



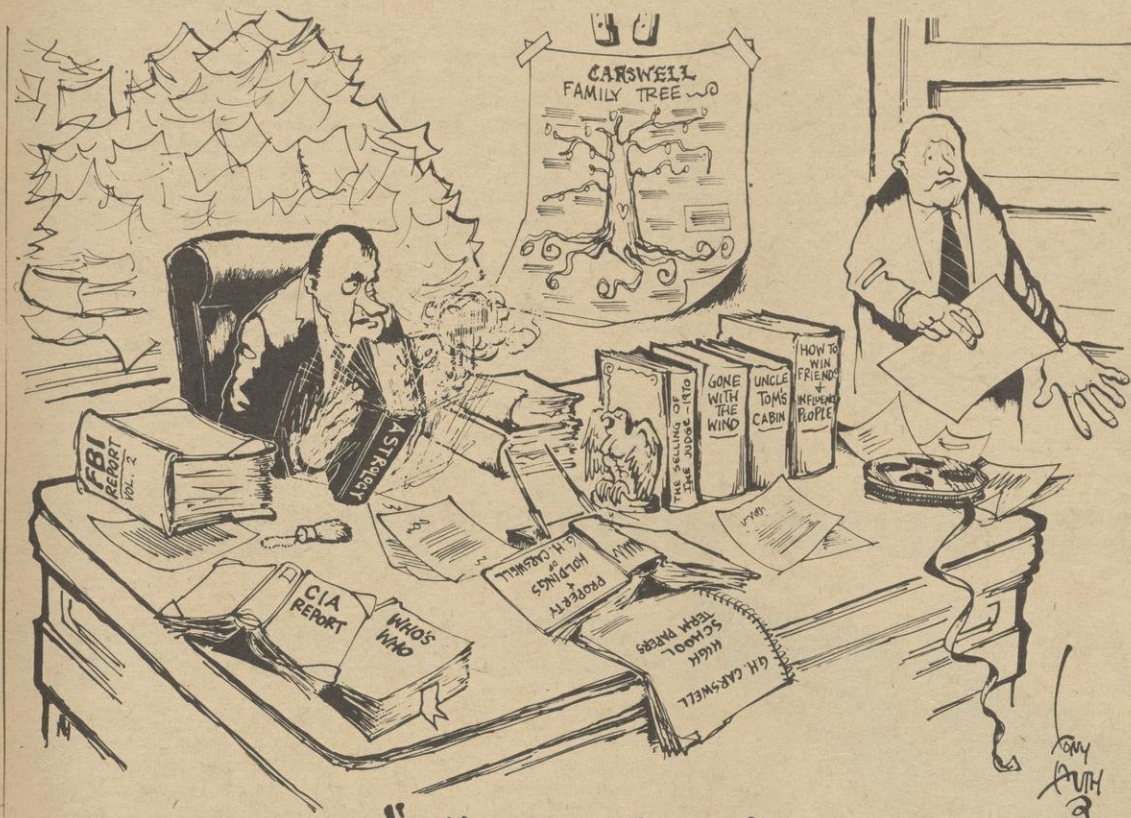
The daily cardinal. Vol. LXXX, No. 112 April 9, 1970

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"#@*! "

For the second time in five months, President Nixon's nomination to fill the vacant seat on the Supreme Court

failed to pass the Senate. Judge G. Harold Carswell was denied confirmation. Details on page 3.

William A. Williams Discusses His View Of U.S. Imperialism

Editor's Note: The following interview with William A. Williams, noted radical historian, was conducted by two University graduate students last fall. Williams is the author of "The Contours of American History," "The Tragedy of American Diplomacy," "The Great Evasion," and most recently "Roots of the American Empire." Formerly a history professor at the University, Williams has taught until this year at Oregon State University and was recently denied a professorship at the University of Maryland. The interview will appear in the Cardinal in two parts.

In this section William A. Williams, Professor History at Oregon State University, and formerly at the University of Wisconsin, discusses some of the foundations of America's imperial world view. He draws many of his insights from a book he has recently written, "The Roots of the Modern American Empire."

QUESTION: In the book "Struggle Against History," edited by Neal Houghton you stated that "Empire is as American as apple pie." Could you briefly explain why this has come to be?

ANSWER: I don't think that it's a matter of why this has come to be. I think it's always been. What strikes me is to see how, at different points in American history, Americans have conceptualized about the Empire: what kind of system it ought to be, and what it was supposed to accomplish. But if we go back and think about the very colonization of the country, the first thing that strikes me is that Americans were the cutting edge of the British Empire. This was the first major colonization in-

volving transfer of people on a large scale and the creation of a colony that was oriented toward the mother country and so forth.

And I think that by the 1740's and certainly by the eve of the American Revolution, a very great many Americans were defining independence in terms of their own Empire; in other words control of continental North America, the use of resources on the frontier and beyond the frontier by the metropolis of the new colony, and that sort of thing. Now maybe you want to elaborate on what you're after here.

QUESTION: Basically, what factors led this continental empire to jump its natural boundaries and start behaving as what has come to be called in the world today an Imperialist power?

ANSWER: It started very early with the commercial operators in the metropolitan part of the United States, even in the 1740's. American merchantmen and the factories were handling agricultural surpluses, beginning in the South with cotton and tobacco, but rather quickly handling flour, even some furniture, and of course the fishing operation. There are lots of ways to look at it—but one of the more helpful ways is to examine how big society industrializes. It seems to me that a society becomes

(continued on page 3)

Strike Ends; TAA Accepts U Proposal

By GORDON DICKINSON
Cardinal Staff Writer

The Teaching Assistants Assn. (TAA) voted last night to accept a contract offered by the University, thereby ending negotiations which began last May when the University recognized the TAA as the sole collective bargaining agent for TAs at the University.

The vote must be confirmed by a paper ballot which will be conducted this morning.

The TAA strike against the University, which began March 16 after the TAA membership rejected earlier University proposals, will officially continue until the results of the balloting are completed.

tmbzba

The most recent University proposals were presented to the TAA membership by James Marketti, TAA vice president. He said his "overall impression of the document presented by the University is not good."

He explained the University insists on a "no strike" clause that restrains the individual members of the union as well as the union itself. Marketti said the original University proposal had not mentioned the individual members.

The University proposals include a management rights clause which states that except for the provisions in the contract the University will continue to have the same rights its exercises now in running the University.

The University did include a "no reprisal" clause in its proposals which would guarantee that no teaching assistant would suffer because he went on strike. Marketti said, however, that the University did not include in the contract a clause protecting research assistants and students from reprisals. The University did agree to include a "memorandum of understanding"

(continued on page 3)

Abortions Here?

Story on Page 5

The University of Puerto Rico has been the scene of large anti-ROTC demonstrations this year. An analysis of the situation there by Puerto Rican Students in Madison appears on page 12.

Women's Rights

Story on Page 9

The African Student Union Presents **South Madison Gospel Choir**
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Carswell Nomination Fails In Senate Vote, 51 to 45

The U.S. Senate voted Wednesday to reject President Nixon's second nomination in five months to the Supreme Court. Judge G. Harrold Carswell was rejected 51-45.

Despite an initial administration victory Monday when pro-Carswell forces defeated an attempt to send the nomination back to the Senate Judiciary Committee by a 52-44 vote, five more Republicans joined the opposition enabling the dis-sidents to kill the nomination.

Joining the ranks of the opposition in the final hours were key Republicans Winston L. Prouty of Vermont, Margaret Chase Smith of Maine and Marlow W. Cook of Kentucky.

In all, 13 Republicans voted against Carswell. However, 17 Democrats, mostly Southerners, voted for Nixon's nominee.

After the vote, President Nixon commented through his press secretary that he would submit a new nomination to the Senate "in due course" but did not specify precisely when.

There is a strong possibility that Nixon may

follow Sen. Robert Dole's (R-Kan.) suggestion that he wait until the post-election Senate takes office next year.

Carswell, contacted after the defeat, said he was relieved that the battle was over but disappointed in the outcome.

"I shall always be deeply appreciative of the President's confidence in making the nomination and the senators who ordered so actively, and others," he said.

Nixon's first nominee to the high court Judge Clement Haynsworth, was rejected Nov. 21.

Principal arguments by the victorious opposition were Carswell's alleged white supremacy views, his lack of judicial stature and his lack of candor in testimony to the Senate Judiciary Committee at his confirmation hearing.

The rejection means that the court will continue to operate with eight justices for the remainder of the current term which is expected to end in June.

Williams: How America Developed Imperialism

(continued from page 1)

industrialized along the edges of its agricultural base. By the 1840's American farmers in the North and West, as well as in the South, were beginning to produce surpluses on a regular basis and they became oriented to the international market.

If you look at the tariff debates in the 1840's you see the tension beginning to arise, particularly in the North, over whether Clay's American System is passe: that it won't work because too many people are against it, it's a very demanding kind of concept to put into operation, and so forth. In the narrower sense, I think the transition occurred from 1861 up to about 1890, and it occurred on two levels. I think Mort Rothstein's right: that by the middle of the 1850's, American agriculture is committed structurally to the international marketplace. And then, as Gates points out, that when the Civil War actually started, and the south seceded, northern farmers suffered a severe and wrenching kind of depression because they had no outlets for their surplus; obtaining goods from the outside. I think the depression shocked everybody.

After the Civil War to 1890, I think three things occurred: Increasingly, American agriculture in the North and West became commercial—producing surpluses of increasing size. This means that, contrary to many of the stereotypes of the farmer, he was an agricultural businessman. That's the way they saw themselves. The pioneering phase didn't last very long. These people went out there to become commercial farmers, and they either became commercial farmers or they did something else—they returned home, lots of them. This meant you get the surplus and you get the consciousness of it.

The second thing is that during the depression of the 1870's, and the export boom at the end of the 1870's in agricultural products particularly northern foods, you get an increasingly active organized effort by these commercial farmers and their leaders to use the government to open new markets, to improve their position in existing markets, and to prevent for-

eigners from closing such markets to these American exports. This created a tremendous political and social movement.

The third thing is that in the beginning a small group of eastern metropolitan political leaders of both parties (but predominantly in the Republican Party) understood what was happening. They saw that this was what the farm movement was increasingly about. And they realized, secondly, that the farm argument was even then in the process of becoming applicable to the metropolitan industrial base that was developing so rapidly after the Civil War. So there's an awareness of the argument, there's a transfer of the argument to their own metropolitan sector of the economy. Third, I think the key men are Blaine and Harrison and Jeremiah Rusk from Wisconsin and a few other eastern leaders who saw that one of two things were going to happen: either the farmers were going to take control of the political system of the country because they were the adult majority of the population (and that meant either they'd do it with a new third party or they'd do it by capturing control of the Democratic Party); or, to avoid this, the metropolitan leadership of the country to maintain its superiority vis a vis the country majority had to offer them a program that would satisfy them. And I think the key to understanding the Republican hegemony from the 1890's down through the 1920's is to see that Blaine and Harrison and a few others made a very effective appeal to the majority of commercial farmers on a program of overseas market expansion.

Now, overseas market expansion doesn't HAVE to be imperial in nature—but if you define the markets increasingly as absolutely necessary to your domestic welfare and at the same time you begin to feel that you can't have a free market place which is the basis of being free politically and individually and socially unless other markets are free in the way that your market is free then I think you do move into an imperial attitude very quickly and in a thoroughgoing way and in a way that takes a long time to work out of. Because if you define your expansion as carrying freedom to other men in this fundamental philosophical and practical sense, if you remake Cuba from a Spanish colonial dependency or remake the Philippines into a free kind of marketplace system, Americans are coming to believe without even thinking, believing ever more deeply, that their expansion is good for everybody. It's only just now that we've come flat up to the dynamics of this and are now confronted with the fact that this kind of freedom ends up costing so much you begin to subvert the freedom at home, and that after a certain point you block the development of other countries.

William A. Williams discusses the great diversity among the Am-

erican people and challenges radicals to understand the hopes and fears of the non-ruling classes and to speak to their needs.

QUESTION: In a recent "Liberation" article you decry the fact that "...the left makes no discriminations between groups in American society..." What sort of discriminations should it make?

ANSWER: I think a good argument can be made, both in a pragmatic political sense and in a psychological sense, that in the beginning it was necessary to work up your own courage and get yourself wound up to the point you could begin to act by thinking of the system as monolith. So I don't want to be misunderstood in saying that I don't understand that part of it. But I think that once you've got some degree of sustained activity—I don't think we're yet a social movement by any means, but we've certainly got sustained activity—then I think to be effective politically, you have got to separate out and begin to work on segments of the Establishment coalition that are less committed to the system.

Now I think there are many people that the left writes off and puts down: they often don't even think about them, they ignore them. Yet these people have very real problems, they are psychologically antagonistic to the system. And I think that to write them off, or even include them in as members of the enemy, is a fundamental political mistake. We are also inclined to think rather simplistically of America as an urban industrialized society on a Western European scale. We've now become like Western Europe; but this is a continent, and that makes a difference. I don't think you can ever build a social movement in this country from the top down on a national basis. This has got to be built on a regional and local level, and then it's got to be coordinated. This is a continent, and I think we constantly lose track and awareness of the fact we're dealing with 200 million people spread over an area 3000 miles wide and 1000 miles long, and we have to discriminate just on that basis.

QUESTION: Could you be more specific about the groups the Movement often forgets or ignores?

ANSWER: Well, to begin with, they vary from community to community and from state to state. Basically, they are the people who are not being served in any meaningful way by the system as it exists. But you can't start by trying to teach them as anti-American radicals. They feel America means positive solutions to problems. So try to get them to see themselves as anti-Americans, and in addition to try to do that without offering them concrete solutions to their troubles, is in my view damn poor politics. I think Susan Sontag's essay about the need for the left to develop a kind of small-p patriotism about our society is extremely perceptive. She learned that in North Vietnam,

(continued on page 12)

OFF THE WIRE

Compiled from the Associated Press

Strikes Plague Nation

Congress passed and sent to the White House Wednesday a bill President Nixon had asked to prevent a nationwide rail shutdown Saturday.

Meanwhile, recalcitrant air traffic controllers and truck drivers kept the transport industry labor scene in turmoil, while New York faced a possible newspaper blackout.

Truckmen called off wildcat strikes in many cities, but there was no guarantee such work stoppages would not erupt again, and there was a major one in the Chicago area.

Walkouts also continued in Los Angeles, Oklahoma City, St. Paul, Columbus and Akron, Ohio, and in St. Louis.

In Chicago, a walkout hit a major grocery chain and in nearby Gary, Ind., 1,000 steel haulers refused to cross a Teamster union local's picket line.

The rail bill orders four small craft unions to accept a settlement reached last December for the rest of this year when it may be renegotiated. All except members of a tiny Sheet Metal Workers Union, embroiled in a jurisdictional dispute, have done so.

But a strike by that union against only one railroad could cause a chain reaction, stopping rail service from coast to coast.

Also in Washington, the Senate completed action on a bill which would give federal civilian and military employees a 6 per cent pay boost. This includes postal workers and was regarded as a vital first step in preventing renewal of the recent postal strike. The next is a further 8 per cent rise for mailmen, tied to reform of the Post Office.

Although many air traffic controllers continued their "sick call" work stoppage Wednesday and there were flight delays of up to 90 minutes, the Federal Aviation Administration asserted that air service was virtually back to normal.

Theodore W. Kheel, mediator in wage negotiations between 10 unions and New York's four general circulation newspapers—The Times, the Daily News, the Post and the Long Island Press—called the situation "very bleak."

The Newspaper Guild authorized a strike at The Post and executive Vice President Thomas J. Murphy predicted members would walk out between "Friday and Monday morning."

TAA Strike Ends As U Proposal Accepted

(continued from page 1)

which will guarantee that the chancellor will use his "good offices" to prevent students and RAs from being treated unjustly. Marketti said the memorandum cannot be part of the contract but it will carry some weight.

The educational planning proposal offered by the University is the Council of Ten resolution passed Tuesday by the Faculty. It supports the principle of educational planning and calls for mechanisms to be developed by the faculty in each department in collaboration with TAs and students. The proposal requires that the final decision making power be in the hands of the faculty.

Marketti explained the TAA had wanted a contract expiration date of March 1971. However, the University insists on an expiration date of Sept. 1, 1971. The TAA wanted to have the right to reopen bargaining at any time. The University proposal, however, says bargaining cannot be resumed before April 14, 1971.

Marketti told the TAA membership that Prof. Feinsinger, who has been mediating the dispute since the strike began March 16, suggested the strike might be settled by a "recommender." The "recommender," with the help of an advisor from each side, would study the deadlocked issues such as educational planning and the "no strike" clause, and make recommendations on possible solutions.

In response to a question Marketti said the strike would have to be suspended if the "recommender" alternative was adopted. He also explained the University had not agreed to the "recommender" alternative and could not give the TAA an answer concerning this alternative until Friday.

Several TAA members suggested the strike be suspended only if the University agreed to accept the "recommender."

Supporters of another alternative, which would continue the

strike and escalate picketing tactics, condemned the faculty as the real enemies of the union and suggested pickets should try to prevent faculty members from crossing the lines.

Many other TAA members threatened to stop supporting the strike if the union voted to escalate tactics. Supporters of the motion to escalate, however, claimed the University contract offer gave the TAs nothing.

Before the contract proposals were discussed the achievements of the TAA relief center was reported to the membership. According to one TAA member over \$2000 was collected in the 24 hours preceding the meeting. He said that over \$500 of that amount had been given as contributions by people on the street. Early in the meeting TAA Pres. Robert Muehlenkamp announced that 19 TAs from the math, German, French and history departments will be required to appear in court Friday along with the nine TAA leaders named in the injunction against the strike that was issued during spring break.

They will be required to show cause why they should not be held in contempt of court for violating the injunction.

The TAs named in the math department are Daniel Mosenkiss, Edward Challak, Dianna Fields, Bruce Hasefield and Roger Herring. Michael Levine, Morris Beatus, Harold Goldberg, Noel Adams and Harvey Smith are the teaching assistants named in the history department. Barbara Berndt and Urbain Lausier will be required to appear in court from the French department. The TAs from the German department who were named are Rendall Rouse, Victoria Williams, Robert Stiggle, Nancy Cooper, Dennis Bergren, and Helen Fehervary.

Muehlenkamp said the selection of the TAs was random as far as he knew. He said the move was an attempt to further intimidate TAs.

The Daily Cardinal

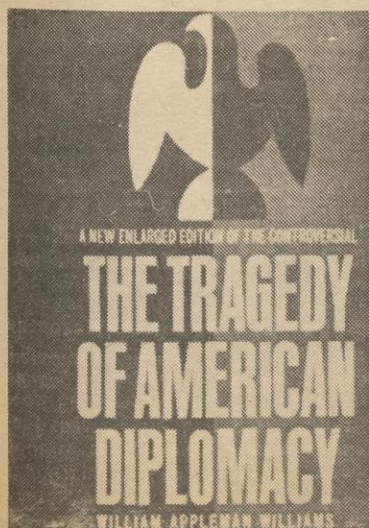
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Madison to Annex 1.23 Square Miles of Middleton

By ELAINE COHEN
Cardinal Staff Writer

Plans are underway for the city of Madison to annex a 1.23 square mile area of the town of Middleton, Mayor William Dyke announced yesterday.

The as yet undeveloped land, some 800 acres, is located outside the far western edge of Madison between Old Sauk and Mineral Point roads. The property is privately owned and will eventually become a chiefly residential area.

The notice of intent to annex was published Tuesday, but several more steps must be undertaken before annexation is legalized. A petition will be circulated which will then be considered by the mayor and the city Plan Department, but no formal public hearings will be conducted. According to Robert Guttschow of the Plan Department, no vocal opposition to the proposal has yet been raised.

Mayor Dyke attributed the proposed annexation to "a desire on the part of the community to be

part of the growth of the city of Madison," Dyke's campaign platform last year, as well as his overriding policy in office, has been based on a proposal to integrate Madison and surrounding towns into a "total community."

Neither Guttschow nor Dyke could approximate the additional tax revenue that would be brought in from the annexation.

In regard to Tuesday's city council elections, the mayor conceded that he was disappointed by the defeat of some incumbents usually sympathetic to his policies, particularly the aderman of his own ward, James Gill (Ward 20) who was defeated by Jane Ruck.

"I thought for a while I'd go home and have a heart attack," he said of the election results, "but instead I went home and had a dish of ice cream and went to bed."

Dyke stressed, however, that "the most important thing is our (the new aldermen and himself) common service to the community."

Dyke was also rather adamant

in attempting to quiet speculation on his political future.

Declaring that he had determined on coming into office last spring that he would not worry about the politics of his office or his political chances, Dyke said, "If I do my job the way I want to do it, I'd have so many enemies I couldn't win anyway."

Dyke refused to discuss running for a second term or for any other political office. Rumors have been circulated that Lt. Gov. Jack Olson, a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, may want Dyke as his lieutenant governor.

Foreign Reporter Discusses China

By TIM GREENE
Cardinal Staff Writer

Two divergent viewpoints on Red and Nationalist China will be presented Thursday by Belgian journalist Jacques Marcuse and University Assoc. Prof. Maurice Meisner, history.

The talks, sponsored by the International Friends of the Chinese People and the East Asian Colloquium Committee, will be held at 7:30 p.m. Thursday in B130 Van Vleck.

Jacques Marcuse, reputed to be the only foreign correspondent in Peking in recent years who lived in China during the pre-revolutionary period, is highly critical of the communist regime.

Marcuse, who first went to China in 1932, had his last assignment there from 1962 to 1964. He says he was "persona non grata" in Red China after his last assignment.

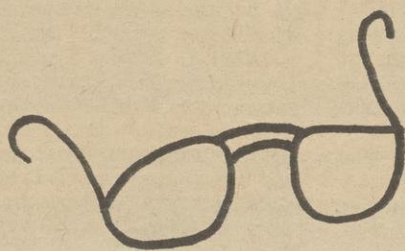
Marcuse was in Taiwan in 1969 for six months and had a conversation with Chiang Kai-Shek, and now plans to write Chiang's biography. He has already authored "The Peking Papers: Leaves from the Notebook of a China Correspondent."

Marcuse is currently on a nationwide tour sponsored by the rightist Youth Crusade for World Freedom Inc.

Meisner is a member of the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars and author of "Li Ta-Chao and The Chinese Revolution."

Meisner, who has also written numerous articles on China, has been teaching Chinese Intellectual History and a course on the Cultural Revolution for the past several years. His view of the communist regime is more sympathetic than Marcuse's.

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Hospital Directors Consider Open Abortion

By SUE SPEVACK
Cardinal Staff Writer

A letter requesting Madison General Hospital to open its abortion facilities to all women in the Madison area prompted an open meeting of the hospital board of directors with concerned members of the community Tuesday evening.

Sponsored by the Madison Women's Action Group, the letter stated that the recent Milwaukee district court ruling declaring it unconstitutional for Wisconsin to "deprive a woman of her private decision whether to bear her unquickened (embryo up to 4 1/2 months old) child," must be acted upon in local Wisconsin communities.

A woman cited during the meeting that five hospitals in the state have already opened their doors to all women requesting therapeutic abortions.

The hospital attorney Eugene Gale said that since the court decision is now being appealed, the hospital should not act upon it until the decision is finalized in the courts.

Representatives from over nine concerned community groups and concerned individual clergy, professors, psychiatrists and psychologists questioned board members and the hospital staff about the hospital's present abortion procedures.

Dr. Robert Jackson, head of obstetrics at Madison General,

stated that in the past year six therapeutic abortions have been performed in the hospital.

A female abortion counselor, said she and her associates come in contact with over 40 Madison area women each week seeking abortions. "These women will get abortions one way or another and will go to any extreme," she said.

A psychiatrist claimed that during the past few months he has had women referred to him by doctors at Madison General who feel these women should have abortions, but who will not perform them themselves.

Answering this statement, a doctor said he had been receiving many letters from psychiatrists

requesting therapeutic abortions for women and had therefore decided to use his own discretion as to which women receive abortions.

According to the present law any woman who upon the advice of her attending physician and letters from two other doctors stating that bearing a child in all probability will lead to the woman's death must receive a legal therapeutic abortion.

Chairman of the board of directors, John Secord, said that for a change in hospital regulation bylaws, a proposal must be given to the board of directors for discussion. Then it is sent to the joint conference committee (in the case of abortions). From there it must be discussed with doctors involved in the procedure, and finally upon recommendation of the committee, voted upon by the board of directors.

"This would take time," he said.

An attorney said he thought the court decision would be upheld and that the hospital should begin pushing the proposal through now so that when the decision was finalized the hospital could immediately act upon it.

A woman pediatrician pointed out that no one had discussed the fate of the unwanted child if it were to be born. "The quality of life is just as important as the life itself," she said.

A clergyman concluded that the integrity of all involved in an abortion case was at stake and this must be considered.

A Madison woman said that it seemed the community hospital was on one side while the community was on the other. "This hospital must meet the demands of the community," she said.

Conflict of Interest Seen in Gov't Oil Panel

WASHINGTON (CPS) — The chairman of the controversial Presidential panel that recommended continued drilling in the Santa Barbara channel was involved in the recent award of a government contract to develop means to contain oil spills.

John J. Calhoun, Jr., who was chairman of the panel, is vice president of Texas A & M University, which will conduct the project to develop techniques for containing oil spillage under a \$285,000 contract awarded to Wilson Industries, Inc., a Houston based firm.

John Hudson, a spokesman for Wilson Industries, said that Calhoun "was associated with the project prior to the contract award, but has little to do with it now." Hudson said Calhoun had provided

assistance in getting the contract, but refused to deny he had been involved.

Calhoun told CPS, "As staff members of Texas A & M were preparing this proposal, they discussed with me certain factors and asked my opinion on certain elements of oil pollution at sea." He went on to say, "I had nothing to do with getting the contract."

The contract for development may lead to a much larger contract for production if the plan provided by the Wilson-Texas A & M combine is accepted by the Coast Guard, which awarded the contract. Two other contracts were awarded for similar development, and the government will decide which plan looks most promising.

The government panel Calhoun chaired recommended continued drilling in the Santa Barbara channel to relieve the pressure under the fault ridden ocean floor. That pressure had been created by the drilling of a consortium composed of Union, Mobil, Texaco, and Gulf Oil Companies.

It was the opinion of the committee that stopping the drilling would increase the rate of leakage at the Santa Barbara well. The well blew on Jan. 28, 1969, but oil seepage still continues.

A local Santa Barbara group, "Get Oil Out" (GOO), has repeated-

ly asked that drilling be halted for two weeks to test the panel's theory. The government has turned down the request.

It was earlier disclosed by the Los Angeles Times that five of the 11 members of the committee, including Calhoun, had had financial dealings with the oil companies involved.

Calhoun, who is also dean of geoscience at Texas A & M, said it was "kind of insulting" to have his objectivity questioned because programs he supervised had received over \$40,000 from oil companies involved in the drilling.

Hamilton Johnson and Murray Hawkins, two other professors on the panel, are chairmen of departments at Tulane and Louisiana State universities, respectively.

Their universities received over \$135,000 in grants from the companies.

Ross A. McClintock, another panel member, is president of the Oil Drilling Division of Fluor Corp. It was that division that drilled the well that blew in January, 1969.

McClintock says his company was not doing any business with any of the oil companies at the time of the study, but did work for them after the study was completed. He says he was "unbiased."

Another panel member was Carl Savit, vice president of Western Geophysics, which did hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of business with Union Oil in 1968. The work continued last year, although figures are not available.

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Earth Day and You

The air was clean once, the water good. We could walk the land and enjoy earth's smell. Now a disease infects our country. Its smog kills trees in Yosemite. Its pollution destroys our lakes, rivers, marshes. The sea is next. We are burying ourselves under 7 million scrapped cars, 30 million tons of waste paper, 48 billion discarded cans and 28 billion bottles and jars a year. And every day we pile up a million tons more of garbage. The air we breathe circles the earth 40 times a year. Americans spew into it 140 million tons of pollutants: 90 million from cars—we burn more gasoline than the rest of the world combined. Los Angeles' smog may cause mass deaths by 1975. There are 5,500 Americans born each day. There will be 100 million more of us by the year 2000. We flatten our hills, fill our bays, blitz our wilderness. The quality drains from our lives: Each of us in any large sea-coast city is rapidly becoming one-twenty-millionth or one-thirty-millionth of a swelling megalopolis.

These are warnings. Magazines can inform—as LOOK has with its Everglades plea (September 9, 1969) and its first ecology issue (November 4, 1969).

But after the warnings and talk end, there must come action. All Americans, young and old, left and right, are getting together to talk about our wrecked earth. April 22 is Earth Day, a time of nationwide teach-ins on ecology. LOOK's second ecology issue (now on newsstands) features 26 pages on issues that will be discussed on Earth Day. It warns, but it also argues: "The Fight to Save America Starts Now." The issue starts with a plea to save "The Disappearing Beauty of the Salt Marsh," a black-and-white pho-

tographic essay. From "Five Who Care," LOOK readers learn about how things are changing. Sen. Gaylord Nelson, co-sponsor of Earth Day, writes about the need for legislation and a Constitutional amendment guaranteeing our right to a clean and healthful environment. Dr. René Dubos, a noted biologist and a Pulitzer Prize winner, and Dr. Margaret Mead, the anthropologist, write about our changing society and the ways to make Americans draw back from our consume-now, damn-the-environment attitude. Rod Cameron, a lawyer with the Environmental Defense Fund, argues that if legislation and attitudes don't change soon, we should sue polluters and demonstrate in the streets. And Henry Ford II pledges virtually emission-free cars by 1975. Dr. Paul Ehrlich, "Ecology's Angry Lobbyist," outlines the problems and pins the blame on population.

Then LOOK urges its readers to join activist ecology groups, some on campus, some off. LOOK lists 49 of the most active ecology groups getting tough with polluters in their areas, and their telephone numbers.

On the same page, LOOK unveils its Ecology Flag—green and white with a Greek theta warning of the threat of death to earth. It's a symbol of what's happened to our environment in 200 years. And it's a pledge to help clean up America by 1976, its bicentennial. The flag is offered (at 25 cents each) to LOOK readers as a sign of their commitment to a clean environment.

The warning. The call to action. LOOK's commitment. We can no longer wring our hands over the wrecked earth. We must act. Now.

The Editors of Look

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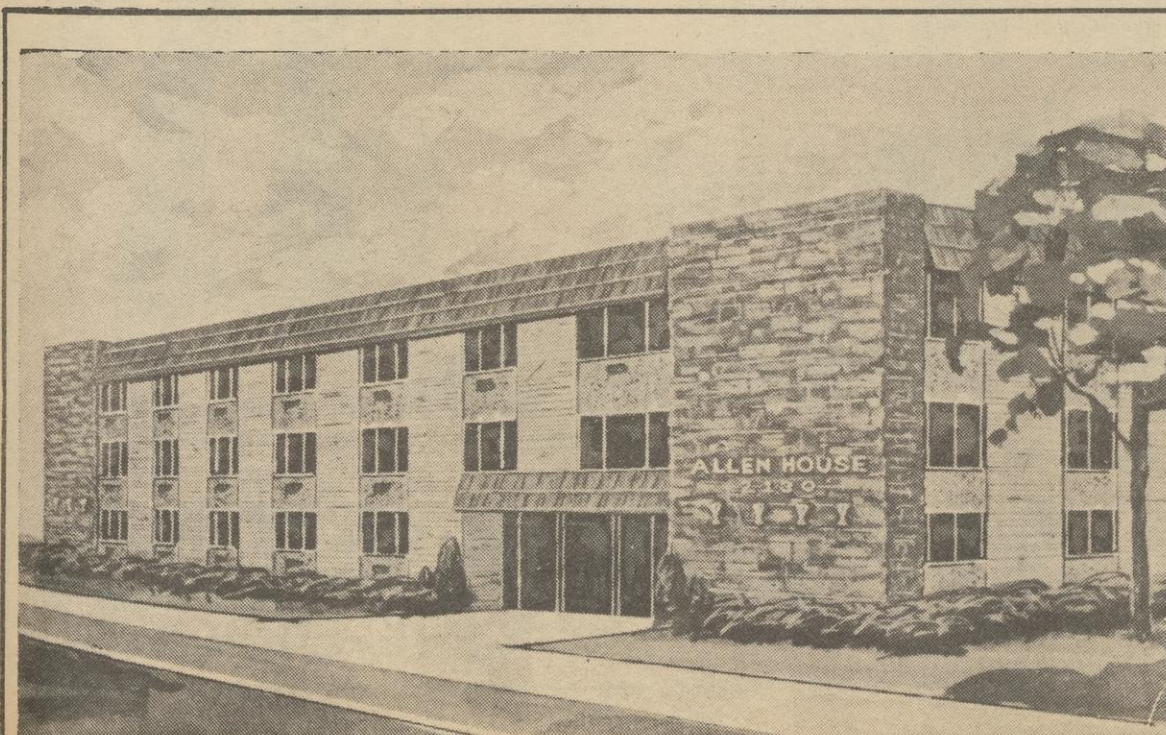
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BROOKLYN COLLEGE

A Program for the Preparation of College Graduates for Teaching in Urban Disadvantaged Area Elementary Schools, including a paid internship is being offered at Brooklyn College, a member college of the City University of New York. The program is designed for students with a Liberal Arts background and special interest and commitment to teach in the inner city. For information write Prof. Schwarz, Special Program for College Graduates, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York 11210.

Planned Rock Fests Meet Legal Snags

Steps are being taken to block proposals for two rock music festivals in Dane County.

An injunction is currently being sought by the county's legal counsel which would ban the festivals.

The county is also trying to obtain a bill of unlawful detainer against tenants of the Aquarian Express farm in the Town of Berry.

Tuesday night, the Town of Dunn adopted a control ordinance which requires the posting of a \$1 million bond and sets forth certain regulations which must be followed for a festival there.

Grounds for the injunction are based on the fact that the Aquarian Express farm in the Town of Berry and the Jack McManus farm in the Town of Dunn, where the two festivals are planned, are zoned for agricultural use rather than for commercial purposes.

Opponents of the proposed festivals also charge that rezoning the farms would raise their tax assessments.

The control ordinance adopted by the Dunn town board does not

in any way limit the size of the crowd anticipated at the festival planned for the Jack McManus farm.

It does require the promoters to furnish certified information about the anticipated size of the crowd, and to provide medical, sanitary and security measures.

The ordinance is based on similar laws adopted by California, New York and some communities where festivals have been staged in the past. It also calls for an agreement to compensate the owners of property which may be damaged.

Atty. Jack Van Metre, who represents the promoters of the Town of Berry festival, met with legal counsel for the county Tuesday and said that plans for the affair will proceed regardless of the county's effort to stop the festival. Van Metre said the contracts were legal.

The Town of Berry festival is scheduled for the weekend of April 24-26. A date sometime in July or early August is planned for the festival in the Town of Dunn.

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Art student Leana Leach of Long Beach sketches ruins of once-buried city during World Campus Afloat visit to Pompeii.



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Please send your catalog and any other facts I need to know.

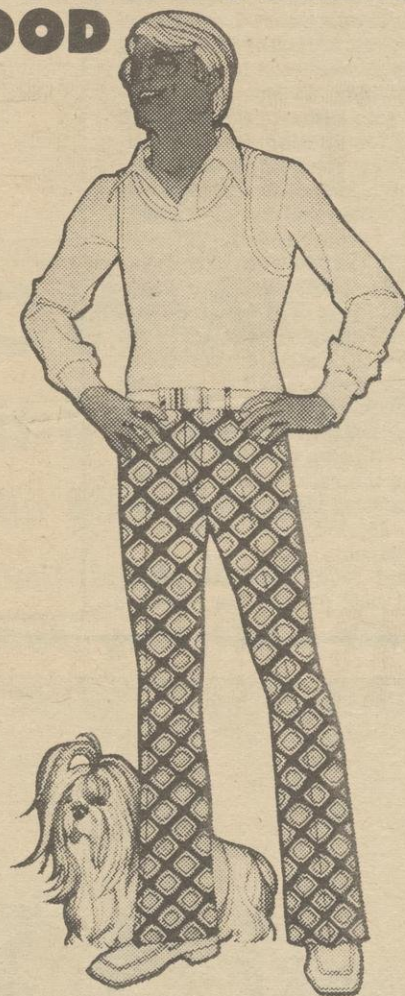
SCHOOL INFORMATION

Mr. Miss Mrs.
Last Name First Initial
Name of School
Campus Address Street
City State Zip
Campus Phone () Area Code
Year in School Approx. GPA on 4.0 Scale

HOME INFORMATION

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Home Phone () Area Code
Until info should be sent to campus ☐ home ☐
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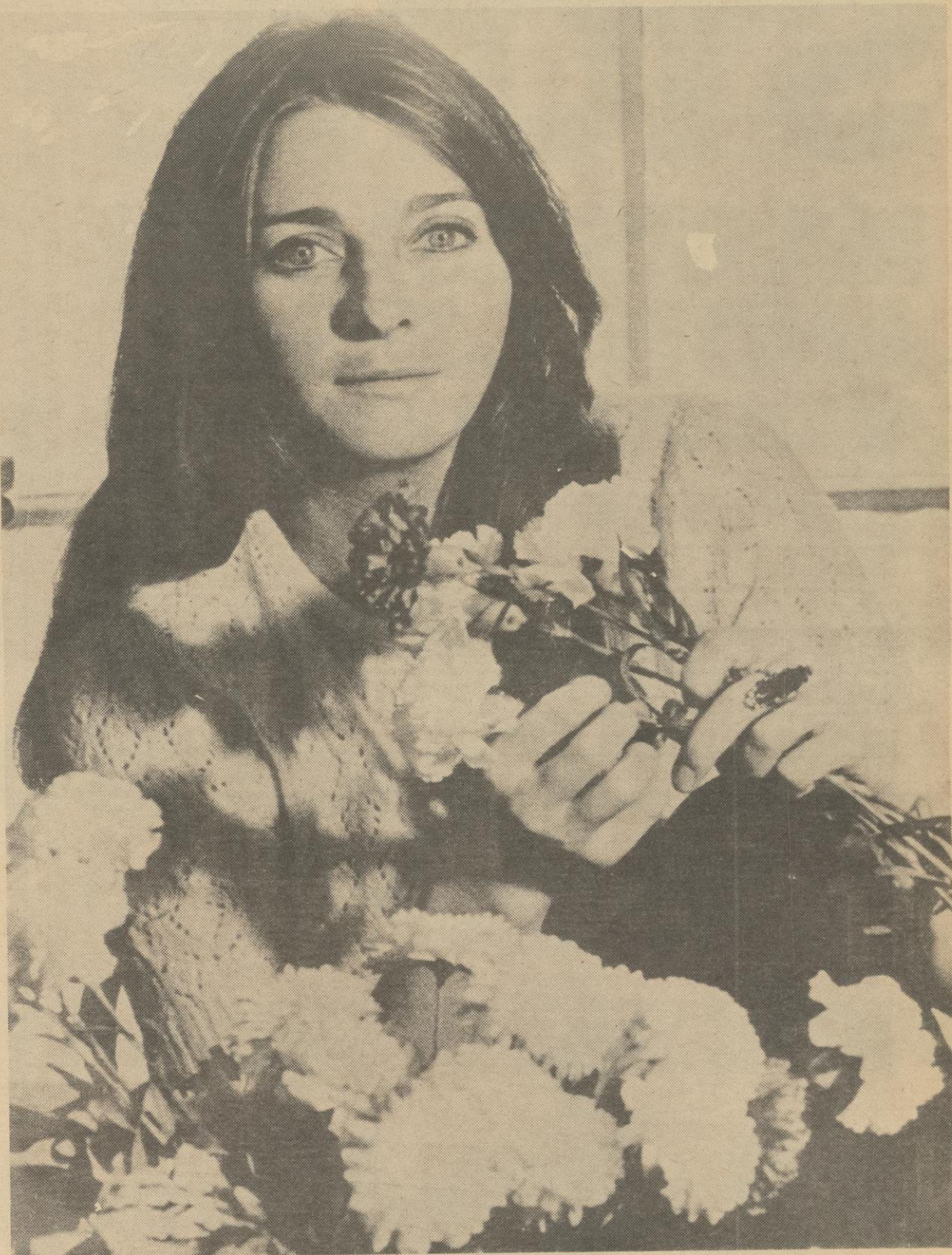
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SOS Booklet to List Organizations

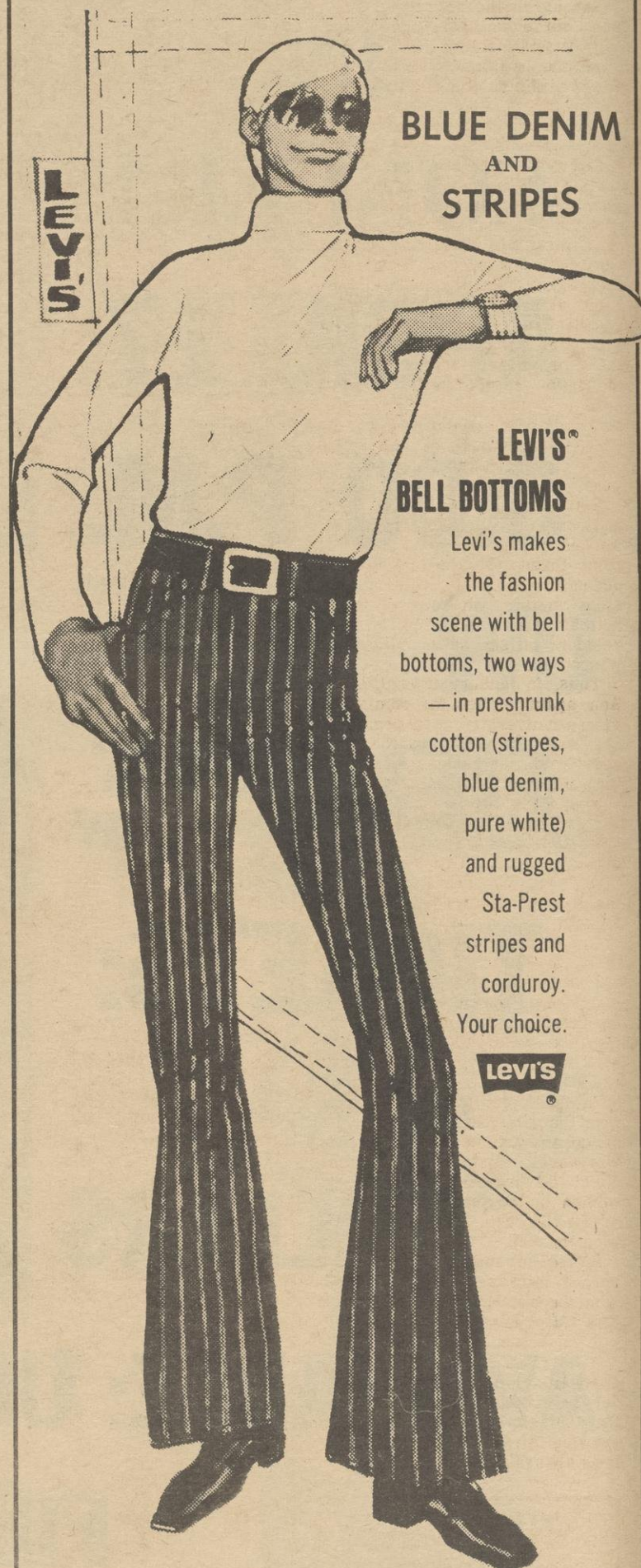
Would you like your organization listed in a services and opportunities booklet that will be mailed to all new students in August, 1970, and distributed on campus in September?

The office of the vice chancellor of the division of student affairs is revising the "Services and Opportunities for Students" (S.O.S.) booklet which lists student organizations as well as services for students and University and community opportunities. It is hoped that all student organizations will be listed in the revised booklet.

To assure a listing it is necessary to have the organization title, directions as to how a student will be able to locate the organization next fall, and a brief definition of the organization.

A letter requesting the above information was mailed on Friday, March 20. If you received this letter, please respond. If you did not receive this letter, please write to Mary Margaret Smith at 121 Bascom, or call 262-1011 to give the information about your organization. Please do this before April 14.

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Some Wisconsin Statutes Do Not Apply to Women

By STEVIE TWIN
Cardinal Staff Writer

In last year's session of the Wisconsin legislature, a bill approved by both houses which would allow a woman to retain her maiden name in marriage was vetoed by Gov. Warren Knowles.

In his veto message, Knowles wrote that passage of the bill served no practical purpose and was only an attempt by women to gain equal legal status with men.

However when the next session of the legislature convenes in January of 1971, it will find itself faced with at least one other bill aiming to grant women the legal rights of men.

Thanks to the efforts of Mary Ann Courreges, Assemblyman Russel Weisenel (R-Sun Prairie) will introduce legislation which would allow a woman to establish state residency "in her own right," regardless of the residency status of her husband.

Mary Ann, who is 22 years old, moved to Wisconsin late in 1967 when the Air Force stationed her husband at Truax Air Force Base in Madison. The following spring, she applied to the University for the summer session as an instate resident because her husband had gained Wisconsin residency by working for the Air Force.

To prove her state residency, the University told her, she would have to solicit a letter from her husband's commanding officer. As time was running out, she withdrew the application and went to work in the summer of 1968.

Between the summer of 1968 and January of 1970, Mary Ann worked at her job, paid state income taxes, registered a car and became eligible to vote. Under state statute, all four of these actions qualify a formerly non-resident citizen as a resident of Wisconsin.

Thus, in January of 1970, Mary Ann again applied for admission to the university as a resident. She was again told by the University via the resident examiner that a letter from her husband's commanding officer was necessary to prove her residency, despite the fact that she as an individual had fulfilled "in her own right," as Weisenel would say, the prerequisites required for residency.

Out of principle, Mary Ann refused to solicit the letter from her husband's commanding officer and instead appealed her case to the Resident Appeals Board. She won the case, but was told that all future cases resembling hers would also have to be appealed.

At that point she made contact with the state Attorney General's office and with her assemblyman, Weisenel, to see if legislation could be introduced to prevent women in the future from having to go through the trouble she went through.

Weisenel has promised to draw up and introduce in the next session the bill Mary Ann requested. The Attorney General's office,

however, told her that it had heard of very few cases like hers.

"Women are so used to it," she says, "that they're not willing to go through the trouble I went through to get it changed."

While Mary Ann is far from being a politically radical per-

son, her experience has made her "more of a women's liberationist than ever" she says.

"Before it happened, I hadn't actually realized that the law as written doesn't apply to me ... even the word resident doesn't apply to me."

Social Work Dept. Offers New Program

The University school of social work is offering, for the second year, a special program for social work majors who are interested in shortening the length of time it takes to obtain a master's degree in social work.

This experimental program, operating under the sanction of the Council on Social Work Education, the national accrediting body for schools of social work, is open to a limited number of social work majors who will be seniors in September, 1970.

To be admitted to the program, students, must have completed 90 credits by June, 1970, 80 of which are outside their major department, and must have completed all Letters and Science general degree requirements by that date.

If admitted, the students will

take the regular first year graduate courses in social work during their senior year, at the end of which they will receive a bachelor's degree in social work. It will then require only one additional year, instead of the usual two, to obtain the master's degree in social work.

Currently there are 16 students enrolled in the special program. The school of social work plans to admit 25 to 30 students into the program for September, 1970. The application deadline for this "experimental 3-2 program" (three years of undergraduate study and two years of graduate study) is April 1, 1970. Additional information and application forms can be obtained from Jill Youngbauer or Janet Coye at the school of social work, 262-3561.

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An Austrian monk, Gregor Mendel, is credited with discovering that certain laws govern in the growing of plants and that these laws always held true.

THE DAILY CARM

A Good Kick in

The stunning defeat of Judge G. Harold Carswell, President Nixon's second choice to fill the Supreme Court, comes as a biting political and personal blow to the president and seems to show that the senate will not tolerate a Supreme Court Justice who reflects two of Mr. Nixon's primary characteristics: racism and mediocrity.

It has been clear from the beginning of the Nixon administration that the so called "southern strategy" of wooing Dixie citizens and politicians into Republican ranks would be in constant practice in the White House. Clement Haynesworth's failure to capture the court position, while in part a repudiation of this technique was primarily due to his involved financial undertakings, which after the Fortas scandal, convinced enough senators to reject him for the seat.

The Carswell nomination was in great part a different story. It was expected that Nixon would nominate another southern justice, for above all that was where his dues had to be paid. In Carswell he had a clean, upstanding, solid citizen of the south who it seemed, was as far away from controversy as any relatively obscure jurist could be. But somewhere someone found the text of a speech Carswell made many years ago—and the speech contained the most unadulterated racist slime this side of Lester Maddox. In addition, Carswell was a lousy judge holding the rather unenviable record of being reversed in over 50 per cent of his decisions.

In the end, this combination of dubious achievements was too much for even phony liberals like Charles Percy and Mark Hoffman to take. In fact just about all Carswell had going for him was that he was a Nixon man. Unfortunately for him Art Linkletter



Student Unrest in Puerto Rico

"So let us look at history as history—men placed in actual contexts which they have not chosen, and confronted by indelible forces, with an overwhelming immediacy of relations and duties and with only a scanty opportunity for inserting their own agency—and not as a text for hectoring might—have-beens."

E. P. Thompson

On March 4, 1970, in a violent confrontation between masses of students and police at the Rio Piedras Campus of the University of Puerto Rico, one student was killed and 50 others injured, three of them critically. The fatal victim, Antonia Martinez, a 19 year old coed, was felled by a bullet wound in the head as she observed the battle from her boarding house balcony. This battle followed an earlier skirmish between ROTC members and other students which culminated in the burning of an ROTC annex building on campus.

Specially trained riot police, called on campus by University officials, reacted to the situation by firing directly into the groups of students. (See New York Times, March 6, and San Juan Star, March 6). The campus was in a state of police occupation and classes were suspended; the University faculty demanded that no classes be held while the police remained on campus. These incidents of violence were not isolated but represent just the latest acts in a recently intensified struggle against American domination which began over 70 years ago.

In 1898, after being a Spanish colony for nearly 400 years, the Island of Puerto Rico was "liberated" from Spanish rule by U.S. military forces during the Spanish-American War. With this liberation came a drastic setback to the nearly completed evolutionary process toward Puerto Rican self government; a setback which to this day has not been overcome. Finally, after two years of martial law, the Congress passed the Foraker Act which allowed Puerto Ricans to choose their own Chamber of Deputies; however, this assembly was made subordinate to the colonial governor and the Executive Council, both of which were appointed by the President. In 1947, after nearly 50 years of U.S. rule, the Congress conceded that the people of Puerto Rico were mature enough to elect their own governor. Five years later Puerto Rico became a "Commonwealth," a status which prevails to the present time.

Hand in hand with this so called "liberation" from Spanish colonial rule came several acts of violence against the people of Puerto Rico. Some examples of these widespread aggressive actions that have occurred throughout the past 72 years are: absorption of the best agricultural land by corporate American sugar interests; devaluation of the national currency (at the U.S. takeover) although it was in parity with it; elimination of local businesses and investment capital by powerful American capital interests; exploitation of employees of U.S. firms in Puerto Rico (allowing these companies to make a five-fold greater profit than the same firms make in the U.S.); expropriation of 13 per cent of the best arable land for the establishment of U.S. military bases and the drafting of Puerto Ricans into the U.S. military forces. In addition, the United States has nearly succeeded in imposing its own cultural values upon those of Puerto Rico, a nation with four centuries of Spanish tradition. This has been accomplished by the near domination (at present a subtle, indirect one) of English as the official language for the Puerto Rican educational system, and by the importation of American historical and folk heroes while forsaking those of Puerto Rico. (Puerto Rican school and University students "celebrate" Washington's and Lincoln's birthday by joining in an Island-wide holiday, a thing which is not done in Wisconsin). The fact that U.S. interests control and regulate (FCC) the mass media in Puerto Rico prevents the American people from becoming aware of these acts of aggression against the Puerto Rican people just as, in the same manner, impede the Puerto Ricans from becoming

informed of these realities of most protests in the U.S. today.

The fact that Puerto Ricans are subject to the draft but have no right to vote (a fact unknown by most Americans) in U.S. elections has caused this issue (the draft) to become the current focal point of opposition to U.S. policies in Puerto Rico. The U.S. has often boasted about the fact that it does not impose a federal tax on Puerto Rico on the cherished principle that "taxation without representation is tyranny." What it fails to recognize is that "blood taxation" through an obligatory draft is far more damaging, both physically and psychologically, than the tyrannical restrictions placed on the original Thirteen Colonies in the 18th century by the British. The U.S. has tried to justify the drafting of Puerto Ricans under this new "Commonwealth" (a new euphemism for colony) by calling it a matter of "common defense."

This is, in our view, just the current rationalization of the "blood tax" since Puerto Ricans have been drafted to serve as cannon fodder in U.S. wars since 1917, thirty-five years before the establishment of the failed "commonwealth." Despite the fact that Puerto Ricans were given American citizenship, they have never been consulted, but yet are drafted, whenever the U.S. gets involved in any of its wars (Puerto Rico has only one "representative" in the U.S. Congress—with voice but NO VOTE). In fact, the federal-insular relationships are more complex than this and if it would be examined in great detail, the subordination in all aspects of the everyday life is much greater than generally recognized, but due to limitations of space, they have been omitted and will probably be considered later.

The draft has been one of the major political issues at the University of Puerto Rico over the last 14 years, at least. The sentencing of a student draft resistor last fall prompted a sharp increase in the militancy of draft foes which resulted in a series of demonstrations. These included campus protests, the burning of the ROTC building by a group of approximately 4,000 students during broad daylight, a hunger strike of three weeks duration carried on by students at the Main University Campus. The response of the University faculty to the call of the protest from the student body was voiced through the Academic Senate, an organism which proposed that the ROTC program be eliminated from campus. The Council of Higher Education, political machinery above all institutions of higher learning (equivalents to the Regents here), reacted by revoking this decision and emitting the Chancellor by declaring his position vacant. Consequently, for the last five months, the San Juan campus of the UPR has remained without a chancellor while the President of the University System has seized the chancellor's office, an office which he himself previously held for over 20 years.

The state of affairs at the University of Puerto Rico presents a very sad picture. The process of democratic participation has long been neglected within the Institution. Neither students nor faculty are allowed decisive policy-making in those matters which affect their lives. The University is trodding upon dissent, clamping down forces that enable discussion, and consequently growth to take place in society. A student was shot on March 4, 1970; nothing more serious than heckling prompted her death. That shall be well remembered by the young people of Puerto Rico.

CONCERNED PUERTO RICANS IN MADISON

The regularly scheduled 4 o'clock editors' meeting has been moved up to 3:00 today. We discuss our comments on the TAA strike. It's very important, everybody, so please try to attend.

DINAL

ick in the Face

Harold choice to sit in the senate so Carswell was defeated.

The vote yesterday was more an insult to the president than a durable political victory. There is now little doubt that Nixon will wait until after the congressional elections this year to go at it again. It is also equally certain that Nixon will again go to the south for his man—this time, from the Senate itself where the etiquette of those hallowed chambers would virtually forbid third rejection.

Some have joked that Nixon aides will now send Curtis Lemay to law school hoping to get him out in time to get on the court. The Nixon mentality is capable of sticking a Curtis Lemay type on the bench. Now, for the first time in a decade an American president has chosen to put a damper on the fight for racial justice and with that has quite openly announced intentions to whittle away at liberties, press, speech, and privacy for national security.

The Carswell defeat was in no way even a minor step in combatting these latter policies. Indeed, Charles Goodell, sweetheart of the Vietnam Moratorium Committee and "young republican liberal" introduced in the senate the bill calling for preventative detention in Washington, D.C. He along with other senate "rebels," like Charles Percy, Jacob Javits and yes, poor Teddy Kennedy have continued to remain inactive in opposing the wars in Southeast Asia and the continuing rape of the land by the powerful oil lobbies. Certainly no hope for complete repudiation of White House policies will ever come for Congress.

Great pleasure, however, can be taken in the defeat of Carswell. The President has been given a good kick in the face.



Collage and article
by Barry Sugarman



editor's set.
ay. We'll dis-
rike. It's very
y to mind.

FEIFFER

I WAS UPTIGHT..

WANTED TO TURN ON..

OUT OF GRASS..

WENT INTO A BAR..

ORDERED A SCOTCH..

GOT STONED..

OUTTA SIGHT!

I DIDN'T KNOW MARI-
JUANA COULD LEAD
TO DRINK.

... fear, child?

You going back to class? Things are different now—you've missed too much work—your teacher told you that he'd fail you if you stayed out. Maybe you've got only two months left here and you're leaving—graduating. These are good enough reasons to break strike now. But they weren't good enough when class attendance was down to less than 10 per cent. There's been a vacation in between then and now.

We went back home for vacation and saw our parents, saw people we went to high school with. You know—when we were younger, we weren't fighting so much to keep from getting shafted. When we see people from old parts of our life we regress some. Adjust to what we were and forget the things we've learned since then. This is natural and it works even after you leave that old environment. The effect can be pretty subtle. But it's there and it's breaking the strike.

Living with your parents again—did they restrict you—try to make you feel like they should still make decisions for you? Or was just living with them enough to make you feel that they were the most powerful authorities you've ever had to deal with. They still might be if they support you—keep you out of the draft. They can scare you real good, make you doubt your own confidence.

And you come back here and you're way behind in your class. And if you don't do well your parents won't give you any more money.

And your parents here? The regents, the administration. They're angry with you. They've already arrested 6 people for picketing. They might arrest you if you don't go back to class. And they never want the TAs to strike again—they put a new clause in the contract to make sure they don't do it again.

They've raised the stakes and the game is much more real now. Picket and you might get flunked out or get a police record. And you can't complain to them. They're telling the child to do what they say or they'll slap you silly.

Bullshit. That's plain coercion-fear tactics. The same thing Ma pulled on you when you were still smaller than she is. The same thing your father is

doing when he threatens to cut off your money.

If you do go back, you're a good child, a good nigger. Do what you're told and it proves that we're incapable of making any valid commitment and standing by it if we're at all threatened.

It makes it even worse if the strike breaks now because each individual thinks he's looking out for himself. That ain't true because the only protection we can get is if the strike works. Then we'll get a grievance committee set up so you can't get penalized for your striking. We can only do this if we hold out.

Man, we go back and the TAs get screwed. No protection from us and they'll lose everything they fought for, and more. Anyone who struck already got the administration mad at them. You remove yourself and that anger's going to be taken out on the TAs. And they'll be deserted as well as busted.

It's a drag being scared. Wipes out your self-respect—makes you feel helpless. You're swatted as a kid—coerced more subtly when you're older. But we don't have to take it anymore. We closed down this place a few weeks ago, and that's why the administration is hitting us so hard right now, when morale is lowest. They were threatened enough to go back and rely on the best fear tactics they can come up with. Divide us with threats and scare us individually.

If you support the strike intellectually—don't betray yourself. You're right—we're thoroughly capable of making up our minds. But you can't support the strike and be a scab at the same time. It's your actions that count—no matter where your head's at. If you support the TAs—don't go to class. Your brothers will follow you.

The strike's not over and we can hold up against fear if we do it together. The picket lines need people and they can regenerate enough energy to get it moving again. Stop being put in your place and look out for yourself instead. Don't go back to being coerced.

Barney Sugarman — undergraduate liason com.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sirs:

The March 14 War Baby issue was a nice surprise. I haven't lived in Madison long, and I hadn't seen this feature before; I hope it's a regular one.

I'm afraid I have a complaint, though. Truly objective book reviewing has always been difficult to find, but Ren Bilkey's piece about economic revolution in the guise of a review of Ehrlich's "The Population Bomb" was a bit much. We all would like an economic revolution, but it would have been nice to read a review of the book.

First he reminds us that wheat rots in Canada while people starve in India, implying that the whole problem is one of logistics, and that Ehrlich's concern is naive (Bilkey's word). Scientists have been writing for two hundred years now that the planet will not support an unlimited number of people, and the problem seems to be getting critical, but Bilkey says "the analysis isn't complete." But wait. A few paragraphs further down, Bilkey says that "blindly" distributing food won't work anyway, for reasons which don't have much to do with Ehrlich's book.

Bilkey mentions only the food problem, ignoring the many other ecological reasons why there are already too many people on the earth, i.e. garbage, sewage, thermal heating of the atmosphere, etc. So okay, let's stick to food. History is full of examples of civilizations that got into trouble because they had to destroy their environment in order to feed themselves. Some of these are mentioned by Ehrlich: the Khmers in Ankor Wat; the ancestors of us all in Mesopotamia, which is now a desert. Ehrlich mentions them, Bilkey ignores them. Bilkey thinks that Canada, Australia, Iowa, etc. can grow enough food to feed the world, but the agricultural quality of these areas is already declining, another part of Ehrlich's thesis which Bilkey ignores. Shall we use more pesticides in order to keep growing all that food? What happens when we can't drink the water anymore on account of the pesticides?

Bilkey is afraid of population control because it might have to be coercive, but he says that it won't work because the enlightened classes in the underdeveloped countries will adopt it first. But they are already adopting it voluntarily; these two theories

don't fit together. Bilkey says that "ideally, only the non-productive people should be eliminated." His choice of words is extremely poor; we are not talking about eliminating anybody, but about babies which should not be born to begin with.

Which brings us to Bilkey's finale: "The philosophy...of population control is nothing less than liberal racism." It seems to me that we have a "racist" problem here no matter what we do. Bilkey doesn't want to worry about the population bomb while we are waiting for the revolution, or getting our degrees in rhetoric, or breaking windows, or whatever it is we are doing. In the meantime, the Black and the Brown and the Yellow people already far outnumber the White, but it is not the White children who are starving to death. Maybe we should build a few big compounds in the desert in Arizona or in the Australian outback and put some White kids there to starve to death to even things up. Or better yet, why don't we agree with Ehrlich that the least cruel thing to do would be to see to it that the children are not born at all?

Is Bilkey a father? If not, he probably will be someday. While he is fathering his child (fun, isn't it?) let him reflect on this: the birth of his child will make it necessary someday, somewhere else on the planet, for some kids of some other color to starve so that his can eat. For that matter, if something isn't done soon about population control, it will be necessary ultimately for Bilkey's descendants to machine-gun colored peoples in order to survive. Or maybe drop bombs on them; that way one doesn't get one's hands dirty. Perhaps these overtly racist acts will be excusable because ancestor Ren Bilkey couldn't read the handwriting on the wall.

Throughout Bilkey's piece he keeps reminding us (somewhat defensively, it seems to me) that he is a radical. (He ignores Ehrlich's remarks to the effect that "DNA is more important than GNP," that the SST is unnecessary and disastrous for the ecology, etc.) The only thing Bilkey convinces me of is that he likes to stand in the corner and talk to himself: I don't think he even read the boo.

Donald M. Clarke
B.A. 2

Williams Explains American Imperialism

(continued from page 3)

and perhaps that irony could serve to jog the left in general. Another part of the irony is that neither Mao nor Che were trying to get their constituencies to see themselves as anti-Chinese or anti-Cuban; they were trying to get a wide spectrum of people to see themselves as TRUE Chinese and TRUE Cubans. I think the Movement has failed seriously to see that, let alone to do it.

In re particulars, all I can do is to take a specific example. Oregon is composed of various groups of people who feel increasingly that the state government, and large corporations from the outside, are failing to keep the state as a good place to live—let alone to make it into a better one. Those people can be divided into classes, and according to formal political ideologies. Most of them are middle class and right liberal. So if you stop right there, you can say they are enemies. But in truth they are not, for they are responsive to left leadership that treats them as meaningful people, and comes up with solutions to their difficulties. Now in a peculiar way Morse tended to

do in the last election just what the left is prone to do: i.e., to put them down as being stupid or other things. Packwood, whatever his vast limitations, did not make that fundamental mistake. And, not so incidentally, Packwood was shrewd enough to see the upwelling of anti-war feeling and shift his position. So: this is my point. If men like that can see this point and act accordingly, it is to my mind a



mistake for us not to do it even better—and for vastly more significant changes. To end on particulars: that means deal with the longshoremen, the fishermen, the loggers, etc. and to deal with them by putting ourselves in the position of offering them leadership designed to improve their lot.

QUESTION: In your comment on Regis Debray in the summer, 1968 "Monthly Review," you wrote: "In order to apply effective force on the metropolitan pressure points of an industrial oligarchy while avoiding confrontations with an army on its own terms, the radicals have to be racially integrated and they have to win the support of the non-city population." This emphasis on non-metropolitan organizing gibes closely with an exhortation by Julius Lester to concentrate on medium-sized cities:

a) Could you define more clearly what the non-metropolitan areas and peoples are in the United States?

b) Do you think that there are areas and groups NOT yet integrated into the system a la Marcuse?

ANSWER: (a) This speaks to the point about some of the things we ought to be encouraging left, liberal and radical professors and graduate students to be doing instead of putting them down for not being out on the street every time there's a protest movement. As for a nice neat answer, I'm not prepared to give you one. I think it's one of the crucial things we

need to do in terms of our analysis: to find out what a non-metropolitan area is. I think we have to begin by understanding the differences between the metropolis and the country which I think the whole sectionalist conceptualization about American History has kept us from doing for 100 years if not longer. The sections with the exception of the northeast were all country, but they've been analyzed and thought about in terms of being little separate entities that competed with each other in a kind of classic interest group way. That's part of it, but the inclusive part is what's crucial. I think we have to reconceptualize about it.

Another part of answering that question involves "what are cities?" and you've got to be very careful about that term. Every concentration of population over, let's say, 225,000 people is not a city, particularly in America. That stereotype is part of the hang-up on Western Europe. Portland, Oregon, is a good example. Portland, Oregon, is in many respects a non-metropolitan city. It's tied to a country sector of the economy. Its basic tie-in with the metropolis is in terms of international shipping and some paper manufacturing. But I think a city like Portland has to be dealt with—organized and made a better, healthier place in quite a different way than Manhattan. I think there are many areas, let's say from the high Cascades to the Appalachians which are not metropolitan in this structural sense I'm talking about.

There are many centers of large population which in many ways are more citified than Portland, but nevertheless they're not metropolitan in terms of their power. They're derivative. They're reacted on by the real metropolis of the country. And I think one of the things that the left doesn't exploit in its organizing in those kind of centers is the desire of those people to have more to say about their own city and about the kind of decisions that are made and this kind of thing.

ANSWER (b): I don't think they're integrated into it in a sense of power, in a sense of self-definition of themselves, and so on; and to give you a good example I've come to know Minneapolis quite a bit. Now Minneapolis is much more of a city in a metropolitan sense than Portland, and yet one of the great things that's actionable in Minneapolis is that the people want to build and control their own city. They want to transcend what we think of as the real metropolis: Chicago, Cleveland, Akron, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York City. They want to be a city in their own way in their own style in their own tradition, and I think this offers the left a tremendous opportunity.

QUESTION: Marcuse of course was speaking in terms of individual or class integration—the musing of the class struggle. Are you really saying that the sizable non-metropolitan population is not integrated in this sense, because if you are his pessimism is immediately replaced by optimism?

ANSWER: Yes I am. I am pessimistic about the general failure to deal with such groups; I see no reason, however, to be pessimistic in the broader sense until that kind of effort is made and fails.

QUESTION: In your "Liberation" article you echo Cruse's view that Americans don't really have a sense of identity. You suggested we seize on this fact. How?

ANSWER: I feel this is very important. That to me was a very exciting insight—moment of understanding—when I read this thing by Cruse, because it brought together a lot of my feelings that had been generated as a teacher the last three or four, five years. And

(continued on page 13)

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Williams Challenges Radical Movement

(continued from page 12)

you don't get a sense of identity—and I take an example drawn very closely from my experience: you don't really create a sense of identity by just being—by coming to say "Yes, the United States in the 20th century became an imperial power, and we're against imperialism!"—end of conversation, beginning of slogans. That doesn't give us a sense of identity. What gives you a sense of identity is to understand very deeply as an American how economic expansion and the concept of freedom got all wound up together so that you get an imperial thrust in the name of freedom.

And I think if you begin to understand this then you can begin to separate the two strands. You can begin to talk about and to the people who have lived with that belief; that our expansion has been good and necessary and that it's brought freedom to people. And I think that understanding it gives you a way to reach and change them in terms of making America what even they want it to be. You see slogans tend to get you to oversimplify, either in terms of the morality or in terms of criticism. And I don't think you communicate with the large numbers of people in terms

of their sense of identity. We have to understand why most Americans identify themselves as they do, and until we do that I don't think we're in a position to really open up a dialogue with them; and I don't think we're in a position to create a new kind of identity, or to persuade them that this is the identity that's much more American than the one they'd believed is American.

So I think it starts with intellectual activity. I think it comes next to the point we talked about earlier in the conversation, namely, you can't put down, write off, or ignore these large numbers of Americans. They are worried about their identity. And just to say to them—you're bad—whereas they thought they're good, you know, doesn't work. Doesn't work with me. It doesn't work with most people I know on the left. If you tell me I'm stupid or simple-minded I don't like that. And in a sense that's what we're telling a lot of people.

QUESTION: During the McCarthy campaign you were impressed with his growth from a lackluster liberal to a major critic of both the war and our society. Do you feel that he has moved to a basic critique of U.S. foreign policy in the tradition of John Quincy Adams, William E. Borah, and J. William

Fulbright? Does he represent the potential for a new political party based on a non-interventionist foreign policy? What kind of challenges does he present to radicals?

ANSWER: Well I think that McCarthy has answered most of these questions for us. To start with, as a human being I'm impressed with any man who will say I was wrong and that I've come to understand where I was wrong and how I was wrong. I'm further impressed by any man who does that—or woman who does that—and then goes on to say I'm now going to try and act in a consequential way in terms of my new confrontation with myself and my new insights and my new understanding. I prefaced this by saying "as a human being" and I think that's very central. You don't have to agree with everybody to think that they are important men or that they've done important praiseworthy things. I think one of the things about any social movement that becomes significant and consequential over a long period of time is that it's willing to move another step down the pike even though it isn't wholly and unilaterally responsible for that improvement. The real object is not our own purity in that kind of way. Our real objective is to get the kind of society we're after, and I think McCarthy helped, just like I think J. William Fulbright took the teach-in—the moral confrontation and the intellectual confrontation posed by the teach-in—came to terms with it, and did a very great deal to generate the opposition to the war that developed in the three or four years afterwards. Now just because Fulbright is from Arkansas and has moral and personal dilemmas about the black man in the South doesn't mean I'm going to write off his great contributions to the anti-war movement.

Now in terms of representing a potential for a new political party, I think there probably is some basis for what we might call a political movement in this country that would combine a greater sense of urgency about domestic problems

and commitment to non-interventionist foreign policy in the sense that we're talking about. I think again, though, you have to come back to the fact that this a huge country structured on a state basis. I think you have to organize at a more fundamental level than in terms of supporting McCarthy in a Presidential campaign. For example, the whole idea of parallel institutions at a state level or local level is much more important to me in this area than worrying about keeping the McCarthy program or substitute figure at the top of the ticket alive. I think that the whole idea of coping with local and state (even regional) problems in terms of an alternate set of institutions that force the public to confront the fact that we exist in a meaningful way, that we have alternate solutions, gets lots of publicity and attracts support. In the places it's been tried it works.

Now I think that point about other fundamental critics can get us

hung up on semantics. John Quincy Adams, Borah and Fulbright are fundamental critics, but I'm not saying that they are incipient socialists or such. They're crucially important because they recognize the dilemma created, the practical dilemma created by the development of, let's say, the American Empire. They want to cope with these problems by going back to these principles within their framework. Now that does not make them radicals, but it does make them fundamental. And I think that you got men like Adams and Borah and Fulbright going back to first principles it plays a very significant role in our dealing with the public because that's what we're trying to do too. And I think that they help us and we should respect them and go on from where they are acting.

The interview with William Appleman Williams will be continued in tomorrow's Cardinal.

40 Whitewater Profs Become Teamsters

More than 40 members of the English department at Whitewater State University were reported to have paid the fees necessary to join Teamsters Local 579.

Prof. George Adams said it apparently is the first time professors at any state college have joined the Teamsters Union.

The dissident English department was the recent target of Whitewater Pres. William Carter, when several professor spoke out against administration policies.

The English department expects the Teamsters to help in negotiating contract disputes and grievance proceedings.

The "unexpected" announcement prompted Eugene McPhee, director of the state universities system to say, "I don't think we will recognize them. We didn't recognize the Assn. of Wisconsin University Faculties (AWSUF) and I don't think the regents will recognize any one representing one department at any university."



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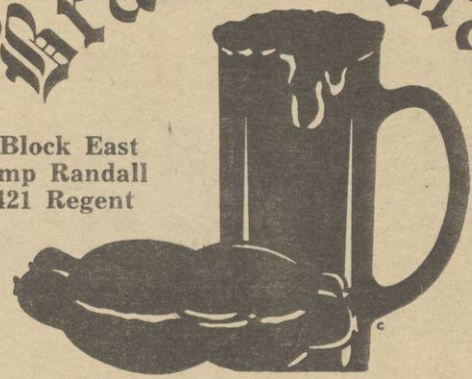
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ZENFRO

Unsung Hero Hanson Hover Amid Strikers

By JEFFREY ROSE
Cardinal Staff Writer

Each weekday since March 15, when the Teaching Assistants Assn. (TAA) strike began, supporters have gathered at 12:15 p.m. to pledge solidarity behind TAA demands.

Amid this assemblage of people, one figure continually remains aloof and conspicuous—that of Ralph Hanson, University chief of protection and security.

Usually clad in a dark gray coat and checkered hat, Hanson sports a black holster for a walkie-talkie around his waist. Temperatures reached the 70's Wednesday, however, and the chief shed his outfit for the businessman look of dark suit and tie.

Striking students stood before Hanson, who had perched himself on the steps of Bascom, where Wednesday's rally was held, badgering him with questions about his job.

One picketer asked Hanson what his yearly salary was. Ralph replied that he was currently being paid \$20,000. He added, "I'm looking for a job up in northern Vermont. A little Catholic girls' school."

After a speech by George Novack, editor of the International Socialist Review, the 200 member group began singing "solidarity forever." When a student kidded, "Sing, Ralph!" Hanson soberly answered, "I've got to be neutral."

Toward the rally's end, one speaker talked of the unsung heroes of the TAA strike. As he turned to the strikers mingling about him, Hanson asked dryly, "Is he talking about me?"

The speaker praised picketers who have guarded supply depots through early morning hours, and those who have risen every day at 7 a.m. to man the lines for 7:45 classes. On and on went the gratuitous praises for sacrificing strikers.

Not one word was mentioned, though, about the University police chief. There was no gratitude from the strikers for the man in charge of protecting their community. The lonely vigil of Ralph Hanson went unacknowledged.

POETS ON FILM

Free tickets for the Union Poets films, to be shown on Monday, are available now at the Union Box Office.

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CORRECTION

May Louise Symon was victorious in the District 13 vote for Dane County Board over incumbent Joe Tisserand by a 507 to 463 margin. The results were reversed in Wednesday's election article, and the Cardinal regrets the error.

THE ORANGE WEDGE

Presents the Carisma band in Tripp Commons at the Union on Friday, April 10, 9:00 p.m. to midnight.

The ORANGE WEDGE is dedicated to the proposition that the true appreciation of music involves your feet and eyes as well as your ears. The "WEDGE" features a psychedelic light show and danceable music. Beer, Coke, and Chips are sold. PRICE \$1.00.

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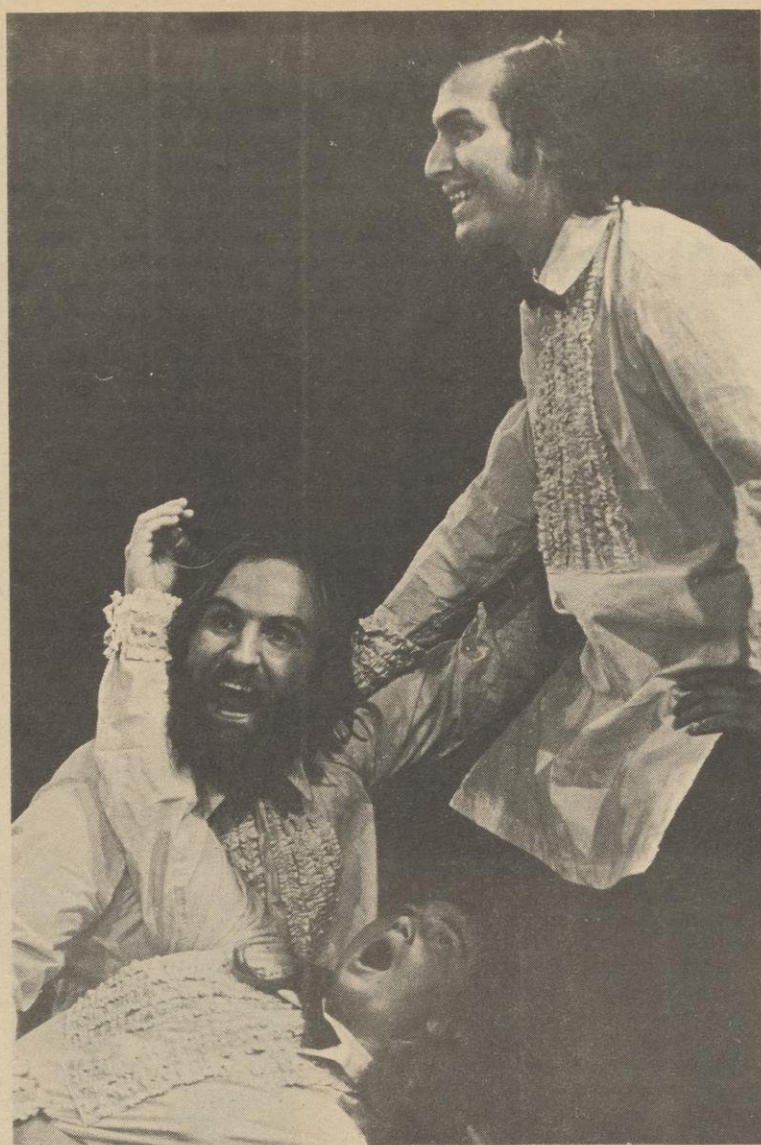
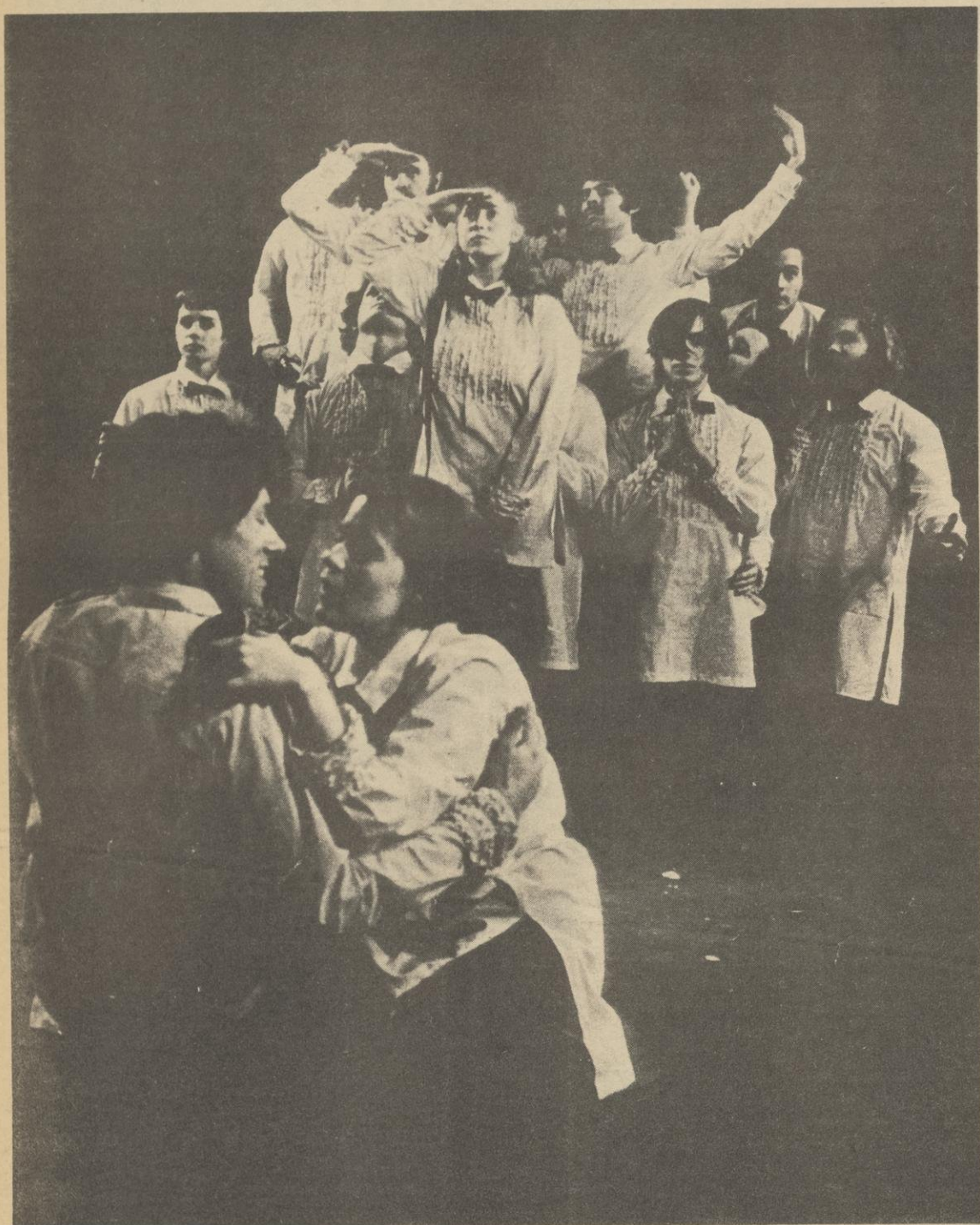
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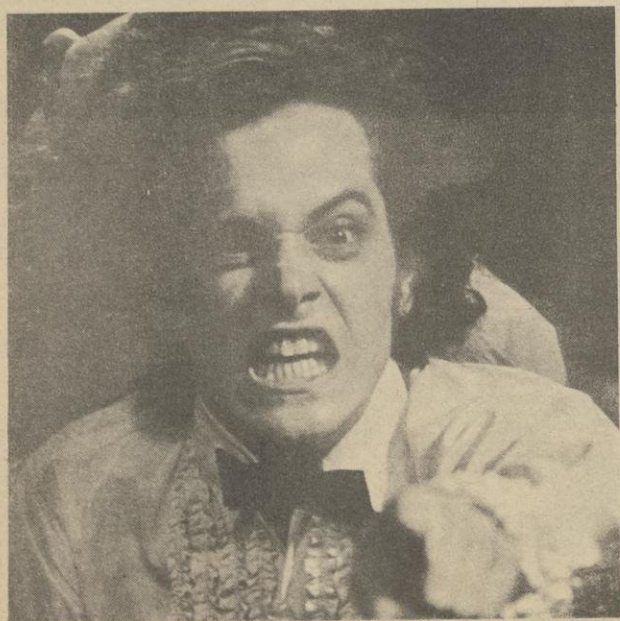
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Ecology Experts To Speak Before Academy Meeting

Five nationally known authorities on ecology and the environment will be featured speakers when the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters holds its centennial meeting in Madison on May 9.

Each will speak on a major aspect of the convention theme, "Preserving the Past—Planning the Future."

Heading the noon luncheon program will be Dr. Barry Commoner, director of the center for Biology and Natural Systems at Washington University, St. Louis.

The centennial banquet will be headlined by Dr. Reid Bryson, director of the University Institute of Environmental Studies, who will speak on "Planning for the Future in Structure of the En-

vironment." Also at the banquet the academy will present a number of awards and citations in recognition of service to the state and the academy over the 100 years since it was chartered by the legislature.

A morning panel on "Our Environment: Past, Present and Future" will feature talks by Dr. Luna Leopold of the U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Durward Allen, professor of wildlife ecology at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana; and Dr. F. Kenneth Hare, professor of geography and physics at the University of Toronto.

During the afternoon, the morning panelists will be joined by Dr. Commoner for an open discussion of environmental issues.

Also participating will be a "reaction panel," including Mrs. James MacDonald, conservation chairman for the Wisconsin League of Women Voters; Dr. Irving Fox, University professor of urban planning and associate director of the University Water Resources Center; Russell Lynch, former chairman of the Wisconsin Natural Resources Board, and Kenneth Bowling, University graduate student and project assistant in history.

Moderating the morning panel will be Dr. Aaron Ihde, University chemistry professor and a past president of the academy. Paul Olson, chairman of the Wisconsin Nature Conservancy and a former Conservation Commission member.

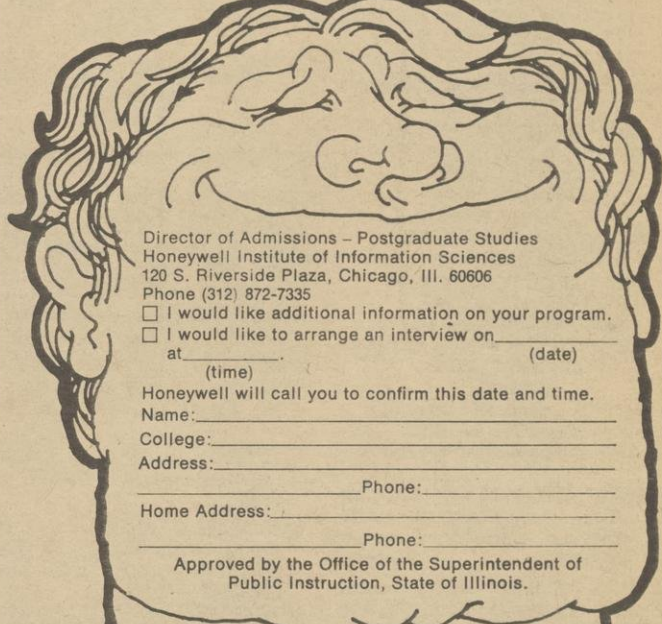
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Campus News Briefs

CONSUMER LEAGUE

The community is invited to the election of a new board of directors for the Madison Consumers League, 7:30 tonight in the University YMCA. A discussion of a Rennebohm boycott will also take place.

THIRD WORLD

The Third World Unity Movement will meet tonight at 8 in the Union.

AFS RETURNEES

The monthly meeting of the American Field Service Returnees Club will be held tonight at 7:30 in the Union. All returnees, former bus chaperones, host brothers or sisters, and others are welcome.

E-DAY ORIENTATION

An introduction to ecology-oriented campus groups will be provided at the general meeting of the E-Day committee scheduled for 7:30 tonight in the Ag Hall auditorium. Representatives from the Ecology Action Center, Living Inhabitants for a Free Environment, the Ecology Students Association, Engineers and Scientists for Social Responsibility, Zero Population Growth, and Students to End Pollution will be included on the program. An E-Day Coordinating Committee meeting will take place at 6:30 in the Ag Hall Auditorium.

POETRY READING

David Ray, author of X Rays, Dragging the Main, and co-editor of a poetry reading against the Vietnam war, will read at the Union Literary Committee's poetry reading tonight at 8 in the union.

CRAFTS SALE

The Union Crafts Committee will sponsor a crafts sale today from 11-5 in the Union. Prints, jewelry, and ceramics will be available for purchase.

RNs Informational Interviews

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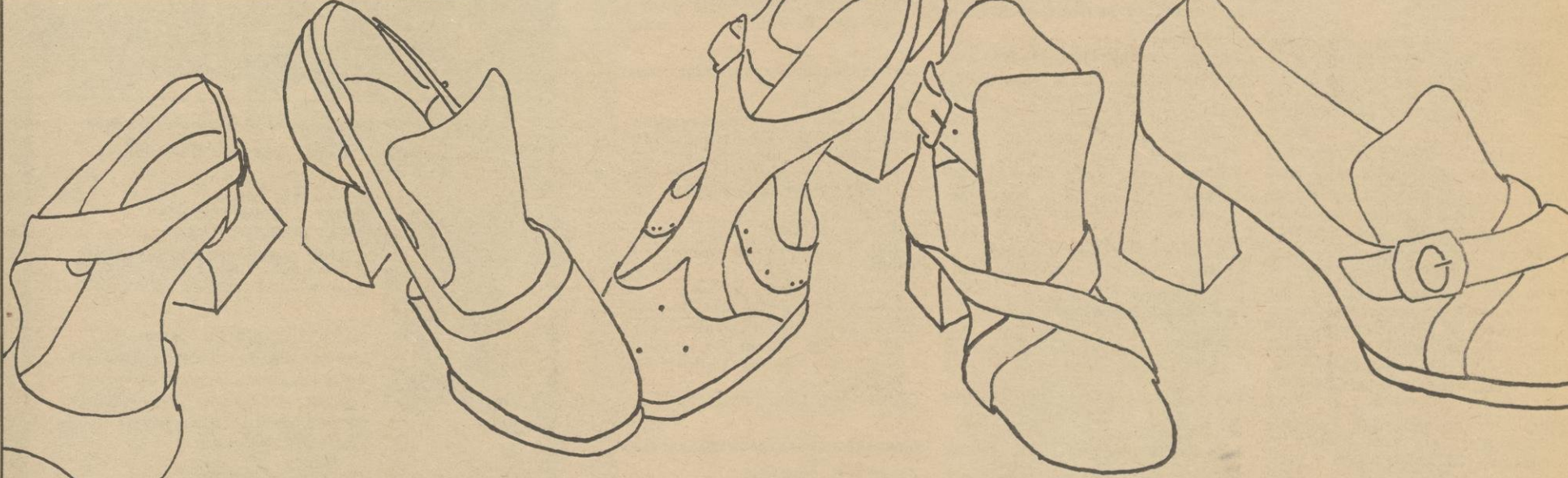
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The Women's Action Movement will hold a general meeting at 7:30 tonight in St. Francis House, 1001 University. All interested women are welcome.

E-DAY VOLUNTEERS
A meeting will be held tonight 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.

CATHOLIC CENTER
Cletus F. O'Donnell, Bishop of Madison, will speak at the University Catholic Center, tonight at 7:30 in the Chapel. The topic

will be "A Bishop Looks at the Church."

CAMPUS CARNIVAL
Slot-car racing, a garter toss, body painting, roulette, and pie throwing are a few of the 23 games to be offered at this year's Campus Carnival, Friday and Saturday at Camp Randall. Sponsors

are Alpha Phi Omega National Service Fraternity and over thirty other campus organizations and fraternities who run the booths. Admission is \$1 for adults, 50 cents for students, and free for children under six. All games are 10 cents. The hours of the carnival are 6-12 on Friday and 1-12 on Saturday. Proceeds go to charity.

in China for 15 years, and Prof. Meisner, an associate professor here, will speak and answer questions.

BUCK ROGERS
The Union Film Committee will present Chapter 9 of Buck Rogers, at 11:15, 11:45, 12:15, and 12:45 in the Play Circle. Free.

STUDENT MOBE
The Student Mobilization Committee will hold a planning meeting for the April 18 statewide march and rally, tonight at 8 in the Union.

LOAN DEADLINE
The priority deadline date of April 15 is announced for students desiring consideration for all grants, loans, and the Work-Study program for the 1970-71 year. Application forms may be picked up at the Office of Student Financial Aids, 432 North Murray.

Daily Cardinal's Action Ads

Pad Ads . . .

MUST sell Surf contract at sacrifice. Call Barb 251-0212. xxx
GIRLS — still room left at Co-ed living unit. Call 256-8371. 80xMI2
SINGLES, 1 & 2 bdrm. apts. Rent now for summer and fall. Property Managers, 505 State St. 257-4283. xxx
ALLEN HOUSE APTS. 2130 Univ. Ave. Campus. Effic & 1 bdrm. from \$127.50. Security locked bldg. Swimming pool & rec room. Air - cond, outdoor patio area. Limited number of units avail for summer. 233-4351. 251-1175. 233-6369 (3-8 p.m.)

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Check with present tenants — some summer sublets. xxx

LANGDON, 135-137; E. Gilman, 7-11 Apts, housekeeping units, 1-5 persons. \$60-\$75. Summer fall 233-9535. 35xm23

1-2 GIRLS to share apt till June or Sept. Fantastic loc. \$56 mo. Negotiable. Utilities incl. 251-2989 Ellie or Mary. 10x11

CAMPUS — 1 or 2 girls to share with 2 others, May 1, \$65 Vilas Ave. Sally — work 262-1510, home — 257-9804. 6x9

AVAIL. Jun 6-1 bdrd air cond. furn apt. Near campus & sq. on lake. 257-7425. 6x9

WATCH for the Carrollon Apartments on Lake Mendota. xxx

ROOM for 1 in apt., State or Doty St. Mary 257-1777. 5x9

SUMMER sublet. 2 bdrm for 1-4. Air cond. Free parking, near Engr. Call 238-0775 or 233-0933 aft 5. 6x11

SINGLES & doubles for women from \$40 mo. Rent now for the summer. The Carriage Apt. 505 N. Carroll 256-2560 or 257-4283. xxx

GIRLS sublet now. Own rm share kit & bath. \$45. 257-1880. 6x11
SUM or fall. Super lg eff. excel. loc. 255-2292. 3x9

COUPLE looking for farm to rent for summer. 255-7826 or 80-655-3110. 5x11

SUM sub, 2 bdrm house, large yard, all utilities pd., ample parking, no-hassle neighbors, \$160 mo. 256-0730. 10x18

SUMMER sublet for 3 or 4. Air conditioned! Fully carpeted! Call 238-8836. 10x18

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WEST MIFFLIN st. — sublet for summer. Furnished 1 bedroom, kitchen, bath. 257-9075. 5x11

CAMPUS — Capitol limited availability for up to 4; summer & fall. Call Dave Ryan, 251-1565. 18x30

1-4 GIRLS w exec loc. Now \$45 mo. Parking. 271-3623. 6x14

OWN room in huge apt. Now or sum. 2 blks from sq & beach. Call Sue 249-8332, 262-1744. 6x15

SUM sub furn. 1 bdrm apt near Capitol, lake, park 256-2114. 6x15

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SUM sub apt for 2-3 \$40 mo. Furnished (air cond) Walk to campus. 233-8528 after 6 pm. 3x10

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GIRL 21 to share beautiful 2 bdrm apt with 1. Univ. Ave nr campus. 238-1495 eves. 3x10

SUM SUB spacious 3 bdrm on W Gilman. Cheap. 255-7819. 10x21

NEED girl to share with 1 for summer. Now or June 1. \$45. No. Lease. E. Johnson. 256-3721. 3x10

COTTAGE on lake — rest of sem. Car necessary. 257-0977 or 233-9578. 4x14

SUMMER SUBLET for 1 or 2 to share with third. 29 Langdon \$58 mo person. Util inc. Call 257-6649 evenings. 3x11

SUM SUB. for 3 brand new apt. Air cond, ex loc. 251-2251. 8x18

GIRLS 4 bdrm house. 526 W. Doty. Call 251-2213. 5x15

SUM SUB on campus. 3 rms \$400 Pref. couple. 256-3616. 6x16

SUMMER SUBLET 145 W. Gilman 2 bedroom for 3-4 furnished. Call 256-6023. 5x15

SUM 2 to share w 1. Own bdrms. 133 E. Gorham, air cond. 255-6110. 20x6

SUMMER SUBLET — Stoddard Arms apt. for 4, \$56 mo. 256-5341. 6x16

SUM SUBLET 133 E Gorham. 3 bdrm, air cond. 255-6110. 20x6

SUM SUB: Girl to share house W 1. Own room. 10 mins to campus. 233-7256 or 262-1728. 3x11

SUM SUB 2-3 fem. 150 mo. 255-8670. 5x15

SUBLET new 3 bdrm, June, dishwasher, air-cond, 3 mos. \$195, 257-1159, lease, spacious 7x17

SUM SUB 2-3 girls. Mod furn air-cond. Campus, hosp. 256-1434. 5x15

SUM SUB — 4 bdrm apt. Air cond W Gilman, 251-2835. \$75 ea. Neg. 10x22

SUM SUB, Broom St., 1 bdrm. Air Conditioned. Negotiable. 262-6685 5x15

CAMPUS — Girls apartments now renting for summer and fall at 621 and 629 N. Francis St. Call 256-6489 or 222-5453. 6x16

For Sale . . .

STUDENT furniture reasonable. Sally 249-0556, 849-4690. 16x28

SEEBURG type DDS1 Discotheque speaker system 30 watts continuous per channel. New \$700, asking \$425. 257-2921. 3x9

GUITAR—Gibson J50 w hardcase. \$150 ex cond. Sandy 255-4655. 4x11

LEATHER jackets, all kinds. All sizes, low prices. 255-3952, 231-1872. 5x14

TURNTABLE Garrard 262-4090. 7x16

STEREO components discounted 11-12 pm daily. 257-9152. 3x10

Wanted . . .

Reliable person to share my home in exchange for driving me to work and light duties. Call evenings. 837-7939. 12x17

WANT to learn to speed read? Need subjects for an experimental program now! Call Sue Rubin 262-1744, 249-8332 6x15

Wheels . . . For Sale

1964 FORD fairlane automatic. Ex cond. Cheap. Call 255-1982. 6x14

1969 FORD Torino Fastback — red 2-door, air-scoop hood, 4-speed stick, good tires, 351 cu. in. 15,000 mi. \$2400. 608-489-2400. 4x10

64 VOLKS good condition, must sell, leaving country. Call 256-5051 after 6 pm. 5x11

SAAB 99-69, ex. 6,000 miles. Help a striking TA. 257-2384. 4x11

'67 HONDA s-90. Like new; low mileage. Perfect for spring. Helmets, book rack & straps included. 231-3082 after 4. 6x15

'68 SHINY red suzuki X5. \$275 good shape. Call Max 257-3023. 5x14

67 HONDA 305 exc. cond. Low miles. Call Duane 251-1982 4x11

59 MERCEDES runs well, good cond \$200 or best offer. Call after 1 pm 233-2550 new brakes 4x14

MOTORCYCLE for sale 68 Trumph T100C (500cc) Less 5000 mile. Cheap \$700. Adam 257-7049 3x11

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1964 JAG Xke roadster silver grey all mech new tires top & radio Reasonable 262-4252. 6x16

1958 CHEV. New tires, good con. \$100.00 262-2281 day 256-5958 aft 6 pm. 6x15

1969 YAMAHA 250cc. Scrambler. low mileage. \$200, 257-9377 after 7:00. 5x15

GREAT HONDA S-90 '68 251-2528. 6x16

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MEAL jobs: Applications for spring & summer are being accepted at Lowell Hall kitchen. Apply in person 5-6 pm. Use Mendota Ct. entrance. xxx

WAITER, sorority house. 255-9771. 220 Lake Lawn. 3x10

20 HRS. per week car needed. Men only. Call 222-6612 after 5 pm. Can be full-time summer. 1x9

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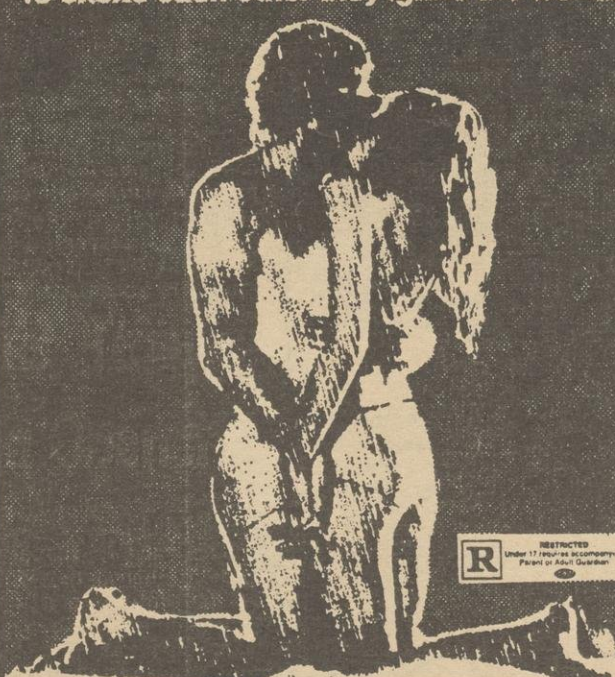
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Spring, Football and Hope

(continued from page 20)

fooling when he says Wisconsin will be a winner. And the assistants he has assembled, a group that can only be called a "superstaff," adds to the hope.

Other ingredients in the hope mixture are 13 starters off last year's 3-7 team, and a promising freshman crew (Elroy Hirsch's first batch). Even more than that is the feeling that somehow, there was talent after all hiding under those cardinal jerseys, just waiting to be brought out. Wisconsin fans think, hope, pray (take your choice) that John Jardine can awake out what was sleeping.

Jardine sounded an optimistic note on just this subject when asked if there were any players who, in his judgment, showed potential in films, but didn't have a good season.

To that question, Jardine replied, "Yes, a whole team of them."

But fans shouldn't expect to see too much. Jardine talks about fundamentals, and plans to stress these during spring practices. If this sounds like a slap at the former coaching staff, it may be. Jardine coats the remark by saying, "fundamentals build on themselves. There are many ways to do things right, and we're installing a new system." But the implication is that the team needs work on fundamentals.

Jardine expects practice to be unexciting. "We'll break it down into small groups, not do the 11-on-11 stuff that most people would rather see. It might be dull for some people."

"In the last week of practice, it might look as if we've not gotten very far. The offense and defense should stand each other off. We won't try to beat either one."

Indeed, Jardine would like a situation where his team doesn't look terrific in the spring, and instill fear in opponents. "I'd rather play ten games as the underdog," Jardine said.

Fans' hopes may be buoyed by the fact that players like quarterback Rudy Steiner, tackle Mike Smolcich and center Harvey Clay, three players of tremendous potential who never hit it off with the John Coatta staff, are back for another shot.

Also hopeful is the recently-completed winter conditioning program. "The players really went at it, especially the veterans," Jardine said. "You expect youngsters to try to impress, but the veterans really acted as if they wanted to give it the full shot."

It's not a championship group on paper, but for once, what manifests itself on the field may be happily different from what is on paper.

These are the thoughts of spring that run through the mind of those close to Wisconsin football. But it must be tempered by the fact that, spring is a time for all kinds of optimism. How can any Badger sufferer really be pessimistic?

Dunfield

(continued from page 20)

was the winner in both events), but the combination of a bad cold, infectious sinusitis, and "lots of other little things" laid him low last semester.

"It sort of makes you feel like you have mono," said Dunfield about the disease. "It had been bothering me on-and-off for the past two years and I missed the first four weeks of school. I had enough problems with my grades anyway so I left for home the day after the Homecoming game."

Don got back in form quickly at the start of the second semes-

Thursday, April 9, 1970

THE DAILY CARDINAL—19

ter and was only beaten once, by Todd Smith of Ohio State, until the NCAA meet.

Due to last semester's lapse, Don is one semester shy of graduating this spring, but Uncle Sam is after him. "I'm number 184 in the draft and my draft board just sent me the second notice telling me I'm 1A."

Although his future is uncertain, Dunfield thinks that Wisconsin is sure to improve. "They have one of the top ten facilities in the U.S. and two of the top ten coaches."

"Jerry Darda's a good diving coach, he's been very instrumental in getting me where I am and I certainly couldn't have done it without him. Jack's a good coach; there's no way that they can't

improve in the pool. Wisconsin's got to be one of the best recruiting schools in the nation."

If Don Dunfield decides to keep diving, he's bound to improve. And maybe one of these days he'll beat Jim Henry.

Maybe in the Olympics.

IOWA CITY, Iowa (AP) — Ralph Miller resigned late Wednesday afternoon as head basketball coach at the University of Iowa and accepted a similar position at Oregon State.

Miller, who Monday said he had withdrawn as a candidate for the job, said Oregon State asked him Wednesday morning to reconsider.

THE MODERNITY OF TRADITION

Political Development in India

Lloyd I. Rudolph and Susanne Hoeber Rudolph



The persistence of traditional features of Indian life within a modernized society is the theme of this book which, as *Asian Review* says: "shows a quite new level of sympathy and penetration." Particularly outstanding is the brilliant section on the way in which Gandhi restored India's political potency, lost during imperial subjection, by transforming traditional Hindu values of asceticism and non-violence to serve the needs of a modern mass movement.

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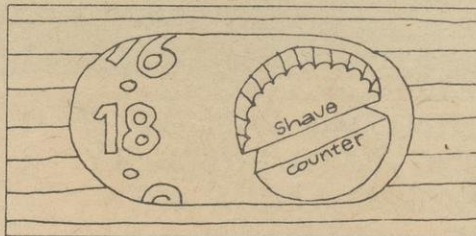
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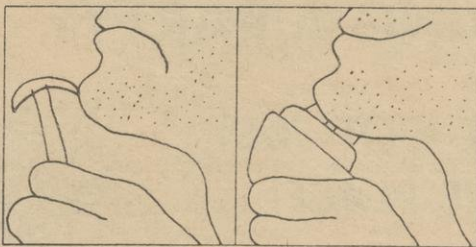
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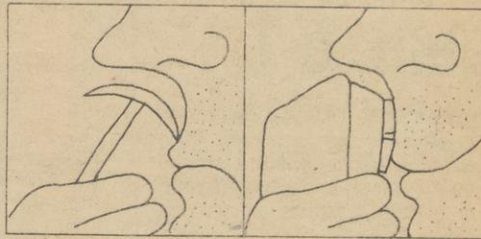
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It has a Charge Indicator that lights up when it's charging.

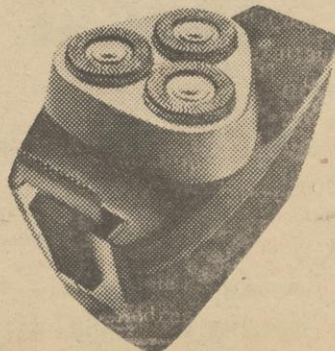
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Dunfield Takes 2nd & 3rd As Tankmen Finish 14th

By KEVIN BARBER

Wisconsin didn't have much at the NCAA swimming and diving Championships in Salt Lake City, Utah, but they had Don Dunfield.

The burly 5-10 native of Cupertino, California, capped a brilliant college diving career by placing third off the one-meter board and second off the three-meter board to tally 25 points and lead the Badger to 14th place in Utah's ultra modern natatorium.

Senior Doug McOwen was 9th in the 50 freestyle to give Wisconsin 29 points in the meet. Indiana won the meet for the third straight year tallying 332 points to runner-up USC with 235 points. Stanford was third followed by UCLA, Long Beach State, and Michigan.

Jim Henry of Indiana was the only double-winner for the Hoosiers in Salt Lake City winning off both the one and three-meter boards. Although happy to finish as high as he did, Dunfield was disappointed that he wasn't able to beat Henry throughout his four year duration in Madison.

"I didn't hit my dives as well as I could have," commented Dunfield. "I had a bad start in the

preliminaries of the one-meter and didn't get anything over a 6 1/2." Dunfield was ninth at the end of the preliminaries, sixth at the end of the semi-finals until eventually placing third behind Henry and Phil Boggs of Florida.

In both events, Dunfield finished ahead of top-ranked Dick Ritz of Michigan and Craig Lincoln of Minnesota.

Last weekend, Dunfield got his last shot as a collegian at Henry in the AAU indoor Championships at Fort Lauderdale, Florida. For the second time in two weeks Dunfield was a bridesmaid as Henry captured both events again.

"But this time I had him sweating," said Dunfield wryly.

With three dives left in the one-meter competition I was ahead by one point. We were way out ahead of the rest of the pack yet so close."

Then Henry hit his next dive for three tens, a 9 1/2, and three nines and if you know anything about diving you know that judges just don't award nines and tens. Dunfield tried to keep pace but lost by four points.

Dunfield grew up in Cupertino, California, and began to practice gymnastics in his spare time from

the age of four. But Cupertino High School offered no gymnastics program and Don chose to dive for the school's swim team figuring that "it was the closest thing to gymnastics that I could find."

Diving came easily for Dunfield. He was an high school all-American from his sophomore year on and placed in the top twelve in at least one event of the three AAU national meets he entered. In fact, the last time that Dunfield had beaten Henry was in one of those AAU meets as a junior in high school.

Dunfield graduated from high school in the spring of 1966 and knew that the only place to go was the Big Ten. "They'd dominated the nationals at that time. In fact in last year's NCAA Championships, the Big Ten took ten of the first 12 places in diving. This year it was about 50-50."

Don was leaning towards Ohio State until the Buckeye Athletic Department tried to pull a fast one on him. "They sent me a complicated 14 page pamphlet and told me to sign because it was just routine. I read the first four pages and wasn't able to understand it so I was going to sign it when I took the thing to my coach and he told me that it was a tender."

Had Dunfield signed he would have been considered the property of Ohio State and would have been ineligible to dive for any other Big Ten school that year.

So Dunfield, lured by the promotions of Julian Krug, who Don considers "the beginning of the diving era for Wisconsin," became a Badger.

Dunfield, after finishing second to (guess who?) Jim Henry in the Big Ten Championships, dove for 5th and 6th in the NCAA Championships last year to rack Wisconsin's only points for an 18th place finish in the meet. The accomplishment was unprecedented in Wisconsin diving history, but it was not until last summer that Don felt that he had come into his own.

He finished second and third in the AAU Outdoor (again Henry

(Continued on Page 19)



YES, INDEED, the Brewers have arrived in Milwaukee. This concessions man, like all the others at County Stadium, put in a busy day reaped plenty of benefits from the opening day crowd of over 37,000. He was timed by Cardinal photographer Bob Pensinger to have sold 24 bottles of brew in only four minutes.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
CAL	0	1	3	4	0	0	3	1	0		12	14	1
MILW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	4	2

THE SCOREBOARD tells the story of the new Milwaukee Brewers' first game.

Brewers Lose Again, 6-1

MILWAUKEE (AP)—Outfielder Bill Voss drove in four runs with a triple, two doubles and a single Wednesday to pace the California Angels to a 6-1 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers.

The left-handed hitting Voss singled home the Angels' first run in the first, doubled home a run in the third and tripled to drive in a run in the eighth. Voss' ninth inning double accounted for another run.

Milwaukee scored its first run of the season in the seventh when Tommy Harper walked, stole second and scored on a double by Russ Snyder.

Tom Murphy needed help, but picked up his first victory of the season. He was tagged for one run on seven hits.

The Brewers were behind 2-1 after seven innings, but starter Marty Pattin was hit hard in the eighth and so was reliever John O'Donoghue before Bob Locker took over. Two ninth inning runs padded the Angel victory.

Milwaukee now hits the road in search of its first win. After a rest today, the Brewers play the Chicago White Sox in single games Friday and Saturday and a double-header Sunday.

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MEETING

TONIGHT (Thursday) APRIL 9th

AT

7:30 P.M.

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Mark
Shapiro



Spring, Football and Hope

Spring, the time of year when most University of Wisconsin sports fans would rather participate in athletics than watch someone else get their exercise for them, is here. And many of these people probably suppose the University shuts down its athletic program temporarily.

Sure, there are some diehards who'll go to baseball games, a few hundred or so. The same number will attend the Badgers' annual home outdoor track meet and rugby matches. Since the tennis team plays right next to the populus Lakeshore dormitory area, it sometimes gets a sizeable crowd (but most of these are curious passersby rather than tennis buffs). The crew and golf matches will draw a few wives and girlfriends, not too many others.

This scene, however, is a far cry from the fall and winter scenes when nearly 50,000 masochists (or sadists) have seen football games, and thousands more have been lured by the excitement of basketball and hockey when the weather gets cold.

But the multitude of fans that pay to see the trio of meat-and-potatoes sports are treated to a unique sneak preview of at least one in the form of spring football practice.

No coach in these three sports will tell you that an off-season really exists. Bob Johnson is out recruiting hockey players who will be on the ice next fall. He needs a goaltender and a couple of forwards, but when his recruiting is done, all that hockey fans will know for the time being is a bunch of meaningless names that will come alive next November.

The same thing in basketball, where John Powless is busy recruiting. In his case, the players he comes up with won't be in uniform for two years, so nothing will foreshadow the future this spring.

But football coach John Jardine, starting his first season at the Badger helm, is in a different boat. He'll put his players through 20 grueling practice sessions and scrimmages, make position switches, teach fundamentals, etc.

And as spring is the time for hope, so Badger gridiron fans will look for things to hope about. Only a few thousand will even as much as attend the spring football game, only a handful will go to any practices, partly because of restrictions on who can attend, but the fans will hope.

They always hope in the spring. The reason is simple. A Wisconsin football fan who is used to such chaos on the field can only be an optimist if he comes back for any more. So in the spring, where there is no Ohio State opposite the Badger line, there's nothing to detract from the optimism.

There will be even more hope this spring than usual, however. Jardine himself has impressive credentials and talks as if he's not

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MOVIE TIME

Night of The Living Dead

"... This unrelieved orgy of sadism
"... pornography of violence ..."
—Variety

—PLUS—The Rabbit of Seville

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