



The daily cardinal. Vol. LXXX, No. 110 April 7, 1970

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Elections Are Today--Vote!

Cardinal endorsements on Page 10

THE DAILY CARDINAL

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VOL. LXXX, No. 110

Teamsters Reaffirm Strike Support

By JEFFREY ROSE
Cardinal Staff Writer

The Teaching Assistants Assn. (TAA) strike went into its fourth week Monday with continued picketing of all major University buildings and supply depots, while local 695 of the Madison Teamsters Union reaffirmed its support of the strike action.

At the daily noon rally beneath Van Vleck Hall, attendance figures

were reported as higher than before the spring break. At the same time, however, TAA spokesmen expressed hope that these figures would decline as the week progressed since most ex-strikers merely returned to class "to see what was going on."

Average attendance early Monday the rally was 40 per cent at Psychology, 42 per cent at Birge Hall, 36 per cent at Social Science, 28 per cent

at Van Hise, and 22 per cent at Bascom.

It was also announced that the School of Social Work has organized a relief center in the TAA press room at the University YMCA. It will be open nightly from 8:00 p.m. until 10:00 p.m., screening people eligible for surplus commodities or

(continued on page 3)

SOGLIN...

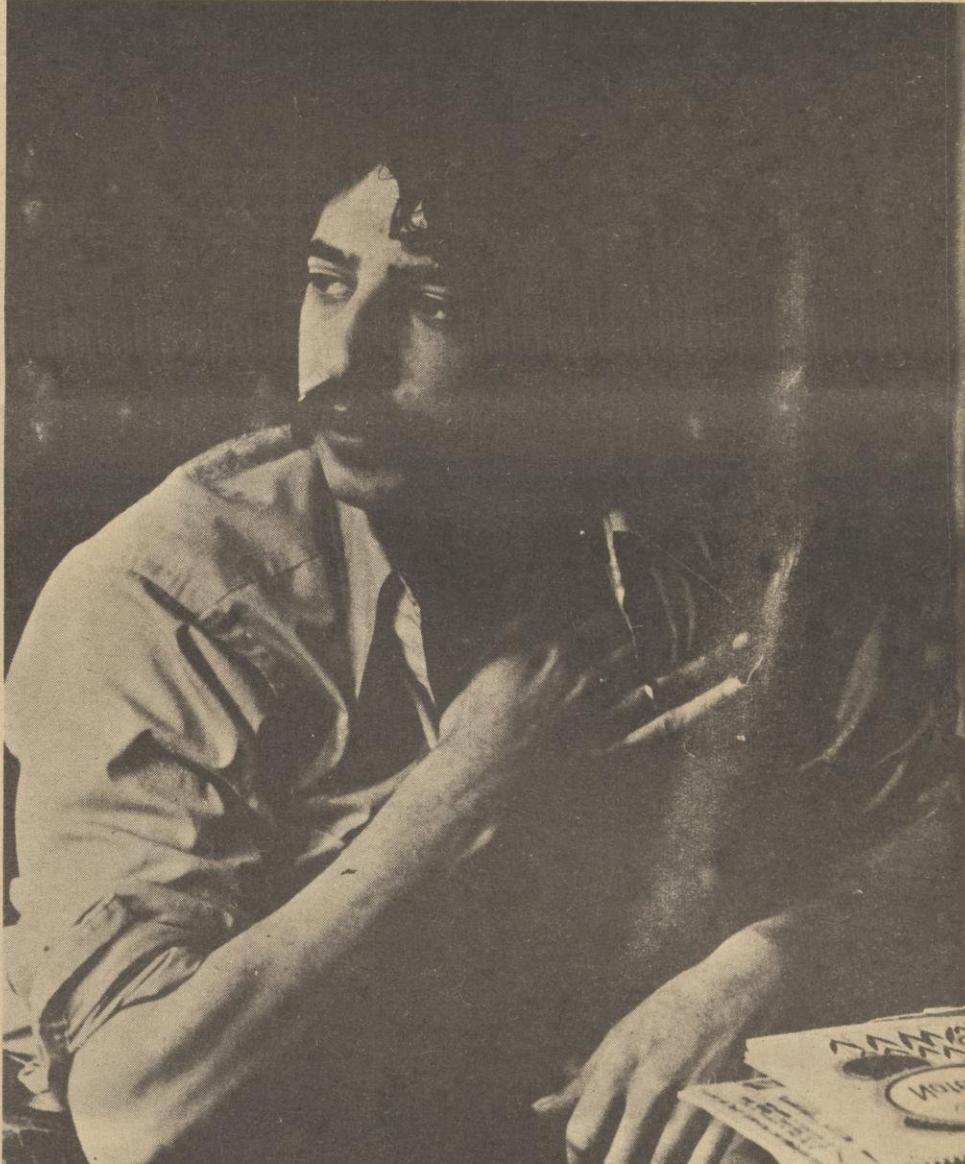
*incumbent ward 8 alderman faces
sudden write-in opponent*

By RENA STEINZOR
News Editor

A major development in the upcoming city elections occurred the day after most students had left for vacation with the entrance of Patrick Korten, editor in chief of the conservative Badger Herald, as a write-in candidate against Paul Soglin for alderman in Ward 8.

Ward 8 is largely composed of students. Soglin is the incumbent.

Korten, contacted by the Cardinal Sunday, stated that his late entrance into the race came because he "hadn't planned to run



PAUL SOGLIN

"People don't like strikes because they are an unpleasant reminder that it is the worker that makes the economy tick."

all that much before" he made the announcement.

Korten said that he was surprised that no one had registered to oppose Soglin before the filing deadline ran out. "I was approached by numbers of people this month," Korten added.

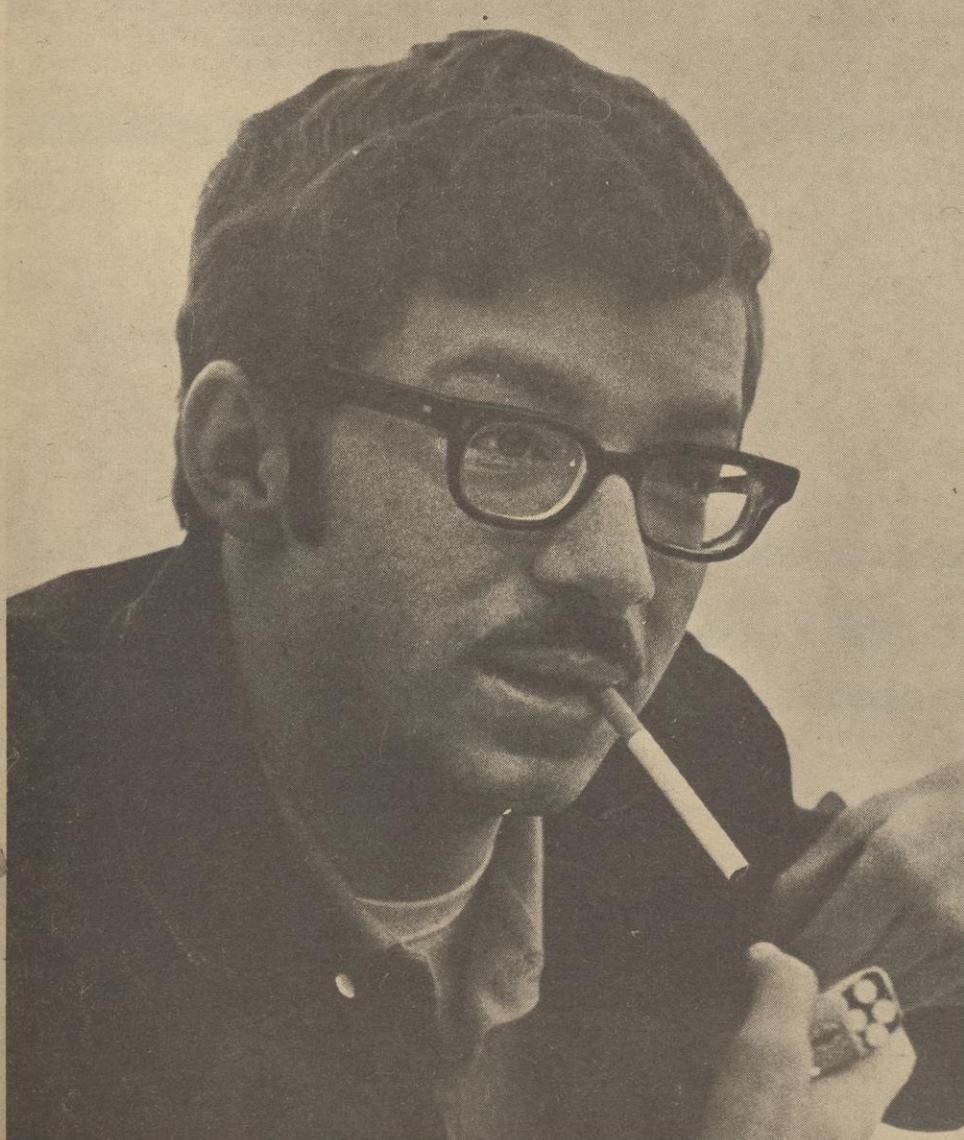
The Badger Herald editor said that among those who had expressed interest in his candidacy were the Young Republicans club on the campus and a "a dozen or so" incumbent aldermen among whom were William Hall, Ward 3. Gordon Harman, Ward 2, and John Healy, Ward 11.

A quick check of the campaign expenditure record Korten was obligated by law to file with the city clerk's office showed that

(continued on page 3)

...Vs KORTEN

Badger Herald editor's views are compared with opponent Soglin's



PATRICK KORTEN

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Cardinal: Michael Mally

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Faculty Discusses Educational Planning Proposals

By GORDON DICKINSON
Cardinal Staff Writer

The University faculty spent most of its two hour discussion on the Teaching Assistants Assn. (TAA) strike Tuesday arguing points of parliamentary procedure.

The meeting will be resumed today at 3:30 to continue discussion on three faculty proposals concerning the educational planning issue that is deadlocking the TAA-University negotiations.

Chancellor H. Edwin Young presented the faculty with a brief history of the TAA-University relationship, and emphasized his belief in the teaching assistant system. "I think the best form of educational development for future professors and scholars is a close and profitable relationship with a professor," he said.

Young pointed out that the Mulvihill committee, which has studied the TA system at the University, reported that the present system is in need of improvement.

According to the Mulvihill report, the University should provide a means of support for its graduate student. The report also said, according to Young, TAs should be judged on their ability as teachers and the evaluation system for TAs should be formalized. Young said, "Some of it has been done—some has not. No matter how well we have done, we can do better."

Young mentioned the Letters and Science curriculum committee as an example of reform in educational planning.

The chancellor supported some form of educational planning. He said, "there are not any of us who believe a TA should not be consulted." He stated his desire to work with the TAs. "I want to go forward not in an adversary role but rather in a cooperative venture of colleagues who want to get a job done."

The first of three educational planning proposals was presented to the faculty by Robert Mulvihill for the council of 10, a

group of professors that has been advising the administration about the TAA.

The proposal calls for "mechanisms in each department that give students and teaching assistants an opportunity to participate in a meaningful way in educational planning." Several professors complained that the wording was ambiguous and an amendment was finally added which read "Such mechanisms, however, shall not infringe upon the ultimate responsibility of the faculty for curriculum and course conduct."

After many minutes of arguing about correct parliamentary procedure a second proposal was then presented as a substitute motion. The second amendment was presented by a number of professors and signed by more than 50 professors, according to William Stone, one of the originators of the proposal.

The second proposal was more specific than the first and tended to give more

power to the TAs and student. According to Norman Sacks, who spoke in favor of the proposal, many TAs have approved it, the TAA stewards council has called the proposal a "hopeful" sign.

Sacks said TAs "are entitled to be treated with dignity and respect. We are endorsing an act of educational statesmanship, not giving up faculty prerogatives."

A third proposal, distributed in writing to the faculty but not presented on the floor, would declare the April 26, 1969, agreement between the TAA and the University null and void because the TAA violated the agreement. The resolution called for Chapter 10D of the University laws and Regulations, a system passed by the faculty as the structure for dealing with TAs.

An interim report by Nathan Feinsinger, who has been mediating the dispute since the TAA went on strike March 16, was distributed to the faculty at the meeting.

Engen to Battle in Court Against Rent Withholding

By STEVE VETZNER
Cardinal Staff Writer

The battle between the Madison Tenant Union (MTU) and landlord Philip Engen will apparently be won in court.

Engen, who has been the object of a rent deferral by over 80 of his tenants for the last two months, has decided to ask for judicial help in regaining over \$17,000 in withheld rent.

Engen's plans were announced after he refused to consider a new MTU bargaining proposal which provided for an arbitration board to decide rents.

Engen, who owns 11 buildings in the campus area, is expected to start legal actions to sue individual tenants for his unpaid rent sometime within the next two weeks.

He will also sue officials of the MTU for damages incurred against his company, Be-Enco Investments.

The rejected proposal was offered to Engen March 25 after Engen expressed a willingness to accept its conditions.

The same day Engen called a press conference and said he refused to look at the proposal and would start legal action.

Because of Engen's plans several tenants have returned rent to him, but the tenant union reported that close to 70 tenants are still withholding rent.

Attendance Up in Classes

(continued from page 1)

for loans.

The relief center will also redress the city welfare board for a change in policies to qualify TAs for welfare payments. Once again appeals were made for people to man picket lines, especially at the University's extremities, such as the Observatory Drive outpost where delivery trucks enter the campus.

At the rally's close, TAA President Robert Muehlenkamp chastised the "reactionary elements in the faculty... who have gotten the courts to help them stop us from getting our rights." Speaking specifically to those elements, Muehlenkamp said, "You are the criminals; you run an outlaw institution. We're going to crack you."

In further developments, amid fear that the Madison Teamsters were about to withdraw their support from the strike, spokesman Don Eaton pledged the continued backing of local 695. Although campus bus drivers, who went back to work last week, are also Teamsters, Eaton said that those particular workers could lose their jobs if they continued to honor TAA picket lines.

Most deliveries to the University, however, are no longer made by Madison Teamsters. Drivers of local 200 in Milwaukee deliver products from Kohl's Food Stores. Local 200 spokesman James Jezinski said, "We cannot sanction an unauthorized illegal picket line."

The Cardinal attempted to find out how the strike has affected Kohl's, but their representative in the institutional food department refused to comment, saying that no body knew.

Regarding University contract proposals, Chancellor H. Edwin Young said that a no reprisal clause for undergraduates was pointless because there was no way to enforce it. He promised to personally try to straighten out any injustices which might occur, however.

Concerning educational planning

Young said, "We don't know if it will be in the contract but it will be done." Class attendance, he reported, would not change the University's position.

Nathan Feinsinger, mediator in the dispute, explained the lack of an educational planning clause in the University's last contract proposal as a device to establish a "clean slate for future bargaining." He added that it "doesn't

close the door" to educational reform.

As the strike continued, Stephen Kleene, dean of the College of Letters and Sciences, announced that he has authorized some departments to "employ substitute teachers," depending on circumstances. The college is also expanding existing quiz sections to accommodate students whose TAs are striking.

conducted one prior to entering the race a day after the registration lists closed.

Korten added, "An alderman has to try to represent all the constituents of his ward, not just one group."

"We (Soglin and himself) both have activist backgrounds," Korten added, "But his style, manner of dress, and the way he argues on the council floor identifies him with a radical approach to city government. This does not do him or his constituency any good. He does not represent half of the residents of the ward."

Korten stated that Soglin had a "divisive influence on the rest of the council." He added that one of the city government's major problems all year had been "factionalism" and that Soglin was "at least partly responsible for this" and "representative of it."

Soglin stated that the 10 people who have been canvassing for him over the past week in two thirds of Ward 8 had discovered two people under the age of 30 who said they were not going to vote for him. The rest of the reaction, from the ward's older residents, Soglin described as "mixed—friendly, hostile and noncommittal."

The two candidates discussed a broad list of campaign issues with the Cardinal. Following is a compilation of their views.

TRANSPORTATION

Korten opposes city ownership of the Madison Bus Company.

Korten Challenges Soglin in Ward 8

(continued from page 1)

his first expenditure in the present campaign was dated March 6.

When asked where he expected the majority of his support to come from, Korten stated, "I doubt very much if I'll get much support from the more radical students. That doesn't mean that I don't think I should have it. I just don't expect it."

"I think I have a fair chance to attract residents of Langdon St., State St., and Washington Ave," Korten said. He added that these areas included "more moderate students" and "older, more permanent residents."

Soglin attributed Korten's late entrance to an attempt to "prevent the ward's complexion from being reflected in the election."

"What he's saying," Soglin continued, "is that if he is clever and sneaky enough he could catch me off guard."

Soglin added that he had obtained information that Korten and his supporters were planning massive voter registration challenging campaigns in the ward to "tie up the voter lines and discourage people from voting." He added that he was convinced Korten was attempting to keep the votes down in an effort to maximize what Soglin said was his small support.

There has not been a voter registration drive in the ward in two years. Korten stated he had not

"The problem with the bus company all the way along has been bad management," he added. "The transportation business is potentially very lucrative for private business."

He stated that the majority of the city's residents do not use the bus service and that it was therefore unfair to force them to pay for it through higher taxation.

"A freeway," Korten continued, "is part of the solution. But we must also interest a private corporate effort in a mass transit system."

"The city has got no obligation to get anyone from the west side home in less than an hour if they insist on coming downtown with four tons of metal on their backs," Ald. Soglin stated. He was among the original proponents of city ownership of the bus company.

"The cost of running the bus company," Soglin added, "isn't determined by taking the difference of the fares from the cost of keeping the buses on the street. The fewer people that ride the bus, the greater the cost for street improvement, street maintenance, building highways and parking."

Soglin cited the figure of six per cent as the number of people presently utilizing bus service in Madison. "If 25 per cent of all trips downtown were made by bus what the city could save in no longer having to provide the costs for the cars would permit free bus service."

HOUSING

The Madison Tenant Union (MTU) has as one of its major bases of support residents of Ward 8. Both Korten and Soglin gave their views of the MTU's work over the past year and then offered their overall analysis of the housing situation in the ward and in the city as a whole.

"My view of the tenant union is something like my view of the Teaching Assistants Assn." Korten said. "They have many legitimate gripes and they have some that are totally out of line."

"Rents are terrible," he continued. "But when they (the MTU) start to ask to be able to bargain that rent—they are being totally impractical."

Korten pinpointed the "taxation system" as the major cause of Madison's housing situation. He added that high rents are directly attributable to high property tax rates which are based in turn on high assessments.

"Some landlords are just plain greedy," Korten stated. "Not all, but some."

Korten said that what Madison needs is a system for rent control on a limited basis. "I am reluctant to go to a mandatory system," the Badger Herald editor said, "but this situation is much more involved than just the relationship between the landlord and the tenant."

Soglin said, "Obviously the MTU is a threat to landlord exploitation

Herald Seeks Use of U Presses

By STEVEN REINER
Editor-in-Chief

The conservative campus newspaper, the Badger Herald, now nearing the end of its first year of publication, is expected this week to request permission to print on the University presses now used exclusively by The Daily Cardinal.

Herald editor Patrick Korten is scheduled to address the Board of Regents at their monthly meeting Friday to ask for the new printing location. Korten has already stated that his request will be readily granted.

The presses now used by the Cardinal in the basement of the journalism school building were donated to the University years ago by the quasi-student corporation, the Campus Publishing Co. which at that time printed the Cardinal.

Under the stipulations of the gift, the

presses were to be used for the printing of a student newspaper now known as The Daily Cardinal. The gift also stipulated that the Board of Regents could determine any other appropriate usage of the facilities.

In exchange for use of the press The Daily Cardinal Corp. has been paying the University a fixed rate per page for newspaper publication, the revenue from this going to buy new equipment for the printing facility.

Up until now, the Herald has been printed on commercial presses at considerably higher costs than that which the Cardinal pays.

Korten, in informal meetings with regent members over the past few months, has evidently convinced the regents that the Herald is entitled to the same facilities and benefits as the Cardinal now enjoys.

The Herald, which has been in dire financial shape for most of this year, views the possibility of using University presses as the only possible way to remain solvent. They are expected to begin charging a nickel per issue to supplement revenue regardless of the regent decision.

The Cardinal has no exclusive legal right to the presses despite the fact that historically only one paper has been printed on a single press now used by the Cardinal.

Matters of printing logistics and print shop capacity would pose serious roadblocks to the printing of two newspapers on the same presses in any given week.

Many Cardinal staffers and members of the Cardinal Board of Control have expressed unhappiness over the new development, seeing in it the first step in eventual University eviction of The Daily

Cardinal from its offices.

The conservative Herald has been praised by several regents including Walter Renk and Bernard Ziegler. The Cardinal has been a constant source of irritation to the regents for the past few years. Last year, the regents came close to evicting the Cardinal from campus for its use of allegedly obscene words.

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TAA Rejects U's Latest Contract Offer

By SUSAN MOSELEY
Cardinal Staff Writer

The University's latest contract proposal, which makes no offer of educational planning, was rejected Sunday night by members of the Teaching Assistants Assn. (TAA).

The clauses in the University proposal concerning strikes, "management rights" and reprisals were also unacceptable to the TAA.

In earlier contract proposals the University had made some offer of educational planning; however after the TAA struck, the University totally withdrew its educational planning proposal from the contract.

The proposal from which the TAA has been bargaining educational planning calls for decision making power over courses to be split evenly between faculty and students (TAs and undergraduates). The University's earlier

proposal calls for "meaningful shared mechanisms" over educational planning.

The latest University proposal also reaffirms the privilege of the regents, faculty and administration to have the same rights

in governing the University as they have "traditionally exercised."

The TAA claims that this clause which the University refers to as "University Governance," is a management rights clause.

The University's "no reprisal" clause guarantees only that no teaching assistant "shall suffer any reprisals as a teaching assistant because of his involvement in the UW-TAA dispute."

The Union objected to this clause

because it does not guarantee undergraduates protection from professors who might take action against them for supporting the strike. The clause also fails to protect TAs as graduate students.

Another issue still outstanding is the "no strike" clause which the TAA will not accept in its contract.

The University's proposal forbids the TAA from engaging in any strike for any reason during the term of the contract. This is unacceptable to the TAA because it would preclude the possibility of their striking in sympathy with another labor union or striking over an issue outside of the contract, such as the Vietnam moratorium.

The TAA objects to the probationary period because a TA fired for any reason during this time would not be able to institute the grievance procedure to contest the dismissal.

Injunction Served On TAA, Attorney

By JUDY ROYSTER
Cardinal Staff Writer

An injunction against the Teaching Assistants Assn. (TAA) and the Madison Nine, which includes TAA leaders, attorneys and members of the bargaining team was issued April 2 by the court of Dane County Circuit Judge William Sachtjen.

April 3, the injunction was served on David Loeffler, TAA attorney. According to TAA interpretation, this means the injunction has been served against the union and the nine.

Only the TAA and the nine men are specifically cited in the terms of the court order. No one else, including striking undergraduates and truck drivers, can be held in contempt of court for continuing strike activities.

Persons who are served the injunction will be given a signed affidavit and an interrogatory, a list of questions about their alleged violations. The affidavit will order them to appear at a hearing Friday and show cause why they should not be held in contempt of court. No one will be arrested for violating the enjoining order.

One of the TAA lawyers said, "The procedure the University is going by seems to be for civil contempt" rather than criminal contempt.

Conviction on a charge of civil contempt carries either a definite sentence, with a maximum of six months in jail and a fine of \$250, or an indefinite sentence. If the sentence is for an indefinite term, it will last until certain conditions, for example renouncing the strike, are met.

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The Radical Bombers

But you see, we all believe in what Bakunin and Nachev said: that a revolutionary is a doomed man... So you come to terms with the idea that you may be killed. And when you have to live with the prospect of being wiped out in a flash, you either stop doing what you're doing and remove yourself from that situation, or else you have to accept it and kind of repress it, and get it off your mind. Otherwise, you'll be nonfunctional. You can't walk around afraid and watching and looking over your shoulder. Anyway, I think many people these days have learned to live with that understanding. I learned to live with it somehow. Eldridge Cleaver

Ralph Featherstone lived in Neshoba County, Mississippi, for two years, off and on. He had first come there one day in the summer of 1964 to meet three fellow civil rights workers in a church in the county seat of Philadelphia. The three had left Featherstone in Meridian in the morning; he was to catch up with them in Neshoba later in the afternoon. Featherstone waited all afternoon in the church in Philadelphia. Micky Schwerner, James Chaney and Andy Goodman never did come.

Black folks in Philadelphia gave Featherstone a place to sleep and food to eat, and he'd pay them a few dollars every now and then with money he'd get from Northern white contributions to SNCC. Then the money stopped, and Featherstone began working on economic development projects which might make the Southern movement, and the black community, self-sustaining. I spent some time with Ralph in Neshoba, and the one day I remember most vividly was framed by two visits: by the FBI in the morning and by the notorious Sheriffs Rainey and Price in the late afternoon. Neither visit was pleasant; the FBI was polite and menacing and the sheriffs were rude and menacing, but Ralph dealt coolly and good-naturedly with both. At the end of the day he drank a lot of milk and took medicine for his stomach. He kept a shotgun next to the medicine.

The economic development project didn't work, and Featherstone came back to Washington, where he had grown up and had gone to college, to try a similar scheme. That one came to little, too, and he went back to Mississippi for a spell. As the movements of the Sixties progressed, he went to Japan to talk to young people there, and he traveled to Cuba to see what that was like, and to Africa. SNCC pretty much stopped functioning as an organization, but Featherstone and some of the best of the SNCC people kept working. In the months before he was blown to bits by a bomb in Bel Air, Maryland, Featherstone and several others were running a book store, a publishing house and a school in Washington. Ralph lived a few blocks from me and we'd bump into each other every few weeks, chat briefly, and make vague plans to get together for a meal or a longer talk. As we both knew, the plans would not be followed. Somewhat mindlessly, I would slip Ralph into a category called "the black thing," which was a locked box decorated with exotic Benin artifacts, and a tag: "Do Not Open Until..." I shudder now at the thought of the tag on the bag he had for me.

I don't doubt that the road from Meridian ended, in many more ways than one, last week. Ralph's progression in the last six years was, like the road itself, an attenuated metaphor. Strung out

along the way were the mileposts of a generation, the markings of a movement, passed as soon as they were come upon, quickly out of sight. It's hard to say how one or another man or woman is bound to travel, and it can't be known where anyone is going to stop. Ralph missed a meeting in Neshoba; but then he kept his appointment in Bel Air.

A desperate irony of history, a dialectical pun, put Featherstone's death next to the explosions in the Wilkerson house in Greenwich Village and the bombings a few nights later of three corporations' offices in Manhattan. In evidentiary terms, the events of that week seem totally disconnected. Featherstone and his companion, Che Payne, were most probably murdered by persons who believed that Rap Brown was in their car. Featherstone had gone to Bel Air on the eve of Brown's scheduled appearance at the trial to make security arrangements; Brown had good reason to fear for his safety in that red neck of the woods. No one who knew the kinds of politics Featherstone was practicing, or the mission he was on in Bel Air, or the quality of his judgment, believes that he was transporting a bomb—in the front seat of a car, leaving Bel Air, at midnight, in hostile territory, with police everywhere.

The police and newspaper accounts of the goings-on in the Wilkerson house on West Eleventh Street seem—in outline, at least—consistent within themselves and probable in the (dim) light of developments after the recent break-up of a formal Weatherman organization. The tensions within Weatherman, both organizationally and politically, were always as explosive as any bomb; weathermen were experimenting not only with new tactics and ideas but with new styles of living, new ways of loving, and new values of existence. They changed their course almost fortnightly: puritanical one week, totally uninhibited the next; druggy and orgiastic, then ascetic and celibate; concerned with a mass line and liberal movements, then deep into guerilla training. And all the time they were dealing—not very successfully—with open repression from the Man and open hostility from most other radicals. It was clear at the Weatherman convention at Flint in December that the organization was not going to grow in size and legitimacy, and as early Weathersymp and cadre from the collectives dropped out of contact, the core hardened. In a few months, the distance between the guerilla center and the discarded cadre and the lost sympathizers could be measured in light-years; people who had once worked closely with the women who were, reportedly, in the Eleventh Street house knew nothing of those recent activities, and could not begin to find out.

The bombings in Manhattan on the night of March 11 appear to be the work of people with politics quite different from the post-weathermen of Eleventh Street. The obvious differences can be seen in the messages the bombers left; even a cursory *explication du texte* indicates that the bombers were of the same anarchist strain as those who hit similar targets last November, and quite distinct from the specific line of Weatherman. The notes spoke in terms of "death culture" and life forces, but contained few of the internationalist, anti-police, anti-racism, and pro-Viet Cong references which mark the Weather ethic.

But although the three events are disconnected in all particulars, they are at the same time tied at

some radical bottom. Guerilla attacks by the revolutionary Left and counter-attacks by the extreme Right seem almost natural in America this winter. When students demonstrate, they do not merely sit-in but burn-up: They fire-bomb a bank in Santa Barbara, snipe at policemen in Buffalo. Few peaceful marches end peacefully; both marchers and police are ready to fight.

The newspapers have begun calling the current crop of radicals "revolutionaries," but they have removed the quotation marks and have dropped such skeptical qualifiers as "self-styled" or "so-called" before the word. For the first time in half a century, at least—and perhaps since 1776—there is a generalized revolutionary movement in the US. It is not directed at organizing labor or winning civil rights for minorities or gaining power for students in the administration of universities. Wholly unorganized and utterly undirected, the revolutionary movements exists not because it is planned but because it is logical: not because a handful of young blacks or dissident middle-class whites will it, but because the conditions of American life create it: not because the Left is so strong, but because the center is so weak. It's worth saying what the revolutionary movement is *not*. First of all, it's not big—at least the active part. All the people who are into demolitions this year could gather in a townhouse or two in the Village—and probably did. There have been scores of bombings in the past six months—in New York, Seattle, the San Francisco Bay Area, Colorado and scattered college towns. In Madison, Wisconsin, for instance, someone predicted "Zabriskie

they draw a positive response from a surprisingly large number of ordinary people—even those who venture out of their conventional lives for nothing more exciting than a Moratorium rally, and who will tell you before you ask that they "deplore" violence. The contradictions of the society as a whole exist within each of them as well.

Finally, the revolutionary movement is not professional, nor is it politically mature, nor tactically consistent. Nor is there much chance that it will get itself together in the coming months. If it was a "tragic accident" that killed three young people in the Eleventh Street house, it was in one sense no accident: Those who seek to build a revolution from scratch must inevitably make such mistakes. (For a description of how amateurish revolutionaries can be, read Che's diaries.) The politics of the guerilla acts are not always self-explanatory, even to committed radicals; in what kind of political demands were the Manhattan bombings set? One New York radical activist said recently that those acts could have contextual meaning only if the messages demanded US withdrawal from Vietnam and Laos, say, or freedom for Black Panthers in jail. A note which threatened continual attacks until the war ended, for example, would make sense to many more people than the seemingly "nihilist" statements made last week.

At this stage, tactics can be crucial. Attacks against property—in which care is taken to avoid injuries to people—are much more easily understood than terrorist acts against police, much less "innocent" bystanders. It's necessary, too, to think through

the redwoods are toppling, the teenagers are shooting-up, the women are liberating themselves, the stock market is falling and the Viet Cong is winning.

Neither does repression happen in a single tone of voice. Even in the most critical of times (especially in the most critical of times) the State acts, as Lenin put it, like hangman and priest. Despite the policy of "benign neglect" which the Nixon Administration is following in most matters, the process of buying off black revolution—by accepting black militancy—is continuing at a fast clip. If the government tends to fall behind in the effort, private corporations, foundations and educational institutions keep up the pace. In the same months that Fred Hampton is killed or desegregation is postponed in Mississippi, millions of dollars went to black urban bureaucrats; black students were streaming into previously white colleges and white jobs; and the government made plans to give preferential hiring to blacks in construction jobs. It's easy but unwise to dismiss such methods as "meaningless," or "too little," or "cynical." Of course, the "Philadelphia plan" for hiring black construction workers is also a way to limit the power of labor unions. But in the near and middle-distances those measures—the repressive and the coptive—are reasonably successful in blunting the chopping edge of the black liberation movement.

In the week that Vice President Agnew is denouncing "kooks" and "social misfits," and Conspiracy Prosecutor Foran is talking of a "freaking fag revolution," the Nixon Administration and a coalition of political from (and including) Goldwater to Kennedy are proposing lowering the voting age to 18, and plans are going ahead for an all-volunteer Army. Again, the point is not that either of those proposals will accomplish much in the way of changing social values in America; but those measures are not exactly Nuremberg Laws to be used against a radical force or a distasteful element of society.

In the wake of the bombings and deaths last week, the FBI fanned out to question anyone known to have a connection with the Eleventh Street people. Agents were unusually uptight; one set of FBI visitors called a New York man who declined to speak to them a "motherfucker." There were police agents with walkie-talkies standing around major airports all week long. The newspapers—especially in New York—banned scare headlines and speculated endlessly, and foolishly, on the connections between the events. Authorities "leaked" word to Richard Starnes, a Scripps-Howard reporter in Washington who often acts as an unofficial flack for the FBI, that both Featherstone and the three Eleventh Street people so far identified had visited Cuba—and that Attorney Leonard Boudin, whose daughter's papers were found in the house, represented the Cuban government in legal matters in the US. Senator Eastland has now called for an investigation of the Venceremos Brigade of Americans who have gone to Cuba to harvest sugar cane. No one believes that the natives in America can be restless—all by themselves.

The level of fear (that is, paranoia with good reason) rose to exorbitant heights, but that too affects the general sense of crisis in the society. Seen in relief (if there can be any), that crisis is the most serious organizing effect of the bombings. If the radical movements are to win middle-class people—or those, both black and white, who aspire to middle-class comfort and security—they must devise ways of forcing real existential choices upon them. At one time, marches and rallies or sit-ins or building occupations provided a setting for those choices. But privileged Americans do not easily make the revolutionary choice. Only if their privilege is worthless are they free to act. Now, the sense of crisis is the specific contradiction to privilege: that is, all the things that Americans want to get and spend are without meaning if the world no longer holds together. At such times, people choose to fight—one way or the other. It may be that such a time is now.

—Andrew Kopkind
—Reprinted from *Hard Times*



Point" and bombed an ROTC building from an airplane (the bombs did not go off). But a hundred or two hundred people could have done all that, and there is no reason to believe that there are vast divisions preparing for the next assaults.

Second, it's not yet a revolution. A bomb in Standard Oil's headquarters in Manhattan does as much material damage to Standard Oil as a tick does to a tiger. Universities have not ground to a halt, draft boards have not been shut down, the war in Indochina hardly has ended. The resources of the corporations and the government that make public decisions and social policy are complete.

But then, the revolutionary movement is not isolated in its few activists, nor confined to its few acts of violence. There was a general sense of depression in the liberal Left when the Eleventh Street house blew up, and there was a genuine sense of exhilaration when the bombings followed. People who could not, in their deepest fantasies, ever see themselves lighting a fuse were lifted for a moment from their set of dull futility. For that reason, the guerilla acts cannot be dismissed as "isolated terror" by a "lunatic fringe."

any action to avoid bringing retaliation down against those who are not responsible: For example, the fire-bombing of Judge Murphy's house in New York (in protest against the trial of the Panther 21) was obviously prejudicial to the Panthers' case, and their cause.

If whites did that act, they should have made it their own responsibility—and they should have set its political meaning straight. Explanations are necessary, but they are hard to make by the underground guerillas, in the absence of an overground mass movement—tied in sympathy but not in fact to those below.

The escalation of radical protest into revolutionary action will produce two major social effects: a sense of crisis in the society as a whole, and a need for repression by the authorities. The two effects are inextricably related. If there is crisis, there will be an appropriate response to it. The sense of crisis is not the work of the bombers or bank burners or demonstrators or Panthers alone. It develops easily when the phones don't work, the beaches are oil-slicked, the blacks are bused to white schools, the priests are marrying,

Korten Tries To Oust Soglin

(continued from page 3)

in Madison. The way Phil Engen and the other landlords have panicked demonstrates that the MTU has utilized one of the most effective organizing tools available.

"Those who own property for rental," the eighth ward alderman continued, "are more interested in speculation than in providing housing."

"They're capitalists and they are out for a buck and to expect the housing situation to be anything but what it is is to dream."

"Part of the solution," Soglin added, "lies in city government but the ultimate solution lies with the people. All city government can do is to provide social legislation such as building code enforcements and stricter zoning regulations in order to make it as uncomfortable for the landlords to exist as possible. But the economic and political pressures have got to come from the tenants."

Soglin stated that "given the economic and labor situation today" the only alternative to the present housing state of affairs is cooperative housing.

"The only way low cost and habitable housing can be constructed

is if the owners are willing to do away with profit."

Public Employee Strikes

When Korten was asked his views on public employees and their debated right to strike, he said, "What you're trying to do is hang me with labor support."

He added that he felt both the city firemen's strike and the TAA's ongoing strike were "ill advised."

"Strikes are disruptive particularly in terms of public employees," Korten stated. He added that his alternative to the resolution of disputes between public employees and the state was compulsory arbitration.

"There is no doubt that they (public employees) have the right to strike," Soglin said.

"It makes no difference if an employee works for government or private industry—his fight with management is the same. And the only way he has a chance of getting even a percentage of what he deserves is by withholding his labor. People don't like strikes because they are an unpleasant reminder that it is the worker that makes the economy tick."

Taxing State Property
One of the primary issues within
(continued on page 8)



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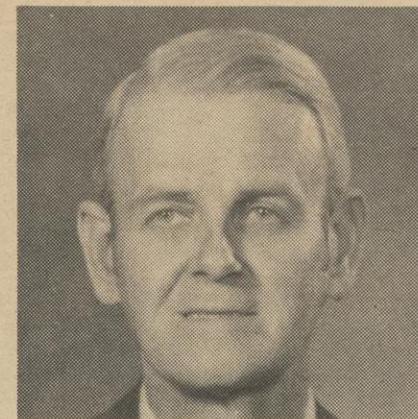
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R. Whelan BURKE ALDERMAN 4th WARD

● ALUMNUS of U of W and
Wisconsin Law School

A MEMBER OF:

- Board of Estimates
- Parking Utility Commission
- Past Chairman of the Board of Public Welfare
- Capitol Community Citizens Club
- Civil Liberties Union
- Madison Tenant Union
- Board of Advisors of the Broom Street Theatre
- Board of Directors of Organic Theatre
- Welfare Rights Friends Organization
- Past Editorial Writer for the Daily Cardinal

This advertisement authorized and paid for by T. J. Byrne, treasurer, 121 South Hamilton

To the Voice of the People:

The first time we ever spoke with Alderman R. Whelan Burke was during Peter Pan.

"Is there anything I can do?" he asked. Thinking only one Alderman would be powerless within the political machinery of Madison, we thanked him, and declined his offer of help.

We later found out what this particular alderman could do when Carolyn and I formed Broom Street Theater. One of our biggest problems was getting anything resembling cooperation from the city government. We couldn't get any city official to inspect our building, or give us information about obtaining a theater license.

Then Alderman Burke called. This time we poured out our hearts to him. The following morning when we walked into our theater, there stood the fire commissioner, the city building inspector, the head of the industrial commission, the police inspector, and a beaming Alderman Burke.

Although the road was still not smooth for Broom Street Theater, Alderman Burke was there fighting on our side until the city council finally relented and issued a theater license. Carolyn and I both know we never could have created Broom Street Theater without the help and advice of Mr. Burke.

We trust Alderman Burke, and we'd like to see him re-elected. His knowledge, experience, and position on the city council will enable him to help others as he helped us.

Sincerely, Carolyn & Stuart Gordon

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For Information

Soglin and Korten Talk

(continued from page 7)

the city for the past year has been the question of the city's right to tax state owned property according to property tax provisions. Neither the University or the state government now pays any taxes to the city for the property they own within its boundaries.

The city is in the process of investigating the legal possibilities of beginning such taxation.

"It is pretty silly for the state to tax itself," Korten stated. He added that for the city to tax state property would be to set up an "extra bureaucratic cycle and stated that the problem was a matter of distribution.

Soglin stated, "The city as an urban entity is not getting its fair share of the tax dollar. When the state budgets for the maintenance of the University and other property that it owns it fails to include the cost of the city having that facility within its boundaries. Government taxing itself does make sense because the different levels will spend money in different ways."

"If Madison had the money that comes out of this city and goes to Washington you can be assured that it would not be spent to fight wars and make bombs," Soglin

continued.

Ecology

Ald. Alicia Ashman, Ward 10, presently has an ordinance pending before the council which would make the sale of nonbiodegradable containers illegal in Madison. Korten and Soglin offered their viewpoints on her proposal as well as the pollution problem in general.

"I am leery of clever, one shot attacks on the problem of pollution. Cute, easy to vote for proposals lull us into complacency," Korten stated in regard to the Ashman ordinance.

He added that Madison does not really have an air pollution problem because there are only two factories in town. The problem is, according to Korten, one of water pollution.

Korten stated that we have at present enough governmental agencies to handle the problem of air and water pollution but that their efforts are not being coordinated properly. "The right hand does not know what the left hand is doing," he said.

He proposed that what is needed is an "overall study" of what each agency can do to solve the problem.

"The only polluted air here is

that which emanates from bureaucratic machinery," Korten said.

"Anyone," Soglin said, "can say he is against pollution. What really determines a person's view is his priorities."

"He can be for saving the environment but will he vote against the rezoning of a high rise development in a low density neighborhood? Will he stop private enterprise when it wants to fill in a marsh or a swamp? Will he stand up to the American concept of waste and obsolescence by fighting nondegradable containers?"

Madison Police Department

Korten describes the police behavior in regard to last May's Mifflin St. riot as "ill advised."

"It so happened that the responsible higher echelons of city government such as the Mayor and the Chief of Police were unavailable" when the riot broke out, Korten said.

"The tactics used are attributable to Inspector Herman Thomas and I don't think he made the right choice."

A major problem with the Madison police department is a poor relationship with the student community, Korten said.

According to Korten, another major problem is an excess of laws and ordinances.

"My role as an alderman would

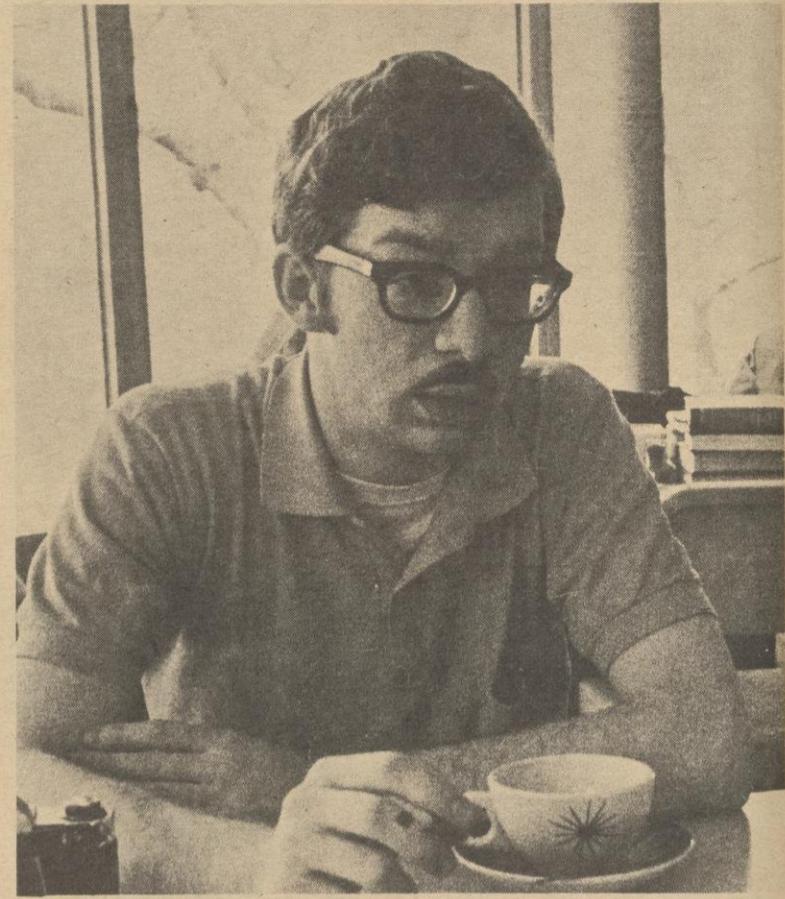
be to oppose the passage of unnecessary legislation. Too many laws make the people feel as if they are oppressed."

"What's wrong with the Madison police department came out during the Mifflin St. riot," Soglin stated. "It is a department that is torn with internal strife and personnel problems. There are men fighting for power and promotions who will ignore the good of the department and the community."

"The Mifflin St. incident was an opportunity for certain men to exert their leadership in the de-

partment. They were aware that by leading the men into battle they could unify them under their command. Fortunately that plan backfired and the department is just as torn as ever," said Soglin.

"I disagree with those who call all cops pigs. In many ways the cop as far as background and social class is the epitome of the American worker. The real pigs are those who support them during a riot and ignore them when they fight for higher wages and try to improve their working conditions."



"I disagree with people who call all cops pigs." "Strikes are disruptive particularly in terms of public employees."

LAW & ORDER

Frederick Wiseman rode in Kansas City, Missouri police cars for about 250 hours during five weeks of filming in one of the city's highest crime districts in order to make *LAW AND ORDER*. Commissioned by the Public Broadcast Laboratory, the film won an Emmy award for the Best News Documentary as "an example of how a truly gifted filmmaker can use his talents to illuminate a vital and little understood segment of contemporary society."

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"Episodic, and abounding in human interest, drama, comedy, and tragedy with everything from the cliche of candy for the lost child to the brutality of a fat vice squad plainclothesman choking a Negro prostitute nearly senseless"

THE MINNEAPOLIS STAR

"It put the viewer on the Kansas City police force, and into the patrol cars, and it was a harrowing but heroic 90 minutes."

NEW YORK POST

"... *LAW AND ORDER* ... was an honest study of what much of the crimewave is all about, a derivative of hopelessness among the desperate poor, whether black or white, in the big cities."

LAW AND ORDER is a 16 mm black and white film, produced and directed by Frederick Wiseman. Running time is 81 minutes.

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THE DAILY CARDINAL

Rude Portent

As students returned from the Easter recess, some weary, some exuberant, and some hesitant, they were promptly met at the airport with leaflets informing them that the TAA strike was still on and that, in fact, positions had become more rigid with the University withdrawing even its meager educational planning offers, ready to break the TAA and the strike by any means necessary.

What greeted students with the greatest impact and what promises to be the major roadblock to victory in this strike and other calls for change on the campus, was, however, the surfacing of a grouping of senior faculty members and department chairmen who informed Chancellor Young that they would resign if the TAA and students were given any voice in educational planning. This group along with the "Committee of Ten," a body of senior faculty appointed by Young to advise the University bargaining team, have now become, above the Madison or central administration, the prime movers in the effort to crush the TAA.

The affiliations of these professors speak for themselves. They are in chemical engineering, math, zoology, psychology and chemistry—all departments that thrive on government supported research—all departments whose commitment to undergraduate education vanished years ago with their first foundation grant. Such senior faculty are not interested in whether undergraduates attend classes or not. Men like Alex Kotch of chemistry are concerned with the continuation of liquid nitrogen shipments for experiments, not with attendance in a survey course or a graduate thesis. Men like John Nohel of math, care about attacks on the Army Math Research Center and other government sponsored mathematics department research, not a revamping of the math requirement for undergraduates.

The rude shock is that this University can operate without students present in its classes. Sure it needs some. But it is funded from the outside on the basis of the research of a small elite of senior faculty—some of whom pride themselves on how few

Rear Attack

The announcement by Patrick Korten that he intends to run as a write in candidate against Paul Soglin for Ward 8 alderman marks a new high in clever politicking for the illustrious editor of the Badger Herald.

Korten, who made his announcement the day after the voters registration lists closed and two days after most students had left the city for Easter vacation, is obviously capitalizing on the attack from the rear tactic so well developed throughout American history.

But what is most important is that all concerned students who support Soglin and the kind of work he has been doing show up to vote today. We must not consider Soglin a shoo in for alderman and we must not let Korten's tactic catch us off guard.

There are elaborate plans afoot on the part of the Korten forces to initiate a massive voter challenge campaign at the two polling places in Ward 8. A similar campaign two years ago had a serious effect on student voting in all the wards of the city during the November elections which placed Richard Nixon in the White House. That campaign, sponsored by the Young Republicans saw many students intimidated from voting because of lack of information regarding what the rights of a voter are and what

students they can come in contact with in any given year. Some will say that such an analysis is completely without merit. They would ask how any serious understanding of the University could lead to such extreme conclusions. Circumstances lead us to them.

This University has under massive, consistent, organized student pressure for educational planning, not moved one inch. And, under the prodding of the prestigious names of its faculty, the University has retreated farther, virtually threatening reprisals against striking students, firing striking TA's and calling for no educational planning.

For once, scores of faculty members are exerting their cherished faculty power. They have taken the onus of crushing the strike away from the chancellor's office, and distributed it through the halls and echelons of academic privilege. These men sat for a week and a half trying to wait us out. Chancellor Young, during the time, used every management trick in the book to break the strike. It hasn't worked and now senior faculty have grown uneasy—they have chosen to call a spade a spade—they have said outright "screw the students—we've got the power."

The power relationships in this University are as baffling as they are self-perpetuating. Ultimately the state and the regents control the funds. Even the most well endowed researcher must answer to them. The TAA strike, however, has focused itself around lower level realms of academic power and in these areas the faculty holds the cards.

Undergraduates, TA's and junior faculty, whether they be in the New University Conference or the United Faculty, have these very real forces to fight. A successful strike with larger and more powerful picket lines must now still be our answer to the "Committee of Ten," the University Committee and the chancellor. They are old men possessing and trying to preserve a dying institution. They can and do play their great games oblivious to our needs. They cannot do this for long. They are the past and will be overrun.

bounds challenging must be confined to.

It is also rumored that supporters of Alderman Whelan Burke will carry on a voter challenge campaign aimed at supporters of his opponent, Dennis McGilligan.

We urge all students not to be intimidated by voter challengers. The usual procedure is for the challenger to initiate a question procedure by poll officials and then to have the challenged voters cast a paper ballot. The paper ballot is perfectly valid and is counted like any machine vote. It can only be called into question should a law suit be initiated after the election by the challenging party.

All students should bring appropriate forms of identification to the polls to facilitate both the normal and the challenging effort.

And above all, do not be intimidated or harassed away from the polls by the challengers who at times are not known for their politeness.

Polling places in Ward 8 are the fire station on West Dayton near Broom and Henry streets and the Washington school, also on West Dayton near the five hundred block of West Mifflin.

Let's get out to vote in all the elections today.

LETTERS AND FORUMS

The Daily Cardinal welcomes letters to the Editor on any subject. To be published, letters must be triple spaced, a maximum of three typewritten pages, and signed. Please give class and year although a name will be withheld by request.

Longer letters on topical and non-topical subjects, although less likely to be printed, will be run under Forum Columns. We reserve the right to edit letters for length, libel, and style. Daily Cardinal, 425 Henry Mall, Madison, Wisc.

Cardinal Endorsements

Here again is the list of candidates that the Cardinal has endorsed for the city and county elections today. Listed also are the polling places for the wards and districts involved.

The Cardinal has confined itself to endorsements in wards and districts which have significant student populations because we feel that these areas are where our primary readership effect is greatest.

COUNTY BOARD

Dennis Sandage, District 4—lecture room of the Madison Public Library, 201 W. Mifflin St.

Mary Kay Baum, District 26—Washington School, 545 W. Dayton St. John Lepie, District 8—No. 1 Fire Station, 316 W. Dayton St. Roy Schenk, District 9—Longfellow School, 210 S. Brooks St. John Dunn, District 25—University YMCA, 306 N. Brooks St. (Johnson St. entrance)

Lester Radke, District 27—City County Building, 202 Monona Ave. (Ward 4, Precinct 1) and Grieg Chorus Club, 1249 Williamson St. Tom Grogg, District 28—Lapham School Gym, 1045 E. Dayton St. (Ward 2, Precinct 2) and the Sherman School, 1601 N. Sherman Ave. (Ward 12, Precinct 1).

David Stodolsky, District 5—University YMCA, 306 N. Brooks St.

CITY COUNCIL

Joseph Thompson, Ward 2—both Precincts, Lapham School gym, 1045 E. Dayton St.

Dennis McGilligan, Ward 4—Precinct 1, City County Building, 202 Monona Ave.; Precinct 2, lecture room of the Madison Public Library, 201 W. Mifflin St.

Eugene Parks, Ward 5—both precincts, University YMCA, 306 N. Brooks St. (Johnson St. entrance)

Richard Pollak, Ward 6—Precinct 1 Grieg Chorus Club, 1249 Williamson St. and Precinct 2, Marquette School, 510 S. Thornton Ave.

Paul Soglin, Ward 8—Precinct 1, No. 1 Fire Station, 316 W. Dayton St. and Precinct 2, Washington School 545 W. Dayton St.

Alicia Ashman, Ward 10—Precinct 1, Randall School, 1802 Regent St. (Chadbourne Ave. entrance) and Precinct 2, West Junior High School, 30 Ash St. (Van Hise Ave. entrance).

John Bethel, Ward 14—Precinct 1 Franklin School, 305 W. Lakeside St. and Precinct 2, Lincoln Junior High School, 909 Sequoia Trail.

ENVIRONMENTAL REFERENDUM

The Cardinal also urges voters to support the single referendum on the voting list today. The referendum reads: "Shall it be the policy of the people of Madison that we have a right to a clean and healthy environment; which right has a priority over any use of the environment for public and private ends . . . That the City of Madison demand and achieve an end to the degradation of the environment through all powers available to it and through the advocacy of improved environmental control programs at the county, state, and federal levels of government."

Faculty Statement On Course Planning

We the undersigned professors, concerned with the consequences of the TAA strike, urge a careful consideration of the controversial educational planning issues, which appear to be the principal stumbling block to a settlement.

We offer the following suggestions as a possible solution:

1. Educational planning should serve these policies:

A. Within the bounds of responsibility and fulfillment of course goals the best source of good teaching is to grant the teacher, whether he be a professor or a teaching assistant, the freedom to teach as well as he can in the way he best can.

B. In courses taught co-operatively by faculty members and teaching assistants, the teaching responsibilities should be allocated to assure the greatest possible latitude for each to teach in his own way within the boundaries of the course content and objectives.

C. In specifying the educational goals and programs within each department, the opinions of teaching assistants and students should be given effective weight.

2. The procedures for implementing these policies should be arrived at by agreement among the faculty members and teaching assistants in each department, meeting at reasonable times and conferring in good faith.

3. Nothing in the previous statements should be construed as an abridgement of the rights of the professor to offer a course in which he bears the sole pedagogical responsibility.

Benito Brancaforte, Assoc. Prof. of Spanish

Peter Boerner, Prof. of Comparative Literature

W.H. Stone, Prof. of Genetics

Bert N. Adams, Assoc. Prof. of Sociology

Michael Voichick, Assoc. Prof. of Mathematics

Eugene Vinaver, Visiting Prof. of English & French

Antonio Sanchez-Romeralo, Prof. of Spanish & Portuguese

Jost Hermand, Prof. of German

Reinhold Grimm, Prof. of German

Niels Ingwersen, Asst. Prof. of Scandinavian Studies

Paul K. Conkin, Prof. of History

Haskell Fain, Prof. of Philosophy

John S. Steinhart, Prof. of Geology & Geophysics

Anatole Beck, Prof. of Mathematics

Julius R. Weinberg, Prof. of Philosophy

Diego Catalan, Prof. of Spanish

Norman P. Sacks, Prof. of Spanish & Portuguese

Ved Prakash, Prof. of Urban and Regional Planning

Thomas H. Logan, Asst. Prof. of Urban & Regional Planning

Millard Susman, Assoc. Prof. of Genetics

Edward E. Smith, Asst. Prof. of Psychology

Paul C. Plass, Assoc. Prof. of Classics

Alan E. Gross, Asst. Prof. of Psychology

Douglas Kelly, Assoc. Prof. of French

Charles Cudde, Asst. Prof. of Political Science

Jorge De Sena, Prof. of Spanish & Portuguese

Patrick Ahern, Assoc. Prof. of Mathematics

Fred G. Brauer, Prof. of Mathematics

Barclay Martin, Prof. of Psychology

Kenneth Walston, Asst. Prof. School of Nursing

Herbert M. Howe, Prof. of Classics

Ugo Camerini, Prof. of Physics

Allen S. Fox, Prof. of Genetics



Military Surveillance Sgt. Rock

Undoubtedly, many good Americans were indignant when eight Special Forces officers and enlisted men accused of murdering a suspected Vietcong agent were freed last winter without ever coming to trial. Hopefully, the confidence lost in the American military's capacity to mete out justice will be restored with the sentencing of an Army officer for committing a similar offense.

First Lieutenant James B. Duffy, 23, was convicted by a military tribunal of killing a 25-year-old farmer named Do Van Man, whom Lieutenant Duffy suspected of being a guerrilla. Clearly the word came down the chain of command from the Pentagon—stop the killing of unarmed and bound prisoners like Do Van Man, who was shot once between the

eyes, then riddled with between 12 and 14 additional rounds. The court made an example of Duffy—his six month sentence began March 31.

Duffy was a good soldier, so he thought, as he testified at his trial that he felt he was only carrying out standard operating procedure in ordering one of his sergeants to execute the prisoner. Carrying on in the best of Vietnamese war traditions established by the other famous American

veterans—Col. Rheault, Capt. Medina, Lieut. Calley, Sgt. Mitchell—Duffy said his job was to kill the enemy and the only measure of success was the body count. "I know I was always conscious of how many body counts my platoon had," Duffy explained at his pre-trial investigation, according to Scanlan's Magazine. "I kept a record on the wall of my room and had a record painted on the side of my APC (armored personnel carrier). I was always proud of the fact that my platoon had more kills than any other platoon in the company and that our company led the battalion in kills."

While it is well known that the Americans are leaving a great deal in Vietnam (a proxy army, venereal disease, and an enormous quantity of fertilizer in the form of decaying corpses), one Army division decided to leave the

Letters To The Editor

PIMP on Campus

A new all-campus political entity has emerged from the Netherworld. PIMP (People Indignant about Most Parties) is dedicated to our basic proposition as set forth by candidate Buckle "Bucky" P. Badger that "WSA is a joke and PIMP is the punchline." PIMP encompasses all political beliefs but remains true to none of them. PIMP is running a full slate of candidates in the WSA election. PIMP's platform calls for compulsory four year ROTC, a compulsory woman's drill team, replacing the Daily Cardinal as official student newspaper with the Badger Herald, and making the campus buses run on time. Moderator of the Party Presidium and Chairman of the Students Living as Undergrads Services and Health Fund (SLUSH), Bob Tabak said, "We have learned the lesson of history. The great strength of the Roman Empire was in bread and circuses. We shall follow suit." Steven Schiffer, Chairman of the Party, Minister of Ministruth, Guardian of the Empire and Lion of Judah remarked, "PIMP will not be coopted—merely bought and sold. Cash on the barrelhead. We yield before no man in allegiance to the Almighty Dollar. PIMP WSA!"

PIMP Party has called for a mighty upswelling of the masses to meet in the Union for a party convention 8 p.m. this Wednesday. Check today in the Union for details. (this is not a joke)

For more information contact: 262-8412 Steve Schiffer, Chairman of the Party, Minister of Ministruth, Guardian of the Empire and Lion of Judah. 262-8412 Bob Tabak, Moderator of the Party Presidium, Chairman of the Students Living as Undergrads Services and Health Fund. 262-8412 John Stout, First Secretary and Grand Inquisitor. 262-1801 WSA ELECTION COMMISSIONER.

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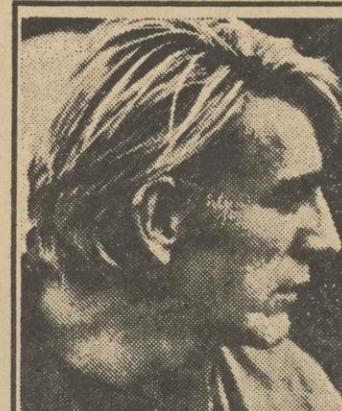
Enclose a free will donation for the Minister's credentials and license. We also issue Doctor of Divinity Degrees. We are State Chartered and your ordination is recognized in all 50 states and most foreign countries. FREE LIFE CHURCH—BOX 4039, HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA 33023.

Tuesday, April 7, 1970

THE DAILY CARDINAL—11

the jungle. Six days, and three casualties later, the gouging was finished, and THE BIG RED ONE's patch on the face of the nation was completed. The numeral is one mile wide and one and a half miles long, and is expected to grace Southeast Asia for years to come.

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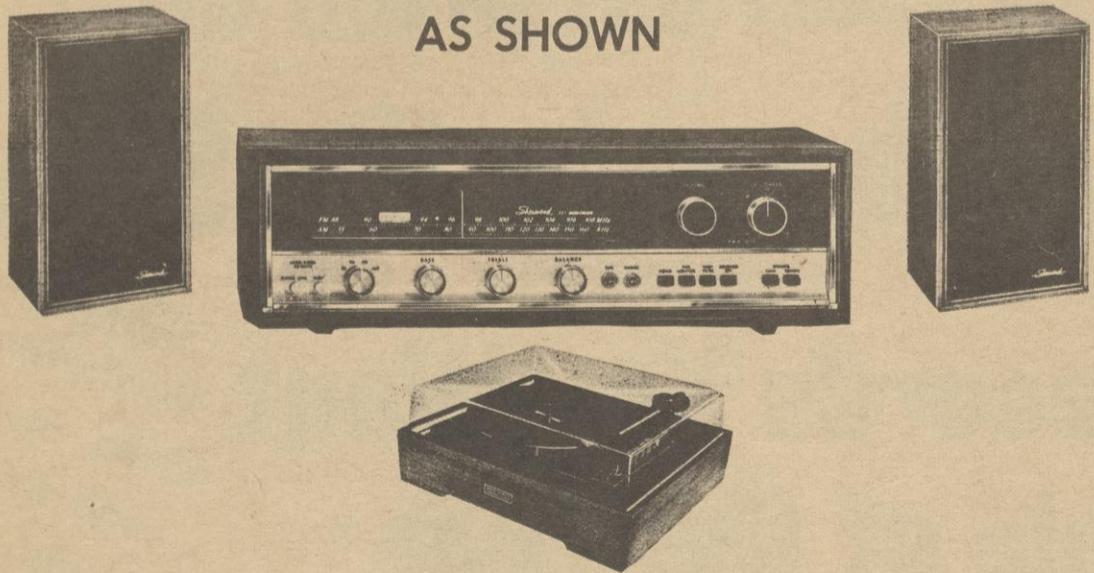
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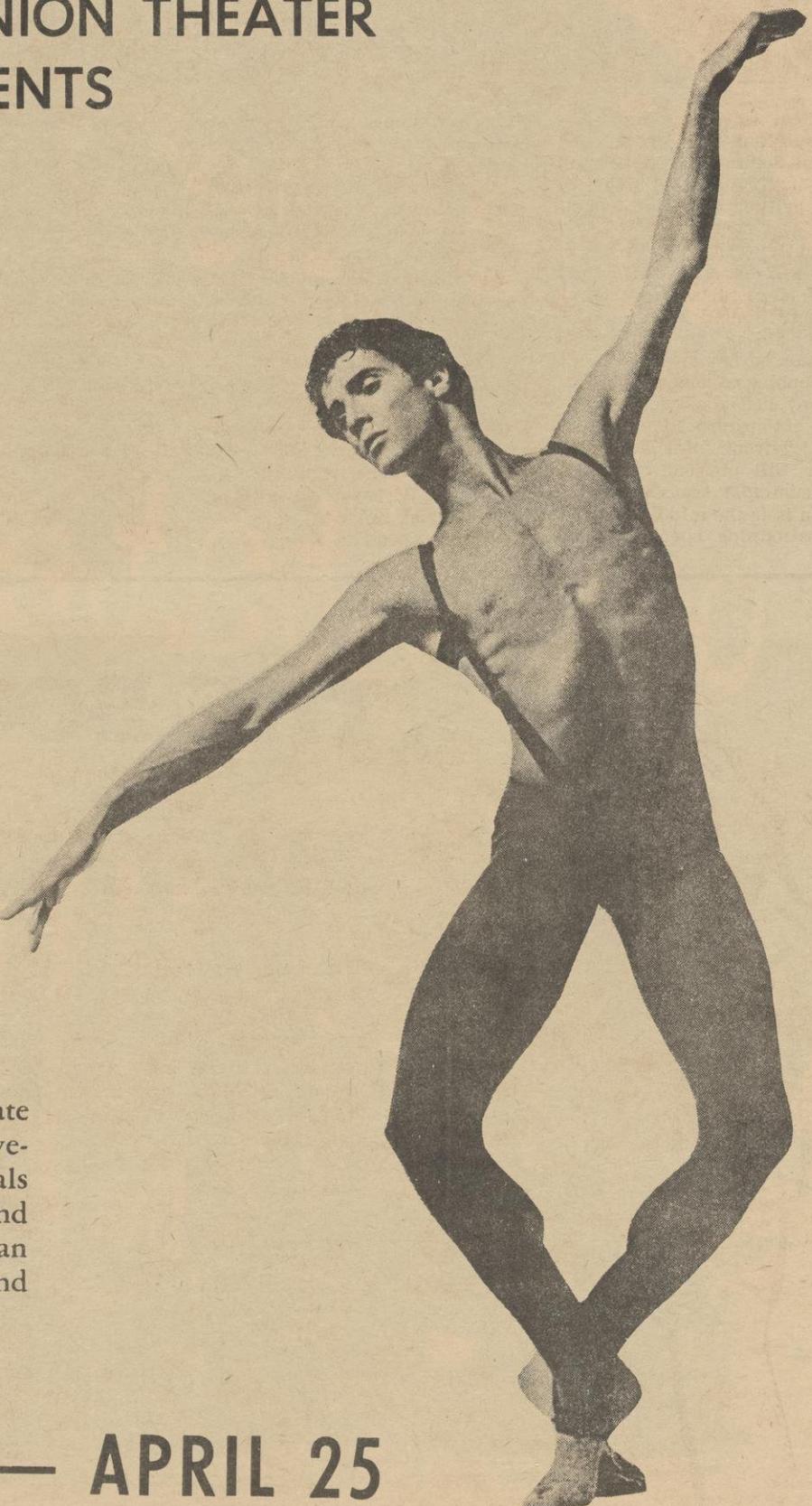
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Nixon Gets Temporary Carswell Victory

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate gave President Nixon a surprisingly easy—but possibly temporary—victory Monday, refusing to send the Supreme Court nomination of G. Harrold Carswell back to the Judiciary Committee.

The vote was 52 to 44 to reject a recommittal motion that would have spelled all but certain death for Nixon's second straight high court nomination.

But appointment of the 50 year old appeals court judge, accused by his critics of racism and mediocrity, still faces its ultimate test Wednesday when confirmation comes to a straight up-or-down vote.

Although the eight-vote margin of victory was seen as an indication Carswell will be confirmed, some switches both ways were expected and his opponents refused to abandon the fight.

"There may be some small or moderate slippage," Senate Repub-

lican Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania told newsmen. But he said he is confident of confirmation.

"It looks to me like its leaning toward Carswell," said Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana who voted for recommittal. "I imagine the vote on recommittal will be a precursor as to what will happen Wednesday."

With the probable outcome increasingly apparent before the recommittal roll call began, the only moment of drama came minutes after it ended. Mansfield rose to suggest the Senate abandon an earlier agreement, and vote the nomination up or down at 3 p.m. and "get on with the business of the Senate."

Mansfield argued that the recommittal motion had been defeated by a rather substantial margin and that the two-day delay in confirmation would not change the outcome.

However, Mansfield withdrew his motion after objections from a leading supporter of the nomination and from an opponent.

Thirty three Republicans joined with 19 Democrats to defeat the recommittal. But eight Republicans went against their President in the effort to scuttle the nomination.

They were Sens. Winston L. Prouty of Vermont; Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts, the only black senator; Clifford P. Case of New Jersey; Charles E. Goodell and Jacob K. Javits of New York; Mark O. Hatfield, Oregon; Charles McC. Mathias, Maryland; and Richard S. Schweiker, Pennsylvania.

Of the nine senators listed in the latest Associated Press poll as undecided on recommittal, five voted against the motion and four for it.

Despite the administration triumph Monday, there remained some doubt about Wednesday's

vote because some who opposed recommittal may oppose confirmation also. And some supporting recommittal may vote for confirmation.

On the other hand one of the only two Southerners to support the recommittal motion—Sen. J.W. Fulbright of Arkansas—is expected to support confirmation.

Nelson, Soglin Will Speak At Ecology Rally April 21

U.S. Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) and Madison's Eighth Ward Ald. Paul Soglin will speak at an ecology rally in the University Stock Pavilion Tuesday, April 21.

The rally, which will begin at 7 p.m., will center on "Life Style on Trial: Government and the Environment." April 21 is the day before E-Day, the nationwide teach-in on environment.

Additional speakers will be Sen. Mike Gravel (R-Alaska), and Boyd Gibbons of President Nixon's Council of Environmental Advisers.

Soglin will present proposals for a municipal transit system.

Nelson is in the middle of a two week, nationwide speaking tour,

which he says is a "call for political action for environmental sanity."

He plans appearances before two state legislatures in Pennsylvania on April 12, and Massachusetts on April 21, Indiana University, Berkeley and the University of Colorado on April 22, and the University of Southern California at Los Angeles, April 23.

Nelson is to appear on CBS television's "Face the Nation" April 19, and on NBC's "Today" show, April 24. Other talks are scheduled before the United Auto Workers' Convention in Atlantic City, April 21, and a Yale University seminar, April 15.

Nelson has introduced a consti-

tutional amendment which specifies that the U.S. and every state has the duty to guarantee every individual's "right to a decent environment."

The rally will be telecast live on WHA-TV. Tickets will cost \$1 and soon will go on sale throughout the city. The office of the Madison E-Day Committee, in room 1118 of the Space Science and Engineering Building, 1225 W. Dayton St., will have blocks of tickets available for community organizations.

The office is open weekdays 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. The phone number is 263-1796.

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Meet 'Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf' Cast

A variety of theatrical backgrounds has assisted the Wisconsin Players' cast in perfecting their complex roles for the forthcoming production of Edward Albee's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?"

David Hirvela, who will portray the embittered professor, George, began acting with the University of Michigan Players. He appeared in 15 major productions including "Henry IV Part II," "Queen and the Rebels" and "The Thurber Carnival." Among his recent credits are Wisconsin Players' "The Three Sisters," "The Recruiting Officer" and the Madison Civic Repertory production of "Joe Egg."

Judith Hoeffel, who will play George's shrewish spouse, Martha, has also appeared for Players in productions of "Androcles and the Lion" and "The World of Carl Sandburg." Other theater experience for Miss Hoeffel includes a role in "A Majority of One" by the Manitowoc Community Players.

In comparison, Terry Book, who will appear as the young biology professor, Nick, has worked primarily with the Minneapolis Theater in the Round and in Minnesota's St. Louis Park Community Theater. In addition to acting experience in the groups' production of "Mouse-trap," "Enemy of the People," "Becket" and others, Book has also been the assistant director for "Streetcar Named Desire," "Little Mary Sunshine" and "The

Crucible."

The role of Honey, Nick's timid wife, will be shared by Jeanellyn Christie and Beth Eisenberg. The two women will appear on alternate nights of the production. Mrs. Christie's background began at the

University of Wisconsin-Kenosha where she appeared in "Mary, Mary," "Beyond the Horizon" and "The Bear." More recently Players' audiences have seen her in "To the Nativity" and "The Birthday Party."

Productions of "Tiger at the Gates" and "Under the Milkwood" by the Arena Stage in Washington D.C. are among Miss Eisenberg's credits. She also appeared in the Washington Theater Club production of another Albee work, "The

American Dream."

The Players' production of "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" will be presented April 10-11 and 15-18 at 8 p.m. in the Union Theater. Tickets are now available at the Union box office.

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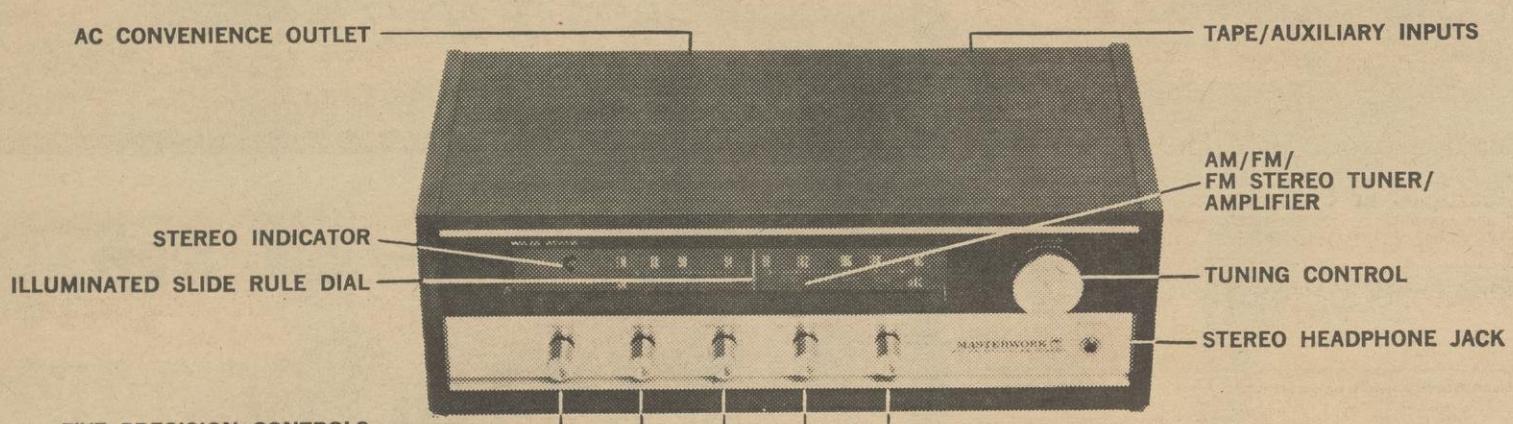
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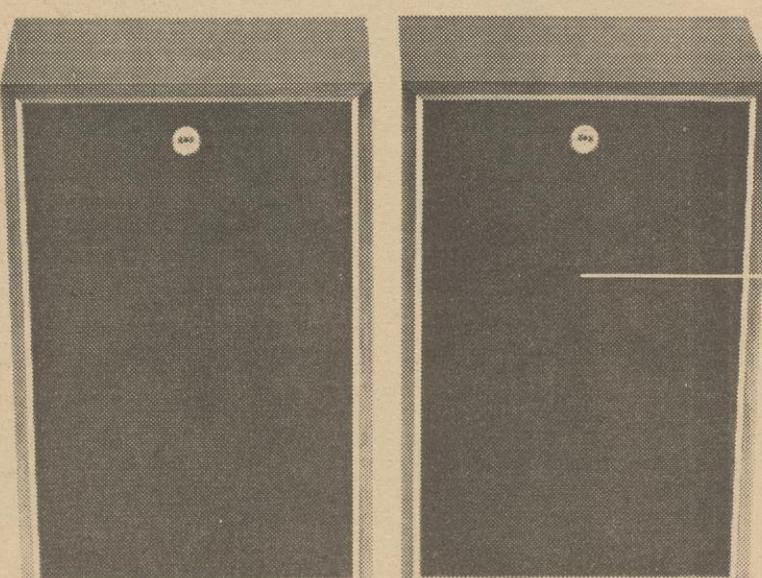
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COLUMBIA RECORDS

'Scanlan's Monthly' Will Survive Minus Ads

By MARK GLADSTONE
College Press Service

SAN FRANCISCO—(CPS—"Scanlan's Monthly" is a left wing magazine of subversion," according to one of its editors Warren Hinckle III.

In a recent press conference—luncheon at a posh San Francisco North Beach cafe, Hinckle, former President of "Ramparts," said his new venture will survive without ads and "make or break it on newsstand sales." (The magazine sells for \$1).

He also quoted from the maga-

zine's statement of principles appearing on the cover of the first issue:

"Since the halcyon days of the great muckraking journals of half a century past, there has not been one publication in this country whose editors were absolutely free—and had the cash—to do what journalists must do.

"That vision of a free, crusading, investigative, hell-raising, totally candid press has been largely consigned to the apologia of the smug publishers who own the working journalists and to the barroom

daydreams of newmen."

By March 9, Scanlan's had already sold over 100,000 copies and needed only about 20,000 more sold to break even according to Hinckle.

The money for the publication was received through a public issue of stock in which over 700 people bought stock at \$3 a share; \$675,000 was raised.

Nevertheless, Hinckle and his co-editor Sidney Zion, former criminal and political writer for the New York Times, bought enough stock, before the public sale, at a nickel a share to give them control of the magazine.

The idea for Scanlan's grew out of the aftermath of the six day Arab-Israeli War when much of Ramparts' financial support was lost due to Jews thinking the magazine was too pro-Arab.

When it began having financial trouble, Hinckle said Ramparts had the choice of trying to remain an effective muckraking, hell-raising voice or present a leftist analysis of the world situation.

They chose the latter and Hinckle left. Yet he calls Ramparts "a good magazine," but says all

that Ramparts ever amounted to "was a journalistic effort with left biases."

Another one of Ramparts problems was that in order to break even it had to have a minimum of advertising and sales of at least \$225,000 per month. And this was based on a five year plan of subscribers paying more money at each renewal.

Scanlan's, however, will have few if any ads, except satirical ones like a spoof of Lufthansa by Dan Greenburg in the next edition of the magazine.

In the first issue are articles by such nationally known writers as Murray Kempton, Maxwell Geismar and Hunter S. Thompson.

In the next issue there will be a recording of an admission by an Army officer of a "Vietnam atrocity."

As for the story of John Scan-

lan from whom the magazine gets its name, last year on a visit to Dublin Hinckle visited several old IRA bars (Irish Republican Army).

At one, the old men gathered at the bar were drinking praises to a John Scanlan who had died 10 years earlier. Apparently when the Irish Civil War erupted at the beginning of the century, Scanlan had disappeared only to reappear at its conclusion.

Moreover, he had two or three illegitimate kids he didn't care about. One oldtimer called Scanlan "an asshole." Another said they drank to him because in his lifetime they had treated him so badly "even though he deserved worse."

Hinckle said the aura around Scanlan appealed to him and the name sounded good. And, besides, he rhetorically asked "what would you name a magazine?"

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Daily Cardinal's Action Ads

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South Korea Is Pro-American; U.S. Influence Is Everywhere

SEOUL (AP) — Anti-American mobs riot in Tokyo, demonstrate in Manila, stir in Saigon, cry hatred in Pyongyang, Peking and Hanoi.

But South Korea walks the pro-American road.

This is because of—or perhaps in spite of—two wars and the presence of nearly 100,000 American soldiers and civilians.

However, the roots of Korean-American friendship go deeper.

The surface signs of American influence are everywhere, from the lawn awnings decorated with Pepsi-Cola and Coca-Cola signs at Kimpo Airport to advertisements in English language newspapers for an American eyewash guaranteeing "glory to beautiful eyes."

Baseball and basketball are the most popular Korean sports. Gum chewing youngsters gyrate to rock 'n' roll. Two American operated Protestant broadcasting stations pour out a continuous fare of religious and music programs in English and Korean. Another kind of American image comes over the Armed Forces television network.

More significant are these facts:

* Of the 20 members of the Korean cabinet, six have studied in American universities, among them Premier Chung Il-Kwon, who went to Harvard, President Chung Hee Park attended the United States artillery school at Ft. Sill, Okla., in 1953.

* An estimated 10,000 other South Koreans have gone to the U.S. to study since 1945; 8,252 are still there. West Germany is the second choice, with 315.

* About 17,900 South Korean women have married Americans, 90 per cent of them servicemen; marriages to other foreigners are rare.

* There never has been a "Yankee go home" demonstration since the republic was born in 1948, with U.S. support.

* Koreans serve alongside Americans in the U.S. contingent of 50,000 on the uneasy armistice line of the 1950-53 Korean war, a conflict which cost the lives of more than 53,000 Americans.

* South Korea's 600,000 man armed forces are trained, advised and equipped by the U.S.; most of the high-ranking officers have been exposed to the U.S. environment during military courses in the U.S.

All these factors have contributed to warm feelings. But that does not mean Koreans are "Americanized" in family relationships or life styles.

The family, with its emphasis on Confucian respect for lord, father and master remains the dominant social unit. War and the arrival of Americans brought a marked degree of emancipation to the women, particularly in the accessi-

bility of jobs on an equal footing with men. But this has not changed the basic faith Koreans place in the family as distinct from belief in the individual.

Similarly, the introduction of American sports, music, commercial products and religious beliefs has touched but not altered the Korean's life style.

He likes American soft drinks but remains loyal to Korean beer and rice wine. He prefers Korean dishes with pungent kimchi salad to hamburgers and hot dogs. He admires American houses but lives in stone, wooden or brick structures heated with conduits under the floor. He has adopted some Western clothing but sleeps on a mat on the floor.

If superficial things counted, he could be regarded as more "Japanized" than "Americanized."

The 35 years of Japanese occupation, ended in 1945, left their mark on education, government, and manners. The Japanese export boom is evident in motorbikes, transistors, taxis and Japanese-style bath houses seen nearly everywhere.

Despite this, the Korean is far from being pro-Japanese.

What has brought him and the American so close is a community of interests, a profoundly felt similarity of attitudes on such large questions as Communism, freedom and independence.

The Communists are no abstract menace; they were the aggressors of 1950-53 whom the U.S. helped stop; they stand poised on the demilitarized zone line, stabbing into the South on deadly forays.

South Koreans see South Vietnam's plight today as theirs 19 years back. For them, U.S. involvement is another example of U.S. willingness to rescue a small, weak nation.

Like Japan, Korea isolated itself from the outside world from the 17th to late in the 19th century, earning the name "hermit kingdom." The U.S. in 1882 became the first Western power to draw up a treaty with Korea, but progressive elements turned to Japan as a model for modernization. It was a fatal mistake. By 1905, as a result of Japan's victory over Russia, Korea had become a Japanese protectorate. In 1910, all pretenses were shucked off, and Korea was annexed outright.

The U.S. gave aid and encouragement to the subsequent Korean resistance movement. In 1919, the national council of the Korean provisional republic, formed secretly in Seoul, named Syngman Rhee as president.

With the defeat of Japan in World War II, Rhee returned to become president in 1948 of the United Nations-supported Korean republic.

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Admission Standards Drop

By GENE WELLS
Cardinal Staff Writer

Nonresident admission standards for fall 1970 have dropped to the lowest level in four years as a result of a 50 per cent decline in the number of nonresident applications this year, University admissions director Lee Wilcox told the Cardinal recently.

Wilcox also revealed that the admissions office has abandoned its policy of aiming at a nonresident enrollment figure below the quota in order to avoid exceeding it. He said his office now regards the quota as a "target" rather than a "ceiling."

Last year, when the quota was 25 per cent for freshmen, the admissions office aimed at a 23 per cent figure. However, fewer nonresidents than expected enrolled last fall, making the actual nonresident percentage only 21 per cent.

Wilcox said that as a result of the new policy the admissions office will try to admit 910 nonresident freshmen this fall. The 910 nonresidents will be exactly 20 per cent of the freshman class if resident enrollment reaches the expected level, Wilcox explained.

Wilcox noted that only 200 nonresident applicants who met basic nonresident admissions requirements were rejected this year, compared to 1,900 rejections for the fall of 1969. Rejection rates were also much higher in 1967 and 1968 than they were this year, Wilcox indicated.

Wilcox said he did not know if the nonresident freshman class of 1970 would be academically inferior to the classes of 1967 and 1968, but added that it will definitely be inferior to the class of 1969.

He explained that in 1969 the admissions office routinely admitted all applicants in the upper 20 per cent of their high school classes, and that there were very few places left after the routine admissions were completed.

All qualified nonresident applicants were admitted prior to 1967, Wilcox noted. The Coordinating Council for Higher Education imposed a 30 per cent limit on nonresident freshmen in 1967. The regents later set the quota at 25 per cent for 1969, 20 per cent for 1970 and 15 per cent for 1971.

Many Scientists Support Legalization of Marijuana

A survey of more than 600 drug researchers, psychologists, and physicians today revealed a high percentage of them believe marijuana should be as available as alcohol to the public.

However, a majority of those surveyed felt LSD should be legally available only for research purposes. Very few said psychedelic drugs should be available by prescription.

The findings also revealed a sharp difference of opinion on the effects of marijuana use between researchers familiar with psychedelic drugs and practicing physicians and psychologists.

The survey appears in the April issue of the magazine Psychology Today. It is authored by Dr. Walter Houston Clark of Newton Theological Seminary in Andover, Mass. Dr. Clark found:

"Supervised use of marijuana is rated as very safe by 58 per cent of the researchers but by only 39 per cent of the professionals. However, even the researchers are far from unanimous

and beyond. The regents will review the quota at their meeting this Friday.

Wilcox said the nonresident applicants this year are at least as well qualified academically as those of prior years and "maybe a little better." But due to the greatly decreased number of applicants, the qualifications of those admitted will decline sharply. Wilcox noted that about 5,000 nonresidents applied for admission last year compared to about 2,500 this year.

Regent Charles Gelatt, La-Cross, speculated at the March regent meeting that the 50 per cent decline was due both to the regent nonresident cut and a sharp increase in nonresident tuition which went into effect in the fall of 1969.

There are indications that the nonresident cut and tuition increase will also result in a less diverse student body. Jewish enrollment has been cut sharply, according to statistics supplied by the Hillel Foundation. Although black enrollment did not decrease last fall, nonresident tuition increases will make it difficult to enroll nonresident black students in the future, according to James Baugh, assistant to vice chancellor for student affairs.

Baugh explained that tuition and fees for participants in programs for disadvantaged students are paid from limited program funds, and that because nonresident tuition is higher than resident tuition it is more expensive to bring nonresidents to the University under the program than to bring residents.

Baugh noted that about half of the program participants this year are nonresidents, but he speculated that as much as 80 per cent of the new participants might be residents next fall because of fund shortages and high nonresident tuition.

The great majority of program participants are black, with small number of whites, Indians, Mexicans and Puerto Ricans, Baugh indicated. The number of black students not in special programs cannot be determined exactly because the University does not ask students to indicate their race.

Preference in admissions is given to applicants from minority groups when they can be identified as such in spite of the lack of direct racial information. An ad-

mission office spokesman said there is no evidence that the cut in the nonresident quota has resulted in a decrease in nonwhite enrollment.

However, tuition increases could result in decreases in enrollment of nonwhite students not in special programs because of the generally low economic standing of nonwhites in this country.

The total undergraduate Jewish enrollment, as indicated by the optional religious preference indications made by students during registration, declined from 1,927 in the fall of 1968 to 1,510 in the fall of 1969. The 25 per cent regent freshman quota took effect in 1969.

The number of nonresident freshmen who indicated a Jewish preference dropped from 637 in the fall of 1968 to 188 in the fall of 1969.

The drop in Jewish enrollment cannot be measured exactly because many students do not list a religious preference when registering. Furthermore, the fig-

ures may have been affected by a change in registration procedures which was first instituted in the fall of 1969. A single large registration form has replaced the packet of IBM cards which had been used for registration.

Enrollment figures for the fall of 1966, the most recent year which was unaffected by recent nonresident cuts, indicate that over four fifths of Jewish freshmen were nonresidents that year. Out of 1,088 freshmen who indicated a Jewish religious preference, 206 were from Wisconsin and 882 were nonresidents.

The combined nonresident cuts of the CCHE and the regents will reduce nonresident enrollment, and presumably nonresident Jewish enrollment as well, by more than half. The quota will have been cut from one-third to 15 per cent by 1971.

If undergraduate nonresident Jewish enrollment is reduced by more than half as expected, the total Jewish undergraduate enrollment will probably be reduced

to less than three fifths of the 1966 level by 1975 when the regent cut is intended to have its full effect.

Nonresident applications in the state universities system have also dropped sharply. There were 2,914 nonresident applicants on April 1, 1969, while there were only 1,672 on April 1 of this year.

Eugene McPhee, director of the state universities system, attributed the decline mostly to sharply increased nonresident fees. The nonresident fee was \$654 per year in the fall of 1968 and will be \$1,250 in the coming school year.

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But it could've been worse

Nine Returns with 3-6 Mark

By JIM COHEN
Sports Editor

The Wisconsin baseball team took its annual spring trip to the Southwest last week to get some badly needed playing time in the outdoors. They got plenty of that, and ended out winning three ball-games in the process.

Returning home with a 3-6 record is not as bad as it sounds, considering the competition. After being snowed out of two games at Pueblo, Colorado, against Colorado State, Dynie Mansfield's nine took on Oklahoma for two games and Arizona State for seven.

Wisconsin did the incredible Monday at Tempe by beating the Sooners, 10-1 and the Sun Devils, 6-1, in the first day of competition.

Oklahoma, which is favored to win its conference and Arizona State, defending NCAA champion and always a national powerhouse, had been working outdoors for several months before the Badgers invaded.

The two southern teams also are composed almost entirely of scholarship players, so when the walk-ons from Wisconsin beat them

leads the team with a .400 batting average, went five for six for the day with four RBI's.

The rest of the trip wasn't as spectacular, but the Badgers held their own for the most part. Arizona State needed a six run ninth inning to win 7-5, and the Sooners used five runs, three of them unearned, in the last three innings to gain retaliation, 7-4.

The Sun Devils won two laugh-

ers, 17-7 and 14-6, but the Badgers won another in ten innings, 10-9, while dropping two others, 8-4 and 1-0. Enlund was the tough-luck loser in the 1-0 contest.

Last year the Badgers were demoralized at Tempe, losing all six games to the Sun Devils, including 18-0, 12-1 and 11-1 mismatches. This year was a different story as the Badgers beat Arizona State twice, which is saying something by itself, and played respectable ball on three occasions.

Mansfield, who hadn't been too optimistic on his team's chances before the trip, was generally pleased with the Badgers' overall performance. "They played about the way I expected them to," said the veteran coach of 31 years. "We hit really well, and the pitching was about what I expected."

The Badgers hit .262 for a team compared to last year's sub-.200 average in the Southwest. Mansfield has said all along that he has two very strong pitchers but a load of question marks after that, and the trip proved him right.

Enlund, who pitched 15 innings, returned with a 1.18 earned run average, while Galli pitched 17 innings and compiled a 1.58 ERA.

After those two, the best ERA was Dave Billy's 4.50, and Mike McEvilly, whom Mansfield tabs as the third starter, pitched only 4 2/3 innings while allowing six runs. Billy was a "pleasant surprise" according to Mansfield, and the senior righthander has earned himself the fourth starting position.

Senior Les Pennington had troubles as he usually does in the early part of the season, and Dick Kilinski and Dennis Sobush were also hit hard.

Sophomore righthander Dave Reffing "pitched well his first time out" according to Mansfield as the Muskego product allowed six earned runs to Arizona State in that nine inning game which the Sun Devils won with a ninth inning rally; but he faltered in his second trial, thus losing his bid for the fourth starting position.

Erickson was the hitting star of the spring, and the senior who received all-Big Ten honors as a sophomore might be on his way to the type of year Mansfield expects out of him.

Second baseman R.D. Boschulte hit .242 but seems headed towards a good year after a disappointing junior season. The senior captain was the all-Big Ten second baseman as a sophomore.

Erickson and Boschulte weren't as sharp defensively as they had been in the past. But Mansfield

believes they'll come around. "I know they're better defensive ball-players, so they'll be all right," figures Mansfield.

Rightfielder Stu Voigt hit .370 and slugged a homer, and Mansfield is expecting more from him. "He's not hitting really well yet," according to Mansfield who realizes that the MVP on the Badger football team is capable of becoming an excellent power hitter.

The Madison West graduate might consider a professional baseball contract over a possible football career with the Minnesota Vikings.

Reserve Paul Shandling, who filled in at first base after Dan Skalecki was injured after his first time at bat, hit .298 and earned himself the top reserve position since he can also play

the outfield.

Freshman catcher Greg Mahlberg "hit the ball really well, but had several line drives and long balls caught" according to Mansfield. He still managed a .333 average.

Madison Edgewood's Tom Bennett won the thirdbase job from Tom Walsh by virtue of his .300 average. Centerfielder Tom Johnson played in place of the injured Mike Johnson managed only an .087 average.

Leftfielder Greg O'Brien played a strong defensive game but "had trouble making contact" at the plate in batting .226.

Things should start looking up for the Badgers as they begin their regular season Friday and Saturday with two doubleheaders here against Loras College.



SECOND BASE AND SHORTSTOP should be two of the Badgers' strongest positions this season with veterans R. D. Boschulte (left) and Bruce Erickson around. Both will be starting for their third years and give Wisconsin one of the strongest keystone combinations in the Big Ten.

Netters Earn Split During Southern Trip

By RICH SILBERBERG

The Wisconsin tennis team earned an even split of its six spring trip dual meets last week, giving the Badgers a 7-3 over-all record this season.

Coach John Desmond's contingent defeated Tennessee Tech 7-2 in Cookeville, Tenn.; Western Kentucky (5-4) in Bowling Green, Ky., and Alabama (9-0) in Starkville, Miss. The three defeats came at the hands of Tennessee

The spring trip also helped settle the starting lineup for Wisconsin, as Desmond used the same starting six in each of the matches.

Senior Chris Burr of London, Ontario played at No. 1 for the Badgers and compiled a 2-4 record to make his overall mark 4-4 for the season.

Junior captain Ken Bartz of Rhinelander earned a split of his six matches at the No. 2 spot to make his record 7-3.

Junior Scott Perlstein of Milwaukee went 4-2 at No. 3 and sophomore John Schwartz of Madison won one out of six matches at the fourth position.

Sophomore Kevin Conway of Menasha made his season's debut after missing the first four matches of the season due to a sprained ankle, and split his six matches at No. 5 singles. Senior Fritz Joachim, a pleasant surprise for the Badgers this season, went 5-1 at the sixth spot to give him an excellent 9-1 overall mark this year.

Burr and Bartz will team up as the Badgers' No. 1 Doubles entry, followed by Perlstein-Conway at No. 2 and Schwartz-Larry Pollack at No. 3.

Wisconsin's Clarence Sherrod has been selected to the 1970 All-Big Ten Academic Team. Sherrod joins Ralph Simpson of Michigan State, Jim Cleamons of Ohio State, George Faerber of Purdue and Rick Howat of Illinois on the five-man unit.

Twenty-One Sign Badger Football Tenders

By JEFFREY STANDAERT
Associate Sports Editor

Twenty-one of the best high school football players in the area have signed tenders to attend the University of Wisconsin next year, according to Badger Coach John Jardine and Athletic Director Elroy Hirsch.

In spite of the late recruiting start by Jardine and his staff, both he and Hirsch have expressed complete satisfaction with their accomplishments, especially within the state of Wisconsin. 15 of the 21 signers are from Wisconsin, five from Illinois, and one is from Michigan.

"I think we had a real good year," Jardine said.

Heading the list of recruits are guard Mike Becker of Fond du Lac and quarterback Gregg Bohlig of Eau Claire Memorial, the lineman and back of the year, respectively. Each led his team to perfect records, and each was highly sought after by several schools across the nation. The 6-2, 225-pound Becker is regarded as the best state lineman in years, and is also a top defensive end. He made all-state at both positions. Bohlig threw 20 touchdown passes to lead the Abes to a Big Rivers Conference championship.

Following the Jardine-Hirsch philosophy of concentrating on home-grown talent, the Badger coach believes that like schools

such as Texas, Arkansas, Alabama, and Mississippi, the road to Badger gridiron success must travel along a route that concentrates on getting all the best state players, and only occasionally going out of the Midwest for an outstanding prospect.

The six out of staters on the Badger tender list are good ones. They include 6-4, 240-pound defensive tackle Greg Akopian of Chicago St. Lawrence, and swift defensive back John Smith of Sycamore, Ill., a brother of former Badger and Madison Mustang star Billy Smith.

Other excellent in-state stars are record-breaking halfback Jim Bachhuber of Milwaukee Pius, who averaged 8.5 yards per carry last season, fleet defensive back Christ Davis of Wauwatosa, running back-linebacker Ed Hoffman of Two Rivers, and right end Wayne Kopish, a 6-4, 225-pounder from Marinette.

Outstanding linebacking should be provided by Brian Harney, a teammate of Beckers at Fond du Lac, and Chicago's Dave Schroeder.



Hirsch announces signing



Cow Is Still Afloat

ook an hour out of a busy Tuesday last week to talk money making sports at Wisconsin and a lot about the

old support itself in grand style on the money it makes," Wisconsin athletic director said, "and have a nice profit left."

The same's true for basketball and hockey. "But no other sport," he added, "generates enough income to support itself. The profit football, basketball, and hockey make is used to support the other sports."

There are 10 "other" sports—track, cross country, baseball, wrestling, swimming, fencing, tennis, golf, and gymnastics. Hirsch, who was asked to come to Wisconsin to prevent the athletic department from disappearing under a sea of red ink, has been accused of wanting to eliminate the non-producers.

Hirsch began the interview by objecting to the term "minor sports." "They're not minor to the kid that's participating," he emphasized.

Hirsch said that he wanted a complete, successful intercollegiate sport program at Wisconsin, but adds, "If you can't do it right, you shouldn't do it. If we're going to go into a sport, let's do it right."

The problem, however, is not going into a sport. It's staying in.

Hirsch is hopeful Wisconsin will remain in all 13.

"We should support all our Big Ten sports," Hirsch says. "But crew and fencing are not Big Ten sports. Only four league schools have fencing and only one has crew (Purdue), and that's on a club basis. If something had to be cut down, that's the first area I'd look to."

That dire statement isn't as menacing as it sounds, however.

Hirsch says, "Ideally, we hope our football situation will improve enough to carry them. Then there'd be no changes."

If anybody has a right to be alarmed, it would be crew coach Randy Jablonic. Apparently he isn't.

"I don't anticipate any problem," he says. "The alumni would help in many respects, and not just financially. They would pressure the athletic department if any sport, not just crew, was cut back."

Although crew hasn't made the athletic department rich, it has brought Wisconsin pride, a commodity that can't be bought, and one that Wisconsin athletic teams have been short on late.

"When you attack crew," Jablonic explains, "you attack one of the oldest intercollegiate sports in the nation, not only at Wisconsin. The Wisconsin crew won its first intercollegiate championship in 1900, even before there was a Big Ten. Wisconsin has been on the rowing scene longer than any other competition. I question whether the school would really drop it."

So far, Hirsch has had to drop nothing. In fact, due to the remission of fees on scholarships, Hirsch can promise the legal number of grants-in-aid—70. Football, of course, will get its 30 and basketball its usual six. Hockey, for only the second time in eight years, will get the maximum permitted—six. Baseball will get five (up from two partials), track eight (up from six), wrestling five (to sophomores that have earned them), swimming five (up from three), and tennis two (instead of none). And that leaves Hirsch three to play with.

Those figures don't include crew, but again Jablonic isn't worried.

"I guess I'm a purist about amateur sports," Jablonic admits. "I think of sports, not in terms of the money they bring in, but rather in terms of the individual. There's the development of the individual, exposure to problems he will meet later in life, and adding some luster and polish to a college career."

"There are no material rewards in crew," he adds. "But rowing is just as valid a sport to fulfill these ends as football or any other sport."

Trackmen

(Continued from page 22)

Cordes and the one mile relay quartet of Tom Young, Skip Kent, Larry Floyd and Mark Kartman. The two mile team clocked 7:34.0 while the one mile squad was timed in 3:19.

Wisconsin's Dean Martell and Glenn Herold finished fourth and fifth in the two mile with times of 9:09.2 and 9:09.5, while the Badger spring medley relay team of Bill Bahnfleth, Jim Nickels, Floyd and Cordes placed fifth.

Madison Sight Of Ice Playoffs?

Wisconsin hockey fans will be treated to the Western Collegiate Hockey Assn. sectional playoff next March in the Dane County Coliseum. That is if a high school basketball sectional tournament can be moved.

The WCHA coaches voted to award the playoff for March 11-12-13 to Wisconsin at their annual meeting in Minneapolis Sunday.

But the Coliseum is also scheduled for a WIAA basketball sectional that same weekend, although most observers, including Badger coach Bob Johnson, feel that it poses no real problem as the high schoolers will probably move elsewhere.

The seeds for the playoffs will find the second, fourth, and sixth place teams jointed by the higher finisher between Wisconsin and Denver.

Golfers Take Last In Season Debut

By ROD SHILKROT

Tom Bennett's Wisconsin golf team started its 1970 campaign with an unimpressive eighth and last place finish in the Tennessee Invitational Meet in Knoxville this past weekend.

Scott Jamison, a junior from Madison, led a strong team finish on Saturday that still left Wisconsin in last place with a 54 hole total of 1226, 110 strokes behind tournament winner, Georgia. Tennessee finished second at 1,140, with Indiana a distant third at 1,160.

Jamison shot an even par 72 over the treacherous Holstan Hill Country Club course in the final round to lead all Badger golfers with a three round total of 240.

Jim Remington of Madison and Craig Palmer of Spooner tied for second at 243. Bill Lehman of Glenview, Ill., finished at 247, Mike Pritzkow of Mequon at 253, and Dave Goetz of Monroe at 261.

Wisconsin opens its home meet schedule on Friday, April 17, hosting WSU-Oshkosh and WSU-Platteville.

Cherokee Country Club in Madison will be the "home" course of the 1970 Badger golfers, Athletic Director Elroy Hirsch announced recently.

Through special arrangements between Hirsch and John Fox, President of Cherokee Park, Inc., and with the approval of the Athletic Board, it was agreed that the Badgers will play all home contests over the 6,930 yard, Par 72 course.

This is the seventh year of operation for Cherokee and the demanding layout has been rated among the 200 toughest courses in the country. To date, the Badgers have five home meets scheduled.

Really, no fooling!

Brewers Finally Arrive

By JEFFREY STANDAERT
Associate Sports Editor

One major court battle and \$10.8 million later, Milwaukee has major league baseball once again.

The same city that saw a group of avaricious non-resident owners transfer the once-mighty Braves to greener pastures in Atlanta, pulled a few tricks of its own and came up with the floundering Seattle Pilots.

The current edition of Milwaukee-style baseball, aptly named the Brewers after the city's old American Association entry, makes its regular season debut today with a 1:30 game against the California Angels.

Milwaukee Manager Dave Bristol hopes that the friendly confines of County Stadium and an end to the constant legal and political maneuvering that harrassed the frustrated Pilots in Seattle last year will enable this year's Brewers to pull together their collection of youth and cast-off veterans and "be better than many people expect."

"We have worked long and hard to correct mistakes and get ready," Bristol said. "Sometimes it has been almost dark when we left the park. But the players have been splendid through all of the turmoil."

The former Cincinnati manager comes to Milwaukee with excellent credentials from his three and a half year stay with the Reds, who were always in contention under his leadership.

Most of Bristol's lineup is set for today's opener with the Angels, but platooning is seen by Bristol as a major tactic throughout the season.

Righthander Lew Krause will be on the mound for the Brewers for today's game. Krause was obtained from Oakland, where he compiled a 7-7 record and a 4.44 ERA in 43 games with the A's, including 20 as a starter. Bristol is counting on Krause as a main cog in what should be a much improved pitching staff.

The catching chores will be divided between two fairly experienced receivers, Phil Roof and Jerry McNertney. Roof is regarded as one of the better fielding catchers in the league, but McNertney, who hit .241 last season, is a much better hitter.

First base is still solid despite the departure of power-hitting Don Mincher, who went to Oakland as part of the trade that brought Krause to the Brewers. Former Yankee Mike Hegan is a sure starter there, bringing a .292 average in 95 games, despite frequent military interruptions.

Tommy Harper will be at second base, and should be headed for his finest year. Harper set an American League record last year with 73 steals bases, and his .255 average was his best in three years.

Ted Kubiak, a more than adequate glove man, but a sporadic hitter, should get the nod at shortstop. Kubiak hit .249 in 92 games last season, and bats from either side.

Third base should fall to former Minnesota Twin Rich Rollins, who has hit as high as .321 but is coming off a knee operation from a recurring injury that has hampered his career for the past three seasons.

The outfield is Bristol's main question-mark. Mike Hershberger is a probable starter in right field, in spite of his rather scanty .202 average and only one home-run and 10 RBI's in 51 games. However, he'll be on the disabled list for the next three weeks.

The Brewers also recently acquired centerfielder Ted Savage from Cincinnati. Savage, a .277

hitter last season, is seen as a possible answer to Milwaukee's outfield dilemma. Wayne Comer, with a .245 average and 15 homers, will battle Steve Hovley, .277 in 91 games, for the leftfield slot.

Other members of the pitching staff include Wisconsin native Gene Brabender, Bob Bolin and Bob Locker.

Brabender, from Sturgeon Bay, set a record for most wins by an expansion team pitcher with 13, and compiled seven complete games and 139 strikeouts in his 29 starts.

Bolin, acquired from San Francisco, was 7-7 with the Giants, and a 4.44 ERA. Krause, Brabender, Bolin and George Lauzerique, a highly rated youngster acquired from Oakland, should comprise the Brewers starting rotation, although all four are right-handers.

Locker, 3-3 in 51 appearances with the Pilots last year, should be the top reliever. He had an excellent 2.18 ERA with Seattle after starting the season with the Chicago White Sox.

The Pilots with a questionable outfield and no power to speak of, are rated by most experts as probable last-place finishers in the American League's six-team Western Division, but with luck and a few surprises, could finish as high as fourth ahead of Chicago and Kansas City.

Follow the Brewers In the Daily Cardinal

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Tuesday, April 7, 1970

Campus News Briefs

BRIDGE LESSONS

The first in a series of beginners' bridge lessons offered by the Union Recreational Services Committee will be held tonight from 7:30-9:30 in the Union's Lake Room. Mr. Chuck Jones will teach the course which will be held every Tuesday and Thursday throughout April. Tickets for the entire series are \$3.

JOURNALISTS

Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism society, meets at 7:30 tonight at 233 Lakelawn Place. Guest speaker Paul Poorman, managing editor of the Detroit News, and two other Detroit newsmen will speak informally on "Problems of a Big City Daily."

VETERANS FOR PEACE

Madison Veterans for Peace will meet tonight at 7:30 at the University United Methodist Church, 1127 University, to plan for the Vietnam Moratorium in Madison on April 18. The group is seeking a national charter and urges all University veterans interested in working for the general welfare of veterans to attend.

E-DAY VOLUNTEERS

A meeting will be held Thursday night at 7:30 at the YMCA for all those interested in helping with the exhibits for E-Day, to be displayed April 17-April 26 for the environmental teach-in. If not able to attend the meeting, call Sheila Bender at 251-1834 evenings.

KARATE FOR WOMEN

The Women's Action Movement will sponsor the first in a series of karate lessons for women, starting tonight at 6:30 at the Madison Karate School, 218 E. Main. The series is \$15 for a month of lessons held twice a week for two hours each.

DRAFT COUNSELING

The Draft Counseling and Information Center has moved to St. Francis House, 1001 University.

sity from 211 Langdon. Hours this week are 7-9 p.m. and next week's hours will be expanded. The phone number is 257-7979.

SUMMER JOB OUTLOOK

A Summer Job Outlook meeting sponsored by the Employment Section of the Office of Student Financial Aids, will be held Wednesday at 3 p.m. in the Plaza Room of the Union. An employment counselor will be available to answer questions concerning both full and part-time summer employment. No job listings or referrals will be given at this meeting. The next meeting will be on April 16.

FREE STUDIO FILM

The Union Film Committee will present Georges Franju's "Therese Desqueux," Wednesday night at 12:30, 3:30, 7, and 9 in the Play Circle. Free tickets are at the Union Box Office.

MARCH EIGHTH MOVEMENT

The group that sponsored Women's International Day, The March Eighth Movement, will hold a mass meeting Wednesday night at 8 in the Union.

MARXIST SCHOLAR

Noted Marxist scholar, George Novack, will be speaking in the Union at 8 Wednesday night on "Reform and Revolution in American History." Novack, who will be sponsored by the Young Socialist Alliance, has contributed articles to numerous periodicals and lectured at leading universities throughout the U.S. and Canada.

SCHOLARSHIP CONCERT

Singers Mrs. Lonna Kombink, Mr. David Holtmann, and Mr. Arthur Becknell, will perform "Italian Songbook" by Hugo Wolf in an artist recital in the faculty series, Sunday at 8 p.m. in Mills Concert Hall. The public is invited to the scholarship benefit sponsored by Sigma Alpha Iota alumni and actives. Tickets for \$1 are available in area music stores and by mail from Mrs. Richard Ross, 5817 Tolman Terrace, Madison.

POLLUTION SLIDES

Slides showing local pollution problems will be shown Wednesday night from 7:30-9:30 in 347 Birge. The slides will be available to local environmental groups for purchase. Slides by other persons are also welcome for the showing. For further information, call David Thompson at 241-1806 or 262-2760.

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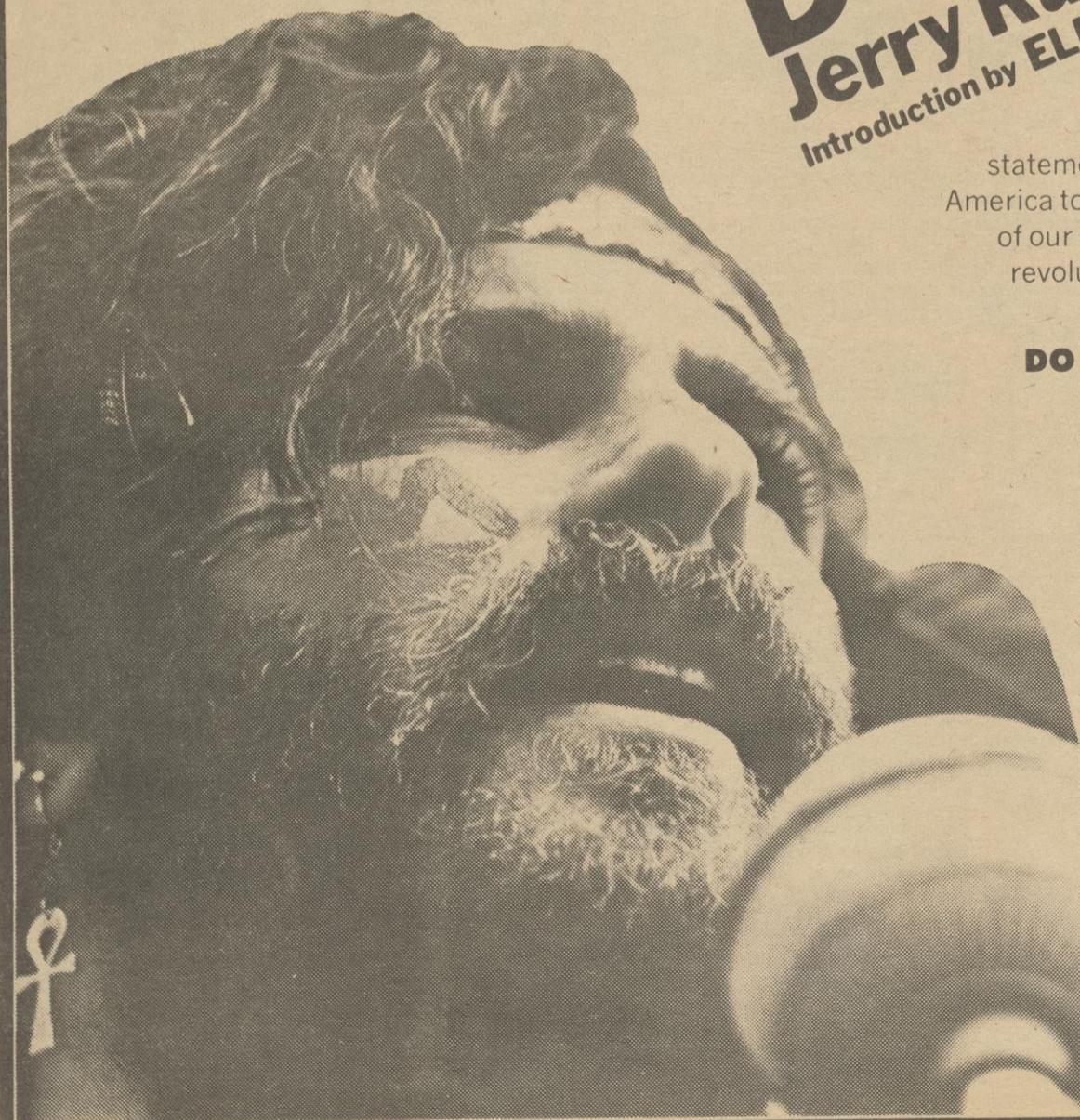
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April 10, 11, 12

16, 17, 18, 19—8 p.m.

NORMAN MAILER

in *Armies of the Night*, calls Jerry Rubin "the most militant, unpredictable, creative — therefore dangerous — hippie-oriented leader available on the New Left."



DO IT!

Jerry Rubin
Introduction by ELDRIDGE CLEAVER

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