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Vol. LXXXI, No. 100

South African holdings boost state business

By PHIL HASLANGER
of the Cardinal Staff

The following article is the first in a three part Cardinal series dealing with United States investments in South Africa.

At least 15 Wisconsin-based companies are doing business in South Africa, according to the Madison Area Committee on Southern Africa (MACSA).

In a booklet "Is Southern Africa Wisconsin's Business?" published last month, MACSA examined the recent history of apartheid and colonialist regimes in South Africa, explained the connections of Wisconsin business to those countries, and explored the University's relationship to those businesses.

"In South Africa," maintained the booklet, "American investments are second only to those of Great Britain. The investment there makes good profits; it also helps maintain the system of racial oppression."

Laws in South Africa are such that no black man may occupy a position senior to a white man in any company; that the starting salary for a black must be lower than for a white; that a non-white person must carry a "pass," a document of some 90 pages, on his person at all times.

The Prime Minister of South Africa, John Vorster, said in March, 1970, "We are building a nation for whites only."

IT IS IN this climate that American and Wisconsin companies are operating.

AMONG THE companies which the MACSA study cites are:

* Clark Oil and Refining Corp., Milwaukee, which began oil drilling operations in Mozambique through a joint arrangement with Sunray and Skelly in 1967;

* Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, which received the contract for building and servicing South Africa's only nuclear reactor;

* S.C. Johnson and Son, Inc., Racine, which has a plant in South Africa. According to the study, "The S.C. Johnson Foundation has been a contributor to the 'United States - South African Leadership Exchange, Inc.," which promotes visits of South African leaders to the United States and vice versa."

* Cutler-Hammer, Inc., Milwaukee, which boasts that it is now "the largest producer of electrical controls in the fast growing South African industrial market;"

* Kimberly-Clark Corp., Neenah, which operates two paper mills in South Africa.

OTHER WISCONSIN companies mentioned in the study are Doughboy Industries, Inc., New Richmond; Lakeside Laboratories, Milwaukee; Manpower, Inc., Milwaukee; Parker Pen Co., Janesville; Geo. J. Meyer Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee; Nordberg Manufacturing, Milwaukee; A.O. Smith Corp., Milwaukee; Sta-Rite Industries, Delavan; J.I. Case Co., Racine; Ray-O-Vac, Madison; and American Motors, Kenosha.

Looking at the University's relationship to these and other companies, the MACSA report stated, "As of June 30, 1969, some \$3 million of the \$13.4 million in stock managed by the University of Wisconsin regents was in companies involved in Southern Africa."

The report also noted that, "In the 1969-70 school year, 545 companies were listed as sending recruiters to the University campus. Of these companies approximately 18 per cent have subsidiaries or affiliates in South Africa."

Copies of "Is Southern Africa Wisconsin's Business?" are available for 45 cents at the University YWCA.



"How Stable is the Political System?" was the subject discussed by this symposium panel in Humanities Tuesday night. From left to right—Frank Zeidler, Phillip Hoff, Richard Scammon, Anthony Lewis, Andy Himes, Dave Broder and Ody Fish.

Viet Vets against war gain support, members

By PETER D. FOX
of the Cardinal Staff

What causes a Vietnam veteran to take charge of a national organization against the Indochina War?

In the case of Jan Crumb, National Spokesman for Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), the answer is, "I have been to Indochina, participated in the war, and firmly oppose it."

Crumb spoke in Madison last Tuesday to help the Madison Veterans For Peace organize this city's delegation to "Operation Dewey Canyon III," a vets' march on Washington, D.C.

An infantry radio operator with thoughts of making the military a career, Crumb spent most of 1962 in Vietnam. After his tour, he received an appointment to West Point but resigned after discovering "utter hypocrisy, especially in the honor system."

Crumb is presently a free-lance writer and an editor for *University Review*, a literary magazine.

The VVAW, according to Crumb, is presently comprised of 6,000 veterans. "A tremendous number of veterans are not participating, however, because they don't want to become involved again," he said, "They feel suspicious of any sort of group activity after being through the military."

ONE ESSENTIAL difference exists between the VVAW and the Vets For Peace organizations other than membership requirements. While the VFP is

basically many autonomous groups of veterans of all wars or periods, the VVAW is Vietnam vets with a national structure. "This national structure is designed," Crumb said, "in order to promote action. We are constantly hitting government, vets, and public opinion with action. We couldn't have gotten them (Vietnam vets) together any other way."

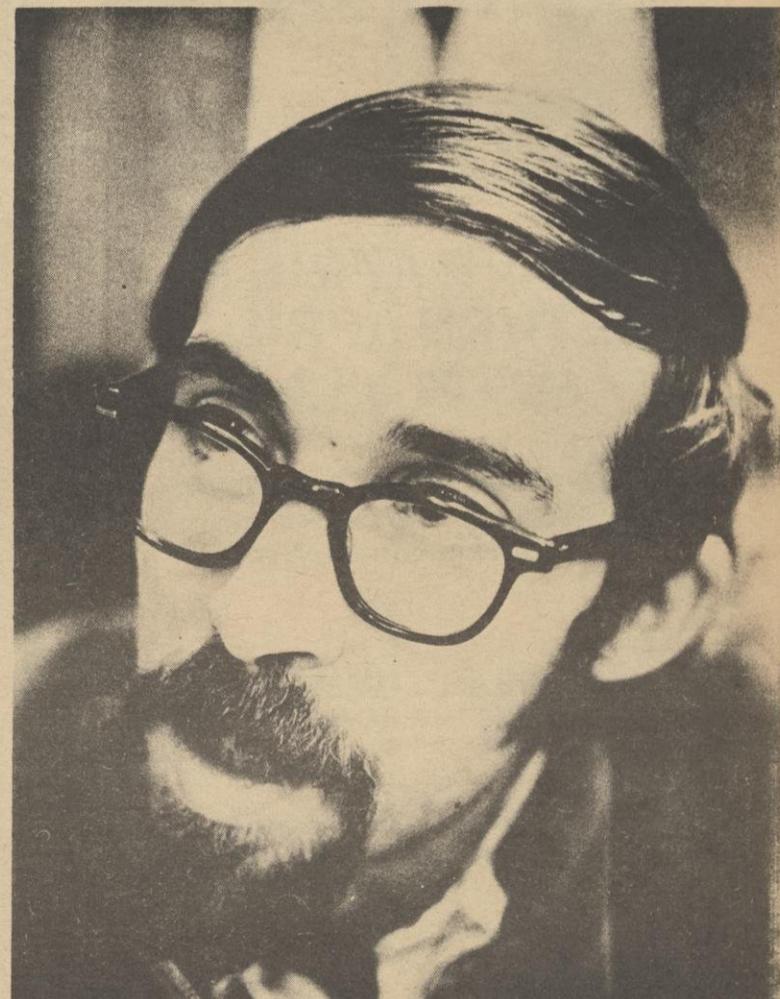
With a smile on his face, Crumb described the members as "a bunch of anarchists in that they are tremendously suspicious of anyone telling them what to do. They were goats in the military and don't want to be goats again."

The group is directed by an executive committee which receives the feelings of the members through 26 regional coordinators. "The day-to-day decisions are made by the committee, but the matters of major importance are decided by the general membership."

Finances are important to the group. Tables with literature about the group were set up on the streets of New York and were the first sources of income, in addition to membership dues.

LATER, BUSINESSMEN who funded McCarthy's presidential campaign and the Moratorium became interested in the VVAW. "Most peace groups had lost their steam and imagination after McCarthy's defeat; these businessmen felt that the VVAW would be the group most likely to be effective and gave us their support.

(continued on page 3)



Jay Crumb
National VVAW spokesman

Administrative inaction

Decision on coed dorms delayed by red tape

By DIANE DUSTON
of the Cardinal Staff

Inaction from the Faculty Senate and Board of Regents caused a standstill this month in the move for coed dormitories in University Residence Halls.

Last November Res. Halls

formed a committee to discover "ways of making the dormitories a more attractive place for students to live."

The committee, headed by Bill Singer, housefellow, came up with a plan for coed dormitories designating Elm Dr. as the

prospective unit for the experiment.

Since then the Housing Office has recommended that the experimental units be Tripp and Adams Halls upon request from students and because the buildings are more suitable in their structure for coed living.

Three weeks ago the Campus Housing Committee, headed by Prof. J. Grove Wolf passed the Singer Committee recommendations without amendments in a vote of seven to one. Approval of the plan had previously been expressed by upper level administrators Residence Halls Director Larry Halle, Director of Housing Newell Smith and Vice-Chancellor F. Chandler Young.

Those backing the recommendations had hoped the plan would be acted upon in the last Faculty Senate meeting but discussion of the grading system changes dominated the meeting

and the housing proposal was postponed until March 29, the date of the next Faculty Senate meeting.

OMMISSION FROM the agenda of the recent Board of Regents meeting kept them from acting upon the proposal. This proposal could have been placed on their agenda in three different ways said Bill Singer. However, 1) Regent Walter Renk, chairman of the Regent Committee on Student Housing has been out of town and was not able to review the recommendations and place them upon the agenda; 2) since the faculty had not acted upon the proposal it lacked the support authorities felt necessary before offering it to the regents; 3) administrators who had told the committee they would see that the proposal would come before the

regents failed to do so.

As it stands now, the proposal will face the Faculty Senate for approval on March 29th and then go to the regents on April 16th.

Singer expressed disappointment at the delay, saying "If it is not acted upon by next month it will be too late to go into effect next year."

Wolf noted that this postponement would mean an extra mailing of information to all students who would be qualified to live in the dorms, but he was optimistic about the prospects of a coed dorm for next fall.

WISCONSIN ALLIANCE

The Campus Committee of Wisconsin Alliance will meet today, Mar. 17 in the Union to discuss campus centered labor problems and set up a farm study group.

ROCK 'N' ROLL

The Free U. History of Rock 'n' Roll course will meet tonight, Mar. 17 at 10 Langdon St. at 7:30 p.m. All are welcome.

* * *

MUSICAL MAN

The School of Music presents a lecture, "How is Man Musical?" by Dr. John Blacking tonight, Mar. 17, at 8 p.m. in Morphy Hall.

* * *

SOCIALISM

The Young Socialist Alliance presents the first in a series of basic classes on Socialism Thursday night, Mar. 18, at 7:30 p.m. at the Che Guevara Movement Center, 202 W. Gilman St.

TODAY

is

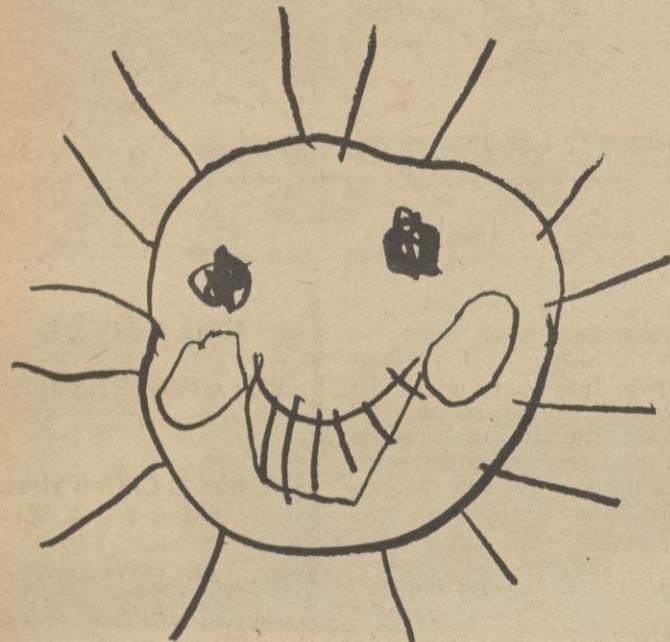
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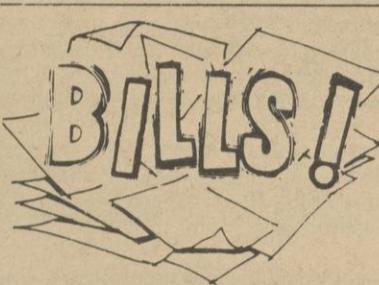
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Change in requirements suggested

By GENE WELLS
of the Cardinal Staff

Changes in graduation requirements, creation of interdisciplinary majors and increased emphasis on credit by examination have been recommended by the Curriculum Review Committee of the College of Letters and Science.

The committee recommended that minimum requirements for the bachelor of arts degree include four years of one foreign language in high school or two years of a single language in college, three years of mathematics in high school or one and one half years of mathematics in college and at least 12 credits each in humanities, social studies and natural sciences.

Other BA requirements would include Algebra and Geometry at the high school or college level, at least three credits in biological sciences, at least three credits in physical sciences and competence in English demonstrated either by examination or by a one-semester composition or public speaking course.

REQUIREMENTS FOR the Bachelor of Science degree would be the same as the BA, except that the language requirement is lower, the mathematics requirement is higher, and 16 credits of work in the natural sciences would be required, including six in biological and six in physical sciences.

Five units of high school

mathematics or five semesters of college mathematics would be required for a BS degree, along with three years of a foreign language in high school or three semesters of a language at the University.

The committee recommended that graduation credits be granted for elementary foreign language courses in two languages only.

The committee also suggested a broadening of the already existing privilege of earning credits by examination. According to Slavic language Prof. J. Thomas Shaw, a member of the committee, individual departments would determine the rules and procedures for taking such examinations.

SHAW TOLD the Cardinal that the departments could deny permission to take an examination for credit if it was felt the student was not adequately prepared in the subject. That possibility would help to prevent students from taking examinations in courses in which he has little preparation in the hope he may pass by chance.

Shaw said the committee intended to make it possible for more students to graduate in less than four years, but did not intend to pressure students into doing so. It is possible under the current rules to graduate in three years by attending summer sessions and taking maximum credit loads, but few students have done so.

THE COMMITTEE report states

that the changes are designed to permit "well-prepared and highly motivated students" to graduate in less than four years, thus suggesting that employers and graduate schools might consider early graduation as an indication of solid academic preparation or of high motivation.

STUDENTS WOULD be required to earn at least 60 of the 120 credits required for graduation in intermediate or advanced courses.

The committee suggested that students be allowed to select either

a "recognized interdisciplinary program" or an "individual major." The individual major would be a "coherent pattern of courses," taken in more than one department with the approval of both the student's faculty adviser and the College Committee on Individual Majors.

The committee also encouraged departments to make independent study opportunities available to freshmen and sophomores with a 2.5 grade point average or better. Ironically, the grade point average

computations would be eliminated by another reform proposal now being considered by the Faculty Senate.

THE COMMITTEE proposed expansion of the present maximum credit load from 17 to 18 credits per semester, and that students earning a 3.0 GPA or better during the preceding semester be allowed to take 19 or 20 credits.

The new requirements would apply to all students entering the University after final approval of the changes.

Irate residents, landlords criticize Langdon St. plan

By BRIAN POSTER
of the Cardinal Staff

Langdon Street residents and property owners vigorously attacked a proposal during a public hearing before the city council Tuesday night that persons living on Langdon St. between Francis and Wisconsin Ave. be assessed \$91,000 for the restructuring of Langdon St. in the next year.

The proposal was referred to committee for further study and analysis.

Approved in concept by the council last month, it calls for a narrower Langdon St. that would

ban automobile parking. The major criticism by the speakers was that part of the proposal which calls for a new sewer to replace the present one before the street itself is narrowed.

IT IS PROPOSED that residents and property owners on Langdon St. pay, over an eight-year period, \$91,000 of the \$123,000 total sewer cost with the city paying the remainder. Legal, financial and emotional criticisms were raised by the speakers.

One property owner said the proposed assessment is illegal. He maintained that under present law, when a sewer is replaced rather than just restructured, the city must pay for the entire cost. He called the proposal a "theory of unequal taxation."

One of the owners suggested that federal funds might be sought for the project.

"I have never seen a case where so many people have expressed so much opposition," commented Jim Nania, president of the UW Interfraternity Council. "It would be a crime, a shame... if we have another tax that is totally destructive to the residents of Langdon." He also questioned the need for a new and larger sewer when the present one, he contended, was operating in good condition.

In defense of the proposal, a representative from the city

engineering department stated that the sewer is being used at 73 per cent capacity. "Good engineering design and practice," he remarked, called for a sewer that would operate at 50 per cent of capacity.

This representative also maintained that the proposed sewer is a "reinforcement" not a "replacement," and therefore residents can be assessed.

IN OTHER ACTION, the city council sustained two vetoes of Mayor William Dyke. Dyke had vetoed an ordinance that would have allowed the board of estimates to be called into session by two aldermen instead of just the mayor. The other ordinance vetoed would have permitted two-thirds of the aldermen on the estimates board to approve monetary measures instead of the current three-fourths.

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A Page Of Opinion

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Shame for the University

The Teaching Assistants Association (TAA) has escalated its attack on University spending priorities through a court battle over the release of information on professor's teaching schedule.

The data in question is contained in the Scholarly Activities Reports, a yearly survey of faculty members asking them to explain how they spend their time on campus—defining those categories as teaching, research or counseling.

The information is collected from the faculty under the promise of confidentiality by the university. If the TAA is successful in its court move, it hopes to use this "secret" information to prove that the budget and consequently education, is in a crisis because teachers don't teach, but spend their time researching instead.

Faced with the court push, the University has taken the bleeding heart approach.

Their lawyers pleaded, "The University is interested in accurate data. Faculty who have no fear of personal embarrassment are likely to be far more candid about submitting accurate information than they would be if they were

concerned that this information could be used to embarrass them individually."

In other words, University faculty may have something to hide from the public. They are worried about being embarrassed publicly, but they aren't afraid of repercussions from the University. That smacks of collusion.

The University administration should have the concerns of the public in mind. If an honest account of how faculty members spend their time here is made public, and the administration fears that this publicity will impair "its ability to gather accurate information in the future," it is not a question of invasion of privacy but rather of priorities. When individual faculty members are receiving public funds for duties they would be embarrassed to have publicized, and the University supports such a posture, then the question is not one of individual embarrassment, but of shame for the institution.

Even if the court does not grant the TAA the information it is after, the situation has given the University enough rope to tie a noose. And if the questions raised don't get clever answers, we're gonna have another lynching.

open forum

Madison, Mao and Community Organizing

One way to focus the importance of the community organizing that has already been done in Madison is to look at the repression that is coming down against it. Most of it is more subtle than the coming installation of a high-rise Howard Johnson Motor Lodge at Johnson and Bassett Streets. If we don't organize to stop that we'll lose several blocks of Mifflin area houses and get heavier police patrolling which will be explained as necessary for the protection of Motor Lodge property.

Much more subtle is the closing of the South Mills Neighborhood Center by the Community Chest. Sounds like nothing an enterprising radical would get worked up about (unfortunately) until some more bits of data fit into place. One is that the center has been the hub for the Ward 9 community organization, one of the few in the city. Another is that the Community Chest Board, which decided to close the center, includes 4 bankers, 13 corporation executives, and some rich lawyers. On another level, the closing reflects the flow of Community Chest money from the central city into the suburban areas.

The Ward 9 organization has begun to struggle against the banks' and realtors' control of housing and zoning laws in the city. It is supporting a campaign to force the tax islands of Maple Bluff and Shorewood Hills—where the power elite of Madison live—to annex to the city and pay city taxes. It is investigating property tax patterns within the city, and wouldn't you know that Oscar Mayer and Ray-O-Vac (both on the Community Chest Board) have had their property taxes go up less than half the taxes on private homes.

Ward organization like the one at the South Mills Center have been struggling into existence in other parts of the city, especially during the last year. Four neighborhood groups, led by Ward 2, confronted the State Building Commission and got citizen representation on the board planning the installation of fifteen square blocks of office buildings just north of the square.

Four votes on that committee (against the opposition of Ed Nager) aren't enough, but the incident is an indication of the potential power of organized neighborhoods. Far-reaching steps are already in the works to stop it.

On February 17 Mayor Dyke (Oscar Mayer by marriage) announced a plan to cut city council in half when wards are "realigned" as a result of the 1970 census. Two pig tactics are involved in this. The first is gerrymandering—where a ward organization exists, the neighborhood can be cut in half. The other way this tactic will fight democracy is that if the districts for aldermen/women are twice as large, it will be harder for candidates without much money for campaigning to get in. Then we will have no districts with the Solgins, Parks, Thompsons and McGilligans on City Council.

This isn't an argument for directing all our energies into electoral politics, which are in themselves a shuck. It is possible, however, on the local level to form permanent popular democratic organizations capable of controlling candidates they get into office. This threat is sufficiently real in Madison at the present time so that local Fatwealth is moving to smash it. Campus-based radicals need to be making friends with the community, even if they're in an unexpected sector. Mifflin can be wiped out by "urban renewing" it (the plan is in progress) and will be unless the Mifflin community joins forces with the community groups around the city which have campaigns underway for preserving their own neighborhoods against the plans that MadisonMoney has for the city.

From the end of the JOIN and ERAP projects in early SDS until the end of the 60s, the drift of New Left politics was toward an internationalist, black liberation perspective: the overthrow of U.S. imperialism will be brought about by the Third World and the black colony in the U.S. This perspective calls for revolution in somebody

else's self-interest and reflects, we think, the class bias of the campus left.

Most students at major universities in the U.S. come and still come from the upper-middle class or above—families making over \$10,000 a year. About three-fourths of the U.S. population is below this income level. One half of the population, in fact, comes from families making less than \$7,000 a year, even though the Bureau of Labor Statistics says that about \$9,000 is necessary for a family of four to live "moderately."

What this means is that most of the families in the U.S. have a hard time getting by, although university students have usually come from families which just aren't experiencing this.

The idea is not to be guilty about our class origins (Mao started out as a rich peasant's son, despised people with dirty hands), but to make sure our political work gets us past the limitations of our class backgrounds. Most U.S. citizens are depressed or angry about the war, taxes, inflation, and such things as not being able to afford college for their children. We have to be serious (because working people have less time and more risk in one-shot demonstrations) and speak to where they're at. When the League of Revolutionary Black Workers was starting in Detroit, it took twelve weeks of every Tuesday morning at the plant gates to get people to talk to them.

One of the conclusions which follows from these ideas is that good revolutionary politics for this country is politics that speaks to the self-interest of about three-fourths of the population. This isn't saying that stopping the rip-off of the Third World by U.S. capital isn't a critical struggle. It is, for the reasons connecting with more capital-intensive competition by Japanese and European industry. But it's not the only struggle that provides the organizational forms which will be appropriate in building a socialist revolution in the U.S.

Exploitation at the work place is

poetry and song

A DREAM WHICH HAS WITHERED

The day I grew up
Near my father, near my mother
Near my sister, near my brother
I only knew how to plant mulberry trees
And cultivate rice
And then one day war by chance came
And trampled on my native village
People in the name of the fatherland
People in the name of man
People in the name of freedom
People in the name of happiness
Spy on each other, destroy each other
My father went into the mountains
My mother waits and waits
My brother resists the war
My uncle is a nationalist
People teach me how to kill, to cut off heads
All in the name of love
of philanthropy, of compassion
Fathers, mothers, wives, children, whole villages
Turn into Strangers
And become enemies
People teach me to bear grudges to resent
But I only want to be a husband
A father
With a wife, with a young son, who
Knows how to say the two words: VIET-NAM
From Cao Bang to the seas of Thailand
But my dream is a small trifle.
Dim, uncertain, as the days pass.

Tu Tinh Mac, 1969
from Viet-nam
translated by
Vembu V. Rajan

And now I pray to God each day, hurrah, hurrah
I pray that war will end today, hurrah, hurrah
It's not moral to send our sons to die
When they don't believe in the war we fight
Oh, God, please help us.

I've lost a son and many have too
Stop this war, it's all up to you
Johnny, he never came back home
Johnny he never came at all . . . back home.

Cpl. Joseph H. Simmons
C Btry ACL Bn
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the principal form of exploitation for the 62 per cent of the labor force which is male. Housewives get only room and board for their work at home and 40 per cent of them work outside the home as well. Children are oppressed in the nuclear family and at school. Everyone who pays taxes supports services which benefit the wealthy more than themselves (from bombing runs in Laos to downtown parking ramps). Everyone who rents pays higher property taxes (for their landlord) than they would as a homeowner, even though the poorest third of the population are the ones who must rent. Everyone who eats regular food or breathes city air is being poisoned.

With all the forces that are putting people into motion what is needed is a strategic perspective that allows a variety of struggles to support each other. The notion of a city-wide coalition or front has this tactical value and may have strategic value analogous to the rural base area in the Chinese revolution. It also has strategic value if women's liberation threshholds with the organizing of housewives and therefore communities. In China the overwhelming majority of the population lived in the countryside; in the U.S. over 60 per cent of the population lives in major metropolitan areas. In China the forging of a revolutionary program which addressed the self-interest of the great majority of the population (including middle peasants who were not expropriated) made possible the "fish in the water" distinguishability of revolutionaries among the people. Mao's 1927 report on the peasant movement in Hunan is remarkable both for the kind of organizing it represents and for the response to it. Campaigns ranged from checking the gentry's use of public funds to putting them in jail: enforcing rent ceilings; creating struggles against the power of husbands; starting night schools as well as establish consumers' marketing and credit cooperatives—all these were part

of a coordinated program. The response to the report was amazing, considering that about ten million peasants were organized this way. The Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of China deprived Mao of a vote upon receiving the report. Later in 1927 he was censured for opportunism. The Li Li-San line was then on the upswing in China, calling for armed insurrection of the few workers in the factories as exemplary action. It took military campaigns which wiped out virtually every other type of organization in China to turn the revolution in Mao's direction. Even the base areas were wiped out when they were defended positionally (i.e. purely militarily).

It is 1971, not 1927; cities are different from countrysides. But we can learn from the Chinese model of popular democratic revolution just as the Vietnamese have. We need to create community controlled urban collectives—they will be both the foundations and the catalysts for revolutionary change. The current campaign to create and strengthen ward organizations in Madison is an early but crucial step in the progress towards the growth of urban collectives. The revolution must emerge out of the will of the people's collectives and the people are in the cities.

On Wednesday, March 17th at 7:30 p.m. in Tripp Commons at the Union, a session on community organizing will be held as part of Symposium. Plans for it are still being worked out, but presumably these kinds of connections are the ones to be made.

help wanted

The Daily Cardinal is doing a series on the University Hospitals and Student Health Clinic. If you wish to relate any personal experiences, pleasant or unpleasant, with these facilities please contact Adrian Ivancevich at 257-2755.

Judge takes time

TAA awaits ruling on access to U info

By RON SVOBODA
of the Cardinal Staff

It's been over three weeks since the judge ruled in favor of the Teaching Assistants Association (TAA) on half of its suit against the University—but the other half of the suit is still pending and the results might be felt on discs of magnetic tape everywhere.

TAA went to court February 20 to obtain data from the University in four areas: the faculty salaries for the calendar year of 1970; departmental instructional reports which tell who teaches what, when, and with how many students; the salaries paid to faculty for consulting services; and statistical breakdowns of how faculty members spend their time on campus.

The judge ruled immediately to issue a writ for the departmental instructional reports and the information on the consulting services of faculty members. The other two issues are more controversial.

Information on how faculty members spend their time on campus is accumulated through questionnaires distributed to all faculty members by the University, called Scholarly Activities Reports. On these reports faculty members are supposed to account for all their time spent on campus, classifying how it is spent at teaching, research, counseling, public service, etc.

Faculty members are assured on the report that this information is to be kept strictly confidential.

THE TAA believes that the information is public property, and should be available to any interested group.

The University maintained that if the reports are made public faculty members may not respond to the survey honestly for fear of "personal embarrassment," and its information sources will dry up.

According to Paul Schollaert, vice president of TAA and co-signer of the TAA suit, the implication is distinct—faculty members think they have something to hide from the public.

Also, the attorneys for the defense Robert W. Warren, the attorney general, and David J. Hanson, assistant attorney general, contended in the brief they filed in court that "the scholarly activities reports no longer exist," although they did admit that the information was

stored in University computers. The TAA contended this is a trick to hide the information.

THE UNIVERSITY lawyers deny this claim, contending that "no one is trying to hide anything here." The University would yield the reports if the paper copies still existed, according to the lawyers, but now the information "is not even available to the University itself."

The University said they would actually have to produce information, rather than merely make it available for inspection. For the court to rule in favor of the TAA, the defense attorneys said, would be to "open the door to harassment, inefficiency, and misuse of government employees' time."

On the other hand, Schollaert pointed out that if the judge rules in favor of the University, agencies everywhere will be able to hide information merely by putting it on computer tape.

The judge called existing regulations a "horse and buggy law for space age technology," but he's taking longer than expected in delivering his verdict.

The other area of TAA concern—total staff compensation for the calendar year of 1970—falls under the same laws as the Scholarly Activities Reports. Once

again, the University has the information in computer storage.

The law states that records of public institutions are public property and are therefore open to inspection. It also states that institutions are not required to create information, merely to show it if it exists. Because there is no program presently available which would extract the information, the University contends that if it were forced to produce the data it would have to "create" it in the process.

AS THE brief for the defendants states in its conclusion, "This simple case stirs large issues."

The University said that these "large issues" revolve around the contention that "nothing in the statute requires a response to a request for information, nothing requires the University to create records on demand."

The TAA contended that the issue at stake here is whether or not people with computers can legally hide things from people who are without computers.

The TAA also questioned why the University is storing information if it is kept in such a way that the "University has no access to the data itself."

And in reference to the Scholarly Activities Reports, why aren't faculty members embarrassed to report their daily activities to the University if they'd be embarrassed to have the information

made public?

Regardless of the court's decision, the answers to some of these questions will remain answerable only by University administrators and faculty.

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3 PEOPLE IN A STRANGE AND FORBIDDEN LOVE AFFAIR

By GERALD PEARY
of the Cardinal Staff

March 17—*Rules of the Game* (1939)—The artistic culmination to the Jean Renoir series which has been featured all over campus, this masterpiece on the dying French aristocracy was recently voted the third greatest film of all time in an international poll of 150 critics. Made on the eve of the Second

Screen Gems

World War, *Rules of the Game* is both a wise and generous ode from the left to the crumbling old order and, as Pauline Kael has demonstrated, a significant foreshadowing of the alienation themes of the bored upper classes in the 1960's works of Antonioni and Resnais. The movie of the week, here for the first time in 35 mm. Play Circle—2, 4 7 & 9 p.m. (Also Thursday).

March 17—*America* (1924)—In this later sequel to *Birth of a Nation*, presented in its first Madison showing, D. W. Griffith continued his massive, ambitious exploration of American history. Here Griffith takes on the American Revolution, a subject so difficult to capture that it has been the basis of few films ever, certainly none to match the scope of Griffith's work. The high points of the film are, of course, the battle scenes, here of Lexington and Concord, and also a virtuoso acting performance by Lionel Barrymore as the villain. This is an important work to see in order to establish that Griffith was more than a two-shot director (*Birth of a Nation*, *Intolerance*), but remained a major creative artist all through the 1920's. Green Lantern—7:30 &

10 p.m. (Also Thursday)
March 17—*Coming Apart* (1969)—A psychiatrist, played by Rip Torn, places a camera in his office and lets it run, unedited, as he meets with patients and his own love relations, exposing every horror to the relentless camera eye. Both erotic and anti-erotic at the same time, extraordinarily frank and unfaked, *Coming Apart* brings meaning to the old critical cliche, "a searing emotional experience." Far different from the dream vision of pornography currently flooding the market, this film deals with real sexuality and how it operates in the modern world. *Coming Apart* is that rare picture which you honestly won't forget. 105 Psychology—8 & 10 p.m.

March 17—*Casino Royale* (1967)—Easily the worst of the six James Bond movies, *Casino Royale* is smug, witless, tongue-in-cheek, stupid from start to finish. There are about three good minutes in the whole film, which feature a too brief appearance of Woody Allen as James Bond's maniacal nephew, Jimmy, plotting to take over the world. Except for Woody, this is a picture to skip. 1127 University Avenue—7 & 9 p.m.

March 17—*Knock on any Door* (1949)—The one unorthodox choice included in the rather obvious Humphrey Bogart series is this rarely seen Nicholas Ray film in which Bogart plays a lawyer defending John Derek, a young hood on trial. Ray, who later directed *Rebel Without A Cause*, is the one American director who has dealt meaningfully and sympathetically with the alienated world of teenagers, consistently indicting a depraved American society as the prime cause of the alienation. Predictably, Ray has not been employed in Hollywood in years.

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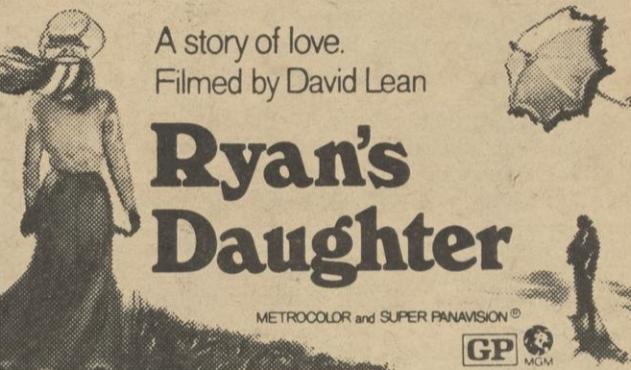
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GARY ENGBERG
senior surprise

Meyer: On schedule UW nine nearopener

By GARY SCHENDEL

After a month of indoor drills, Wisconsin's baseball team is coming along "right on schedule," according to coach Tom Meyer.

Meyer said Monday that it's been "so far, so good" for the Badgers, but added that his team is itching to get the season underway.

"Things are going well, but right now we need ballgames," he said.

Wisconsin begins its season Apr. 9 at Tucson, Arizona against the University of Arizona. That game will start an eight-day, 11-game sweep through Arizona.

As the indoor practices have progressed, it appears that the Badger baseball squad will sport good pitching and a solid hitting attack.

WISCONSIN'S "big three" on the mound, seniors Lon Galli, Mike McEvilly, and Jim Enlund return and should give the Badgers tight pitching. Last year, the group had a combined record of 18-11.

Junior Dave Refling, junior college transfer Mike Adler and freshman Stan Morley have all shown potential and are competing for the fourth starting spot.

Meyer said he expects "no problems" from his rearranged infield lineup.

Senior captain Tom Bennett, who played third last season, moved to second base and has been adjusting well. Freshman Randy Schawel is holding down the

shortstop position, while senior Dan Skalecki has taken over for Bennett at third.

LANKY POWER hitter Paul Shandling returns at first base, while Greg Mahlberg, a sophomore, is again behind the plate.

The outfield boasts junior Mike Johnson, last year's leading Badger hitter with a .415 average. Junior Greg O'Brien will be in right field while Craig Carlson holds a slight edge over Fred Spytek in their battle for the left field position.

The 29-man roster for Wisconsin shows a lot of talent, and Meyer hopes to see that talent develop further.

"Our depth has been impressive. We have people who can move around and play a lot of positions," he said.

"We hope to be a good club this year, but you can't really tell until we play a few games."

MEYER, in his first year as head coach, said that the spring excursion to Arizona has two objectives.

"First, of course," he said, "we want to win ball games, and secondly, we want to get into shape for the Big Ten season."

As for the Big Ten race, Meyer expects Minnesota, Ohio State, and Michigan State to be the favorites this year.

"But," he added, "we should be in there, too."

Wisconsin begins its home schedule Apr. 20 against Western Michigan at Guy Lowman Field and opens Big Ten competition at Northwestern Apr. 24.

that eight-letter word

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second part of a four-part column to be run this week on Wisconsin basketball.

Holy Basketball season! It's that eight-letter word, and it's popping up all over.

That group of letters is arranged in the order of m-o-m-e-n-t-u-m and according to Mr. Dictionary himself, Associate Sports Editor Jeffrey Standaert, it means "a tendency for objects in motion to remain in motion."

You see, it's that eight-letter word which is the first word to come to mind when one takes a look at the past Wisconsin basketball season. It's that eight-letter word which tells the story of the season. It's that eight-letter word which holds the difference between a 9-15 and a 15-9 season.

It's that eight-letter word which the 9-15 Badgers lacked this season.

THE IMPORTANCE of momentum for a winning basketball season, especially in a tough league like the Big Ten, is immeasurable. The key to winning is getting "in motion" early by winning some games, getting some of that magic stuff called momentum, and then letting everything else take care of itself.

Al McGuire of Marquette apparently has this philosophy as he has always arranged easy schedules for his teams. Until this season, his teams have been only average talent-wise, but he has taken advantage of his position as an Independent, scheduled easy opponents and neatly arranged for his average teams to run up a lot of victories against UWM's, Xavier's and Bowling Green's.

McGuire gets his team to believing in itself, and that added confidence and momentum are good enough to make a good showing against more talented teams in postseason action.

But the equivalent of McGuire's postseason action is something called the Big Ten season, a group of 14 games against the toughest competition in the country. Ready a team for those games and keeping that team ready throughout the conference season is the job of a Big Ten coach.

Coach John Powless tried the McGuire method this year, but he discovered a second-class philosophy doesn't always work in a first-class league.

After playing some of the toughest nonconference competition for two years, Powless arranged a Marquette-like schedule for a few games this year.

Sure, the Badgers won. And they won big. But there were too many good teams too soon and those good teams didn't come every three weeks like Marquette is accustomed to.

Powless is trying the same philosophy next season with an even easier nonconference schedule, and it might work.

But let's look at how a team with a different philosophy fared in the Big Ten. Michigan played Notre Dame, Kentucky and Duke in its first three games and lost all three quite easily.

They had no momentum after those losses but gained some with narrow victories against Eastern Michigan and Detroit. That momentum and the experience gained from the three losses propelled the Wolverines into the win column in four of its last five nonconference games, including a 103-87 victory over Villanova.

But the key turning point in Michigan's season was also the key turning point in Wisconsin's. It was the first game of the conference season which was the prime factor in Michigan finishing in second place and Wisconsin finishing in eighth.

Michigan had been picked to finish sixth in the Big Ten and Wisconsin one place lower. The game was quite obviously an even matchup. And even more obviously it was the game Wisconsin had to win for a successful season.

For Wisconsin, that game was to be followed by games at Illinois and Ohio State where victories for visiting teams are about as rare as snowstorms in August. Following a

Richgels is MVP

Glen Richgels, Wisconsin's unheralded 6-8 senior center who had played briefly in just two varsity games before the 1970-71 basketball season, was voted the Most Valuable Player for the campaign just ended by his teammates and is the recipient of the Oz Fox Memorial Trophy presented by the Gyro Club at the 48th annual banquet for the Badger cagers Tuesday evening.

Richgels, a "walk-on" from Madison's West High School paced the Badgers in rebounding for the season with 254—an average of 10.6 per game—and ranked third on the team in scoring with 291 points for a per game average of 12.1.

Richgels' most memorable game was the 94-87 double-overtime victory against Indiana in which he scored 27 points and grabbed 14 rebounds.

Junior guard Bob Frasor was voted Captain of next year's team. Also Lee Oler received an award for the leading free-throw shooter, and Richgels received one for the leading rebounder.

loss, a victory for Wisconsin at either place would be highly unlikely.

Well, whether it was fate, luck or a matter of the better team winning, Wisconsin lost that game to Michigan, 90-89. It was lost on a goaltending call in the last seconds. If you get a chance, go up to the basketball offices and ask Powless to see the call on film. You can see that bad call which had more to do with the poor season than any other single factor.

The game was lost on a bad call. A call which John Powless, Glen Richgels or Richard Nixon had no control over. A call which predictably set the pattern for the rest of the season. And a call which could cause Powless his job and Wisconsin a fine basketball coach.

How that affected the team emotionally is immeasurable. But the Badgers did, indeed, lose at Illinois and Ohio State despite playing some good basketball. Momentum could have been the difference. Both games were close. But the Badgers were 0-3; they had no momentum.

After beating Northwestern, that little momentum was taken away by semester break and it was lost completely in a frustrating 93-91 loss to Iowa after the Badgers had been ahead by nine points in the last three minutes. Three more losses, all of which came very close to victories, followed that loss. Momentum was a big factor. There was none.

The Badgers got a break when slumping Illinois came to Madison and the Badgers were mad enough to beat them. The win was good enough for two more against Iowa and Indiana.

But all that momentum was thrown out the window in another frustrating loss to a strong Minnesota team. Predictably, the last two games of the season were lost with it.

So the season was patterned around that not so innocent eight-letter word called "momentum." Now, we ask who's fault that is. My answer is that it's nobody's fault.

Sure, one of the jobs of a coach is to break losing streaks. But not many coaches can do that; they are the truly great ones. Most winning coaches win because they don't let their teams ever HAVE losing streaks. They build up momentum from the beginning and breathe easier as the season progresses.

Except John Powless wasn't lucky. His team never had any significant momentum. They couldn't get it against Michigan, and every loss dug a deeper, deeper hole. A hole which is the nightmare of every coach. A hole which most coaches cannot escape from. A hole which John Powless could not escape from.

going all the way and winning the national crown. Not many teams get the same chance we've got right now."



BOB JOHNSON
Badger hockey coach

