasn't ending, so I got a delay from active duty in order to go to graduate school.

"I had to figure out what I was going to do with my future, and I wanted to get a Ph.D. in American history. So I studied history, trying to get some start on my future career, and hoped the war would end in the meantime, and was very active in the antiwar movement in Madison."

Two years later the war was still on and Colhoun's "delay" (student deferment) was up. "So when my time ran out, I came to Canada instead of going back." That was 1970.

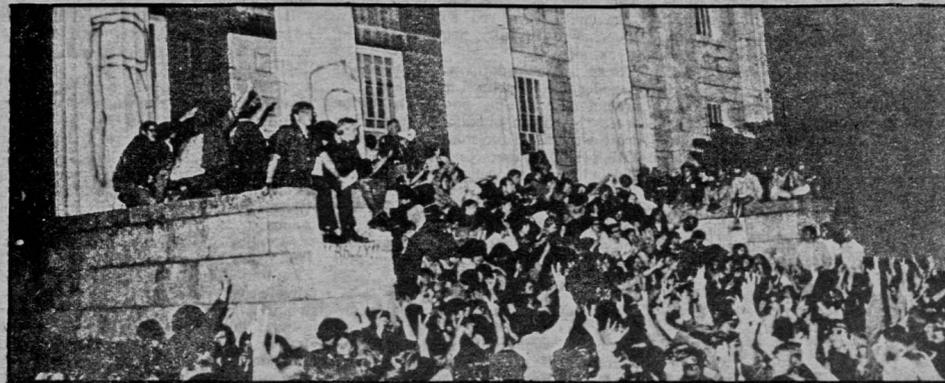
And this is '77. "Under Ford," Colhoun lamented, "deserters and veterans with less-than-honorable discharges were eligible. Under Carter, we're just out in the cold."

Even after being reminded that Carter had said he ordered the Pentagon to step up its study on deserters and veterans with bad discharges, Colhoun was not impressed.

"Well, I'm not going to put any faith in the study. I mean, Carter's got the statistics. He knows the situation. Now it could be a political ploy to broaden it later on, but I'll tell you, I don't trust Jimmy Carter one minute.

"I think that's one of the oldest tricks politicians use when they don't know what to do. If they don't want to do something, they say, 'Well, we'll study it.' Then two-three years later, they have a study released, and everyone forgets what it was all about in the first place. Besides, what do you think the Pentagon's going to say — give unconditional amnesty to deserters? What they'll do is find an elaborate statistical analysis to prove why they shouldn't do it.

"The thing that disturbs me the most about it is that the Ford study shows that



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