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Future Referendum

ROTC Question Awaits Hearing

By JULIE KENNEDY
Night Editor

Members of the Madison Campus ROTC Policy Committee decided Wednesday to request postponement of a proposed student referendum on compulsory freshman ROTC orientation until the two-week program ends on Oct. 3.

If Wisconsin Student Association members approve the referendum at their meeting tonight, it will be held on Oct. 26 according to WSA president David Goldfarb, only freshmen men would participate in the referendum.

The ROTC Committee decided that postponement of the referendum would give freshmen men in the ROTC orientation program a chance to evaluate it and that perhaps a more effective referendum could be organized with an extra week.

Tactic Change Seen In Merger Of WDRU-SDS

By MIKE GONDEK
Cardinal Staff Writer

The Wisconsin Draft Resistance Union and the Madison chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society have merged in an attempt to "radicalize the campus and the Madison community" through organizational activity rather than by the previous strategy of confrontation.

At a meeting attended by about 500 persons Wednesday, John Fuerst of the WDRU called the merger a significant step. "For the first time there is a unified and cohesive leftist organization on the Madison campus," he said.

Fuerst described the strategy of SDS-WDRU as that of "constituency organizing," which he defined as talking to people inside a certain social institution or situation and discussing the relationship of their own particular sphere of activity to that of the society as a whole.

He explained that, hopefully, these people would formulate political activity in accordance with their ideas.

Steve Lieberstein, a member of the History Student's Association, described departmental organizing as a result of the Chase Manhattan stock issue last spring, after which, he said, students felt an increasing degree of frustration due to their own lack of power and "the complacent, authoritarian attitude of the Regents and the administration." The activity now going on is designed to allow students to make decisions on these subject areas which affect their own lives, he said.

In concrete terms, departmental organizing aims at transforming the content and form of classroom instruction. This includes making subject matter more relevant to social change outside the university, and democratizing the classroom structure to allow for free and critical discussion of social problems.

Bill Drew of the WDRU stated that dormitories could become (continued on page 10)

The committee also agreed to hold two hearings at which it will hear testimony by University students and faculty regarding the compulsory two-week orientation. The hearings are tentatively scheduled for Tuesday, Oct. 8, at 7 p.m. and Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 3:30 p.m. in the Law School auditorium.

Members decided that all witnesses must identify themselves at the hearings and that each oral presentation must not exceed ten minutes, although further written testimony may be submitted to the committee. Persons wishing to testify who cannot attend either of the meetings will be invited to send written testimony to the committee.

Committee members agreed that while they would answer "questions of fact" regarding ROTC, they would not participate in public debate at the hearings.

ROTC Committee members are Col. J. Tod Meserow, Commandant of Air Force ROTC; Capt. Clarence E. Olson, Commandant of Navy ROTC; Col. Edwin G. Pike, Commandant of Army ROTC; Dean George W. Sledge, agriculture; Prof. David W. Tarr, political science; Prof. Carlisle Runge, law; Vice Chancellor in charge of Academic Affairs James W. Cleary; and Prof. Walter Ridout, English, who was not at the meeting because he is on leave this semester.

Vice Chancellor Cleary expressed the hope that all those who wish to testify can be heard and said that he feels the committee must gather all possible data and information regarding compulsory ROTC before it makes any recommendations for changes in the program.

Faculty decisions will then be sent to Chancellor H. Edwin Young. (continued on page 10)



The ROTC Policy Committee met Wednesday to consider the future of compulsory ROTC orientation. Present at the meeting were, left to right, Col. J. Tod Meserow, Commandant of Air Force ROTC; Col. Edwin G. Pike, Commandant of Army ROTC; Prof. David W. Tarr, Political Science, and Capt. Clarence E. Olson, Commandant of Navy ROTC.

—Cardinal Photo by Bruce Garner

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5 CENTS A COPY

Police, Students Seek Accord

By PETER GREENBERG
Cardinal Staff Writer

In an effort to rectify the alleged communications breakdown between the Madison police and the University community, the Mayor's Council on City-University Safety is discussing methods to bring the policeman and the student closer together.

Notably absent from Wednesday's meeting were a representative from the District Attorney's office, Paul Soglin, alderman from the eighth ward, and a representative from the University administration.

The group was established earlier this year by Mayor Otto Festege and the Mayor's Advisory Committee after a rash of assaults on University students which were followed by alleged "police inactivity" or "overactivity". The coun-

cil heard of 25 confirmed battery complaints and one attempted rape since April 1968, a report of new police services by University police chief Ralph Hanson, a definition of jurisdiction by the Madison police and a series of proposals by Paul Grossman, Wisconsin Student Association representative.

Grossman said that of the 25 battery cases, it appeared that the District Attorney's office was reluctant to prosecute, and since there was no representative from that office, the needed feedback from that area of law enforcement was lost.

Grossman announced the installation of a box, located in the WSA office in the Union, to serve as a depository for claims against or suggestions for the Madison or University police. Any complaint received will then be given to the secretary of the Safety Council prior to the meeting so that the police force involved will have adequate time to investigate the charge.

The WSA also recommended that policemen in the Madison area be allowed to take University courses free of charge in sociology, political science, and other pertinent departments. This would conceivably provide a more personal and healthier environment for helping attitude development.

WSA also suggested that speakers be available from both Protection and Security and the Madison Police to address student groups.

Citing distrust and the "disenfranchisement" the students feel for city government and the "ignorance of city officials to student problems," Grossman emphasized the need for student representation of the City Council. He told the Mayor, who was present, that both voting and eligibility requirements have prevented this possibility.

In regard to police services in the Madison area, Police Chief Hanson announced new security measures in effect immediately, plus the addition of twenty-five new police positions and ten security officer openings, as soon as money for the jobs is appropriated. As of now, Protection and Security is working overtime with new patrol assignments.

(continued on page 10)

Tonight's Senate Agenda

Student Senate will consider the following bills and topics at its 7 p.m. meeting tonight in the Union:

- Freshman ROTC orientation;
- Abolition of SLIC;
- Consideration of the Summer Board Report on Academic reform; and
- Appointment of an executive Vice-President.



RALPH HANSON

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The Daily Cardinal

A Page of Opinion

The Politics of Education

In a recent news story in one of the Madison papers it was reported that, "led by influential Republican leaders, the finance subcommittee of the Coordinating Council for Higher Education questioned proposed faculty pay increases, new programs and administration priorities."

Aside from the usual financial haggling reported in this story, the article, by accident or otherwise, clearly illustrates the nature of the top-level education administration in the state.

The reference to the "influential Republican leaders" was not just a convenient jargon handle, but, in fact expressed the essence of the orientation of several of its key members. If the allusion had been to similar Democratic leaders, the situation would be no less contemptible.

For whenever such importantly placed individuals are politically oriented and motivated in their public duties, the vital concern of education becomes a political volleyball, or in some areas, a bombshell.

But this parlor game of the Old Politics can be a dangerous affair. New York and other major cities have already experienced violence as politics and education have become irrevocably entangled there.

And, on the college campuses above all,

both students and faculty alike have shown that they will no longer passively be the pawns of the political animals in the country. It is only a matter of time before these small-time politicians take the final step of harassment and repression and bring on further campus violence and quite possibly street violence.

But these politicians failed to realize this. Nor do they realize the new character of student activism on this campus. At their recent meeting, one of the committee members went through the usual harangue about cutting back out-of-staters, in particular, graduate students.

Although in this case the attack was not quite as direct or volatile as at other times, the implications remained crystal clear—get rid of those damn commie agitators from the East, and you'll have a good clean All-American campus.

A few years ago, this neat formula might have worked. This is now no longer the case. The typical campus "agitator" can no longer be stereotyped as having a New York or other Eastern accent. Today, the Wisconsin twang is growing louder within the movement. And the movement itself is no longer confined to Bascom Hill but is spreading to Sheboygan, Oshkosh, LaCrosse and elsewhere in Dairyland.

Thoughts on the College Press

By DAVID LLOYD JONES

(Editor's Note: David Lloyd Jones was a staff member of the United States Student Press Association, 1967-68 and visited the Madison campus during the Dow Protest, October 18. The following paper was presented at the Convention of the Student Press Association this August.)

Last October at about noon on a sunny day I found myself standing on an ashtray (one of the large, sand-filled kind) just inside the doorway of the University of Wisconsin Commerce Building in Madison. Eighteen men rushed past me into the building and proceeded to beat several hundred other men and women with sticks.

The eighteen, of course, were policemen, and the four hundred were students, and the long chain of events leading up to the beatings involved the Dow Chemical Company, Students for a Democratic Society, and a number of abstractions of a high degree of sophistication. Ninety-three people were hospitalized.

Most immediately, as I interpret it, what had happened was that the police had been told to go into the building and arrest people ten at a time, and on getting into the building had realized that the order was foolish and impossible. They had thereupon panicked and started beating people because that seemed the only thing to do. To turn around and leave the building and tell their senior officer that he was being silly, apparently did not occur to them.

One established convention, however, was respected. Having previously chatted with the police and shown them my press card, I was spared a beating. As the group came through the door one policeman came and stood in front of my ashtray, his waist at about the level of my knees, and protected me. At one point a student was thrown against the plate glass window beside us, breaking it and leaving two to three shards of glass hanging in the window-frame. I tapped the policeman on the shoulder and said "Help me smash that window before somebody gets cut on it." I stepped down off my perch but he took care of the problem. Flailing the window with his club he got rid of the threatening spears of glass in a few seconds, and I stepped back up on my ashtray and continued taking notes. He moved back in front of me, protectively.

Outside a crowd of perhaps two thousand students was forming. People in the front ranks were chanting: "Seig heil, seig heil!"

Dali, Schwitters, Magritte would have understood. The term applied to their art in the twenties, surrealistic, is clinically applied.

One may be forgiven for thinking that the methods of their art, collage and pastiche, juxtaposition, distortion and whimsy, have become the central working methods of modern society at large. We are in an age when we perceive events through a lot of different media—and ironically our media are only good enough to let us know that disconcerting dissonances exist between the different perceptions they convey.

Einstein's 1905 papers pulled simultaneously out from under us, but they didn't prepare us for living with the coexistent and varying bases, time scales and realities of newspaper and television, pundit and professor, drill manual and mimeograph machine.

Our world is radically interconnected, crowded and busy, and with information travelling through conduits of varying characteristics it is impossible that everyone share the same perception of things, events and conditions. Some perceptions are evanescent; they can only last a while until some item of information catches up to demolish them. Others are eliminated by very tough reality check, as when Westmoreland found revelation at Tet, or when the Russians had to ditch Lysenkoism because it didn't make sense in the test tube. But much of day to day life is governed by ideas that are held because they are held. Christianity may seem to be on the way out or Pacifism may seem to be on the way in, but for the moment they and other ideas coexist with their opposition simply because there are different people running their lives in accordance with different organizing principles.

Politics gives us some of the best examples of the kind of clash of realities that I'm trying to point up, because politics is a language we are trained to think in when thinking about certain kinds of dissonances. Thus socialism and capitalism, so called, can exist on the same planet in give and take with each other. Each cluster of beliefs and institutions constantly emanates clusters of information designed to undermine the credibility of the other, but both will continue to have some kind of existence as long as both are sets of ideas which motivate people and are communicated.

Letters to the Editor

Learning to be Liberal

To the Editor:

I attended the O.R.O.T.C. on Tuesday, Sept. 17 at 1:20 p.m., and I was appalled at what happened. The leaders of the walkout were not telling the freshmen to resist the draft or to support anarchy. They were only telling them to question the values of society. They were trying to tell them to take an inward look at themselves and an outward look at

the world before falling into a middle-class, machine-controlled mediocrity.

The attending freshmen were so narrow-minded that they cared more about the grooming and dress of the walkout leaders than about the question of how free our society really is. If this is a liberal university, what is an illiberal one?

David E. Redlick

Community Co-op Business Climbs

To the Editor:

It was certainly a shame that the Co-op didn't have all the books that you wanted. And it was certainly a shame that the pens weren't all Bic and the notebooks all University Bookstore style. Yes indeed it did add a bit of life to shopping with their disorganization showing and their smiles spontaneous rather than rehearsed. But my God, my God, with all the hardships one had to go through to shop on Gorham Street, the Co-op still will do close to \$40,000 worth of business. This, of course is a mere drop in the bucket compared to the University Bookstore's

\$1,200,000 but forty thou is still a lot of dough. I am simply amazed that with everything that was wrong, the community, you the people, supported and loved your store.

They said that we could never form an organization as large as ours offering the services that ours does. You, the people of the University of Wisconsin Community, have proven beyond a reasonable shadow of a doubt that Life is absolute. Go outside and kiss a squirrel.

The Patron saint of the University of Wisconsin Community Cooperative,

E. Plobio Casal (Zorba)

The Daily Cardinal

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ON LETTERS

The Daily Cardinal welcomes letters to the editor on any subject. Letters should be triple spaced with typewriter margins set at 10-10, and signed. Please give class and year although a name will be withheld by request. We reserve the right to edit letters for length, libel, and style. While long letters may be used for the On the Soapbox column, shorter letters are more likely to be printed.

Artist, cartoonists, anyone with exciting ideas about graphics for The Daily Cardinal, come to the Cardinal office, speak to Matt Fox.

University ROTC Since 1868: A Brief History

By MATTHEW FOX
Managing Editor

Editor's Note: This story was run in the January 16, 1968 special draft issue of the Cardinal. We are reprinting it at this time because of the recent all-campus interest in the ROTC program resulting from freshman organizing against the compulsory requirement.

Military training at the University of Wisconsin was instituted as an immediate prerequisite for the land grant awarded to the state for the creation of a school of higher learning. It was the specific demands of this first federal grant which spawned the institution that required all male students, no matter what their field, to be indoctrinated into the delicacies of military science and basic drills.

The Reserve Officers Training Corps, which was started in 1916, has become one of the prime sources of commissioned officers in the Armed Forces, and has become increasingly popular as the draft gets more unpopular.

At Wisconsin, there are about 800 students now enrolled in ROTC, all taking courses in military science, and receiving credits for their college degree.

Col. John McLean, of the Army described ROTC as not a way to get out of the draft, but a definite step to planning a worthwhile future. "We offer an individual who has gone to college the opportunity to perform active duty as an officer able to use his basic knowledge for basic needs," said Col. McLean.

The Army ROTC enlistee must in his junior year sign a written agreement with the Federal government if he wishes to continue. Upon graduating in good standing, he is offered a commission and must serve two years active and six years reserve duty. The junior and senior in the Army ROTC is awarded 10 academic credits, and is given a subsistence allowance of \$50 a month for not longer than 20 months—up until the time he is graduated.

In the Army ROTC there are five teaching officers, one holding a full professorship and four asst. professorships. These staff officers are appointed by the Federal government and approved by the Regents before they can become a member of the University Faculty. Their academic titles are traditionally in accordance with their military rank.

Upon graduation and receiving his commission, the Army officer, after ROTC training may get an "educational delay in pursuance of a recognized degree. Last year, over half of the Army ROTC graduates asked for an educational deferment.

A program, started in 1966, provides for a two year course in ROTC, of 6 credits following the same lines as the junior and senior years, leading toward a commission. This new program has been especially important for graduates not having had ROTC training, finding their graduate school careers jeopardized by the draft. Any Letters and Science graduate, with a I-A classification, who wants to go on to grad school can receive a I-D educational delay if he joins ROTC. McLean said that there is a direct correlation between the pressures the draft puts on students, and the number of those interested and involved in University ROTC programs.

The Morrill Act of 1862 providing the first major link

between the Federal government and the university, included military tactics as part of the "leading object" of the land-grant college. The state of Wisconsin accepted these provisions in chapter 114, of the laws of 1866, which defines the work to be given to this subject in section 4: "All able-bodied male students of the University in whatever college shall receive instruction and discipline in military tactics, the regular arms of which shall be furnished by the state."

Under provisions of this law, the University Battalion was organized in 1867, with Col. W. R. Pease, military science and engineering, as commandant. This small force included all male students then attending the institution.

In 1883, Lieut. G. N. Chase, of the U. S. Army, was assigned to duty at the University by the Federal Department of War. Since that time, the office has been filled by members of the armed forces.

The Reserve Officers Training Corps was established in 1916, creating a specific department within the University for the education of soldiers, with college credits being awarded toward a degree in the two upper classes. At that time, all male freshmen and sophomores were required to participate in ROTC programs.

In 1923, the total number of students enrolled in military training classes was about 2260. There rose within the student body, the faculty and the legislature a vigorous debate whether to keep ROTC compulsory, or to allow it to continue on a voluntary basis.

Students wrote and gave speeches on the merits and demerits of compulsory drill, some insisting that it was the most effective nucleus, scant though it might have been, around which a national preparedness organization could be constructed, and that the university students needs and

values the disciplinary and physical training the system gives.

Others argued that the training did not command the sincere attention of students and in way accomplishes the goal of preparedness, or that the system bespeaks militarism that means future war, or that military training and drill essentially does not belong in the scheme of higher education.

In a letter from the Apr. 13, 1923 Daily Cardinal, a student viewed ROTC policy: "To impose military training upon these boys at such a crucial period in their lives, is nothing less than a crime against them and a crime against the country at large which receives benefit from college trained men."

One of the most interesting quotes from a state official, and one which very much parallels a certain view of the university and the military is from Wisconsin Atty. Gen. Herman L. Ekern, May 19, 1923: "Why should the University policy be prescribed for us by the war machine in Washington?"

"The people of Wisconsin appropriate millions annually for the University. What right have the University authorities to say to the people of Wisconsin that their sons cannot enter this University unless they take military training as prescribed from Washington?"

The argument was long and bitter, but finally, compulsory drill and military science were dropped from the requirements for freshmen and sophomores. This voluntary ROTC remained policy until 1941, when the threat of another World War brought on a strong clash between pacifists and military minds, educators and ROTC commanders.

On Jan. 9, 1941, Assembly Majority Leader Mark Catlin, Jr. reported that Republicans planned to introduce a bill

(continued on page 5)

Goldberg's History Course Questioned by Class

By ROB GORDON
Assistant News Editor

Prof. Harvey Goldberg's course, European Social History 473, became the first class to have its normal schedule disrupted Wednesday.

The class, which fills the auditorium of Agriculture Hall, redirected its focus from the previous lecture—an examination of seventeenth century liberal market capitalism—to question the relevance of the course content and whether or not it should be restructured.

Goldberg was interrupted immediately by Michael Rosen, chairman of Monday's History Students Association meeting, who called for a course "relevant to today." Rosen suggested that the class be broken down into seminar groups that would focus on separate areas of the University and formulate a critique of social change. He attacked the dichotomy between theory and practice of historical scholarship that exists inside the university class-

room.

Others in the class felt strongly in favor of maintaining the traditional lecture and subject format. "Listen, I'm against the war in Vietnam," one senior said. "And I'll have to face the draft in June too. But I came here to learn history and you have no right to impose your will on me." He called on those who wished to organize to do so outside the lecture period.

One student asked Mr. Goldberg: "Teach us how to make a revolution."

Rosen replied: "It's not what you can do for us (referring to Goldberg), it's what we can do."

Discussion continued beyond the normal 50 minute period without any general consensus reached. Goldberg defined his role as a historian "to understand the possibilities and limitations of man." He did not consider himself a resource leader for revolutions. "I don't know those things any better than you," he said.

The Daily Cardinal

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CARDINAL, 425 HENRY MALL, MADISON, WIS.

By SUSIE SCHMIDT
College Press Service

"Better ways of training more and more white-collar workers" might be an apt subtitle for a recently released report of the Advisory Committee on Higher Education to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

The report, commissioned to make a thorough study of the federal role in higher education and how to make it more effective, spent a year deciding that a new commission is needed to coordinate federal grant and aid programs to colleges and universities, in order to better fill the demands of industry and government for trained and talented employees.

Borrowing a concept from Clark Kerr, the committee, which consisted of educators like Clarke Wescoe of Kansas University and Kingman Brewster of Yale, and such other officials as Alan Pifer of the Carnegie Corporation, agreed that the function of institutions of higher education is providing manpower for society's other endeavors and responding to their directions for training.

The immediate problem given to the advisers was that of making federal aid to education more equitable and at the same time more extensive and more important to the institution. What they came up with is disturbing, for it concentrates on the attainment of middle-class American social goals for education, while virtually ignoring the more pressing problem of changing the values of such institutions as universities so that its goals include lower-class and previously ignored segments of society.

The committee suggested the following long-range goals for the federal government with respect to higher education:

*Ensuring that the nation possess the necessary institutional facilities to meet the society's manpower needs;

*Ensuring that there is equal access to higher education for all qualified American citizens, regardless of race, sex, place of residence or financial ability;

*Enhancing the "intellectual and cultural quality of American life" by supporting the arts and humanities as well as the sciences and engineering.

*It recommends that, in order to reach those goals, the government agencies must be coordinated to prevent administrative inefficiency, to stabilize funding and spread it more equitably among institutions, support "tried and true" programs as well as innovative ones, and encourage private sources of support as well as public.

It suggests that matching-fund provisions should be revised, and says the practice of asking universities or student governments to pay half the grants to Work-Study programs for students should be abandoned in favor of full or nearly-full federal support.

The goal of equal access to higher education is a worthy one.

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but not a new one. The report contains no recommendations for improvement in this area, but does contain one that seemingly contradicts that goal. "Federal policy," it says, "should continue to support excellence and effective achievement . . . Negatively, this means avoiding the subsidization of students who cannot profit from higher education, and of institutions not qualified to provide it."

So much, it seems, for the goal of equal access; as many colleges and teachers have discovered, the reason racial imbalance in the colleges is so serious is that the admissions standards pick only those with demonstrated competence in accepted skills. Students from the ghetto culture, who are unable to do well on College Board exams because they have never dealt with that mode of knowledge but are nevertheless highly intelligent, are barred from universities, classified as "students who cannot profit from higher education," and shunted into a trade school somewhere. If we are serious about equal access we will have to stop relying on accepted measurement of "educational achievement" and open college doors to precisely the people who will profit from higher education.

A similar analysis can be made of colleges whose students are primarily black. These are often classified as "institutions not qualified to provide proper higher education," and so denied money that would enable them to become more qualified and to get better facilities. And the vicious circle has gone another round.

In its analysis of the financial problems of the average college and university, the report is somewhat more astute; it lays much of the blame for those problems in the right place—on the federal doorstep. Government grants have been concentrated on the large universities, the well-known departments, and made those universities overly dependent on federal funds; at the same time, it has virtually ignored many other (especially smaller) schools, leaving them without outside support they need.

The government grant and endowment has also been the cause of the de-emphasis on education at many universities. Professors end up devoting much of their time to government research work and little to the classroom. Universities get millions for research but no money to spend educating their students—and so are forced to raise tuition ever-higher, putting the burden on parents and students while the government yaps about how society should support education. It is the ultimate beneficiary. More federal money for education doesn't mean more money for teaching and learning in the

classrooms—it means more money for the physics department's pet Defense Department project, and more money to train industrial engineers and government bureaucrats (that's called "meeting the manpower needs").

So, while it recognizes that federal programs are to blame for some of the inequities plaguing higher education, the proposal gives virtually no alternatives for dealing with some of the very real problems of higher education—where to get the money for

teaching, how to enable ill-equipped students to benefit from college, and how to make bad colleges better teachers and scholars.

The solution to all the problems, seemingly, lies in "better communication" among the federal agencies who think they run higher education in the United States. (At first sight of that tired phrase, the reader is convinced he has read this report, too, somewhere before.)

And, of course, the report and proposal make no provisions for involving student ideas in their deliberations on university improvement.

The committee recommends the establishment of a National Council on Higher Learning, to consist of 15 or more "individuals broadly experienced and knowledgeable in all facets of American higher education" who would be chosen as individuals, not as representatives of associations or colleges. Served by a full-time staff and subcommittees with specific interests, the Council would serve as a "forum for the discussion of issues, consideration of future needs, and deliberation of the Federal role" in higher education. It would collect and process data and do other research in the area, and it would establish priorities for existing programs and define new ones in annual reports to the President and Congress.

The Council would be located in the office of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and responsible directly to him, placing it high enough that it "would have a complete overview of all

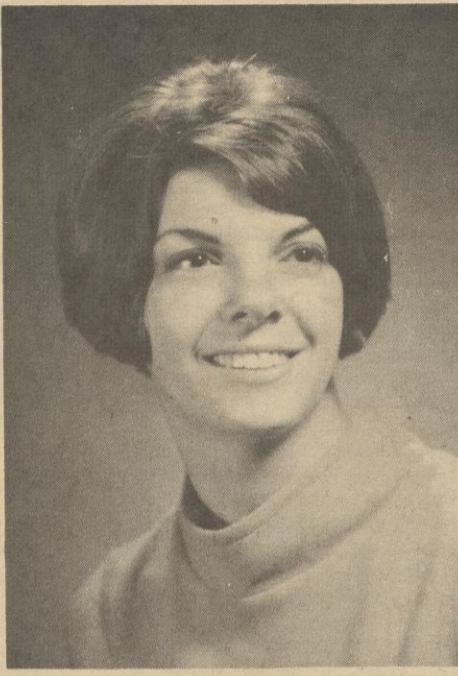
News Analysis:

Bigger Brother and The (Campus) Holding Comp.

of higher education, including Federal programs administered outside HEW." (Presumably "all of

higher education" includes both inside-HEW and outside-HEW programs.)

MEET THE PAN-HEL PRESIDENT



PATRICIA QUILFOYLE

P
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Patricia is a senior in nursing from Denver, Colorado. Very active since her freshman year, she has been a member of Co-eds Congress (AWS), a Jr. Senator from her Unit in Elizabeth Waters Hall, and a member of the Chancellor's advisory committee on Student Housing. She has also served as homecoming chairman for her sorority, Kappa Kappa Gamma. Especially fond of children, Pat also works with several boys in a special tutorial program.

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PERSONS UNDER 18 CAN NOT BE ADMITTED

ROTC History

(continued from page 3)

calling for compulsory ROTC.

Some within the University opposed the compulsory ROTC bill because the facilities made it virtually impossible to accommodate more than the nearly 1500 ROTC enrollees.

In April of '41, however, the Assembly passed the deciding vote, 53-42, requiring all freshmen and sophomores to participate three times a week in ROTC exercises and classes.

It was not until 1960, that the question of military education at the University became a topic on campus, in the Regents and at the Capitol. In January, the Regents tied 5-5 on the Faculty's almost unanimous proposal for a voluntary system. By a decision of the legislature, ROTC could be made optional by joint approval by the Faculty and Regents.

Voting for a stay of required military training were Regents Robert Bassett, Charles Gelatt, Wilbur Renk, Oscar Rennebohm, and Carl Steiger. The proposals by the faculty called for a two year trial period of voluntary service, stronger academic courses, and the establishment of more credits for ROTC course work.

Finally, in February, the long-time juggling back and forth between having all students marching and just those who liked to march was settled. The Regents passed the motion for no required duties sponsored by the Armed Forces at the University.

However, it was stipulated, and still holds true today, that compulsory ROTC would be reinstated after two years if the Milwaukee and Madison ROTC enrolment falls in the upper two grades less than 75 per cent of the enrolment in 1959. Enrolment in '59 was about 250.

Computer Aids College Choice

By JOSHUA GREENE
Night Editor

University students wishing to transfer next fall will find their task easier this time than when they were high school seniors attempting to choose four or five prospective colleges.

Harcourt, Brace and World, Inc., has introduced a computer system to aid students in the selection of colleges and universities. The program, SELECT, was created by two seniors at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The program, which is aimed at high school seniors and college students wishing to transfer, determines the 10 to 15 schools in the country which best match a student's interests, aptitudes, and financial requirements. The student's specifications are compared with over two million data entries on approximately 3000 colleges and universities in the United States.

William Jovanovich, president of Harcourt, Brace and World, noted that students will generally consider only a few colleges when contemplating matriculation or transfer, usually those familiar to him through family and friends. The purpose of SELECT is to aid guidance counselors and the student himself in determining all possibilities compatible with the student's needs and potential.

The SELECT questionnaire seeks such academic information as college entrance test scores, school rank, and course interests. Such areas as social activity, sports, reasons for attending college, and career intentions are also considered in selecting the best possibilities for the student.

SELECT questionnaires are available to University students from guidance counselors at all Madison high schools, and can be obtained by writing to SELECT,

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Thursday, Sept. 19, 1968

THE DAILY CARDINAL—5

Harcourt, Brace and World, Inc., 757 Third Avenue, New York 10017. The cost to applicants is \$15. The names of the 10 to 15 institutions which best suit his individual needs are sent in a personalized computer letter within two weeks after filing the questionnaire.

CARDINAL STAFF MEETING Sunday—4:30 P.M. In the Union

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Rag and Bone Shop

(continued from page 7)

in San Francisco by selectively treating it as the most ugly imaginable, a quirkish vision that perhaps only an expatriate who has lived in England and returned to make a film here after an absence of fifteen years could summon up with irony. "The Soft Skin" reverses the conventional man-wife-mistress triangle by making both women not only understandable but likable. And Archie and Lachenay both regulate their lives by their watches; both momentarily falter with small but crucial acts of cowardice and are trapped by instruments of their own destruction in their hands: the cord and receiver of a telephone. Two calls—one too late, Archie's never made—determine their outcome and end each film.

The two realities as Lester sees them are equal; they comment on each other, account for each other and even maybe feed and nourish each other with a common cord. The gore of the Tijuana bullfights is barely contained under the bruised skin and discolored faces of Petulia and Archie, David and Polo. Once rising to the top, it spills over the top in savage beatings and the smaller, everyday little murders which prick the skin and wound the ego.

It is in these smaller scenes that "Petulia" is not only subtler but at its best. Lester thinks in terms of images to capture a mood that could precariously tip over if verbalized: the plastic bag of cookies that Polo bakes for Archie is one of the most beautiful expressions of a divorced couple conceivable. Incidentally, the entire scene with Shirley Knight (a high-strung, heavily mannered performance played tightly on the verge of tears throughout) is so good that the entire film is worth its five or so minutes.

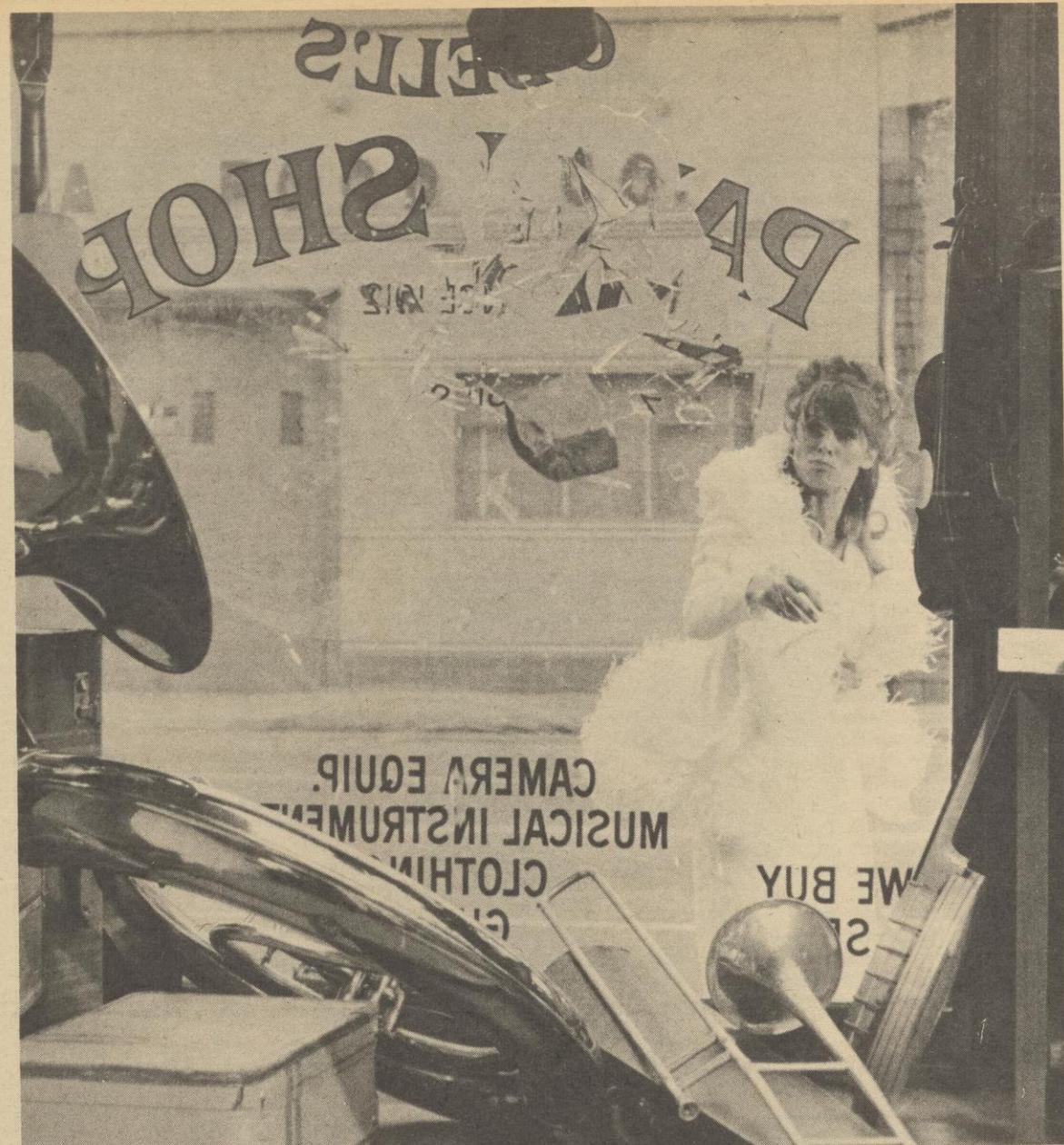
Roeg's quick-cutting camera shrewdly orchestrates the nervousness of Polo's visit to her husband's "bachelor" apartment and Archie's growing frustration and annoyance. Her "go to hell"

scores precisely because it is so quietly tossed off and the composition of the set-up—with the t.v. newsreel flickering behind the unmade bed that she compulsively starts to clean up—suggests the eruption that is about to occur. It is not just that Miss Knight and Scott play the scene for Lester so exquisitely (they and everyone with the possible exception of Cotten—whose performance does not quite come together—provide lessons in film acting).

For "Petulia" is unified with flashes and whole parts that work toward a common unifying principle, making every frame integral. Lester relies on the visuals and the elaborate set of interconnecting metaphors to make us take the film seriously: by showing us Archie and Petulia bumping into each other near the end of the movie and then pulling back the camera, having their trolleys go divergent ways; by letting us understand the person responsible for Petulia's beating and then focusing on David calmly sucking a stick of candy; by letting us watch Polo as she unconsciously and jealously tries to interrupt Archie's phone calls.

And as Miss Widdoes suggests to Archie that his pity for Petulia could be given to an animal about to be gassed at the dogpound, Lester zooms in on a shot of Miss Knight's cocker spaniel eyes in a slide on a wall screen. The conciseness—not to mention the rightness—is astounding. Equipped with an emotionally attentive score by John Barry (one of the first really good ones he has composed), "Petulia" fragments us and grates away at our complacency by reflecting a whole society's madness and suffering.

Lester is finally settling down as a director, coming to grips in his last two films with a vision and a basically ironic temperament—irony, the wry mask for seriousness—that still has no contending American rival. In a world of plastics and heart transplants, man's humanity cannot help but seem both an anachronism and a

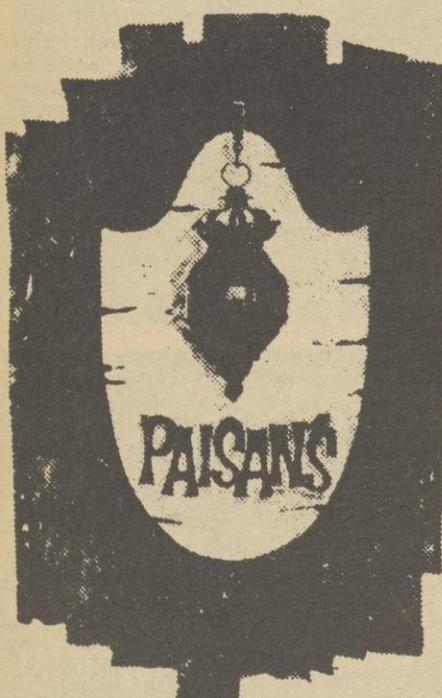


liability. Between the grotesque opening sequence in which an orderly bumps his wealthy, over-dressed and neckbraced patient in a wheelchair against Archie's legs and the closing shot of Petulia in

labor, with the gasmask going over her face, the film gives us an open-heart surgeon's view of life in this country. Remember the lights that make the rock singer's face look bloody.

RECOMMENDED FILMS
 "The Easy Life" at the Play Circle; Michael Winner's "I'll Never Forget What's 'Isname" at the Majestic; "2001: A Space Odyssey"—Stanley Kubrick's masterpiece at the Cinema. Comments on all soon.

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PETULIA: In the Rag and Bone Shop

By LARRY COHEN
Fine Arts Editor

Richard Lester's latest film has all of the light-hearted humor of a freshly slaughtered carcass which has been savagely ripped right down the middle. The gags all sound like the wisecracks of a giddy butcher who enjoys his job and the sight of tearing flesh. The human meat is all displayed with cool unconcern, raw with its organs still dangling, the unhinged nervous cords exposing the shuddering gristle. Images of bone laceration abound; the bloody jokes of "Petulia"—persistent and desperately sick—are the punchlines of characters who have become cannibals, feeding off each other and themselves.

The vision of Americana contained in the film is violently direct and therefore, unmistakable in its invocation. Lester is showing us (through the geographical persona of San Francisco) our national pastime in full regalia: the domestic dance of death. It is ritualized and celebrated in our mass media forms of entertainment; having forgotten how to feel—remembering only how to lament the past and stimulate ourselves a future—we have assumed the conventions of melodrama in public life. In turn, we have injected an overdose of brutality into our bloodstreams and as "Petulia" perceptively demonstrates, we have become immune to its pain.

The louder voice of Lester's first movie since "How I Won The War" is the external tour of West Coast disease. The images speak for themselves in isolation: an automated motel, a black hippie who flippantly remarks that he is on a "Polish" trip, topless bars, an ice-blue supermarket and an artificial greenhouse that the sun will kill. Nothing and no one are very likable; the milieu in which the film's characters breathe is casual and polluted, seeming that much more like hell because none of its inhabitants are strong enough to recognize its deathly stench or do anything about it.

Nicholas Roeg's slick color camera imitates Lester's indicting viewpoint by filming the sideshows with cool indifference. Once having selected its subject—be it the characters or the environment—it makes no value judgments, almost as if it didn't care enough to commit itself and risk the pain of bleeding. Having invented the mask of flip irony, the

camera can shift quickly between brutality and even more horrifying calms, from a deserted Alcatraz to a face-slugging roller derby and under the wheels of a car crushing a young boy's leg. The physical terrain is not gratuitous; the intelligence and emotional power of "Petulia" lie in its being juxtaposed against the internal lives of its characters.

First, a word or two on the technique. Working from a screenplay by Lawrence B. Marcus that is notable by virtue of the skill with which it pinpoints the malaise with its ear for dialogue, Lester has taken the story of a group of wealthy Californians—married, unmarried and divorced—and enlarged its immediate focus. He has taken the stomach of the plot and turned it inside out. The film looks like it was intentionally jumbled to have an out-of-whack appearance, as if it had been shot chronologically and then, instead of being put together, broken apart on the cutting room floor so it would lose its obvious sense and take on another aura.

For the great sense of "Petulia" lies precisely in its being ordered deliberately like a razor going up the side of the face the wrong way. Its power is to be found in this jerky framework, its intelligence in its seemingly random juxtapositions. The external flashes of unwatched television newsreels of Vietnam are connected to the lives of the people who aren't watching them, not so much as a specific commentary upon them but as a visual metaphor for their own inability to feel genuinely. Flirting with polar extremes, the film gradually lodges its insanity under our skins.

The point is not purposeless obscurity; neither is the technique designed to tantalize the crossword puzzle lover who thinks Lester is pulling a fast one by making him rearrange the broken time strands. "Petulia" is ordered to correspond with the conscious and unconscious mental processes of Archie and Petulia and its other main characters. They live with associations and Lester makes us understand them by showing the way their minds and hearts function, by letting us see what they see and the way they look at things. The break-up quality of the film, the cutting that borders on callous ellipsis, the time fractured out of kilter—these are symptomatic of the lives Lester's fig-

ures are walking through. It is enough that we understand their hurt and care about their wounds; it would be too much—and Lester is too careful to let this happen—if we liked them as well.

The brutality is neither a freak nor the willful perversion we would like to believe it. The violence in the public and private worlds is a twin product; the people in the film have adopted the little murders and efficient artificiality as a life style. The cool, brusque lens through which the relationships are seen and conducted is a necessary cover to hide the fear and melancholy which make people vulnerable. All of the beautiful people in the film lie, thinking that they are hiding their ugliness while, in actuality, they are damning themselves, covering their only hope of beauty. The massive amounts of blood shed in "Petulia" serve as a visceral barometer for the characters' emotional anemia.

The couples offered us in the script are in varying stages of coupling and uncoupling as the film opens. Archie Bollen (George C. Scott) has about a month before his divorce from his wife Polo (Shirley Knight) becomes final; we are informed by their misconstruing friends (Arthur Hill and Kathleen Widdees who are having some marital tensions of their own) that the Bollen's marriage was a "perfect" one. "One day I just got very tired of being married," Archie tells us and his is an explanation, not an evasion or an excuse. Archie is a surgeon; like Dick Diver's profession in Fitzgerald's "Tender Is The Night," the role is to figure heavily—both literally and metaphorically—in the action.

After a set of very quick, effective white-on-black credits (with the two lights of an ambulance howling like burning suns in the distance), "Petulia" begins with a scene at a Highway Safety Char-

ity Ball where Archie is functioning as an official host. We catch glimpses of the two generations of the Danner family (Joseph Cotten in a small but crucial role) and David (Richard Chamberlain) with his six month bride, Petulia (Julie Christie). The latter seeks out Archie and strikes up the non-affair-affair with him that is the central relationship of the film. The roles they attempt to fill for each other are mutual and reversible, vacillating between professional and psychological boundaries: doctor and patient, healer and afflicted, poor dumb Archie and kook Petulia.

Rather than just serving as pieces in a sociological mosaic, the graffiti that Lester incorporates and alternates with the storyline function as our clues to nuances in relationships. Lester's clinic cannot resist the admission of every cancer and cripple: a dummy television set installed in a hospital room to encourage the patient to buy a real one; a pill-popping nurse; nuns with pink umbrellas and white sportscars; a horrifying camera pull-back that reveals a poor hamlet of pre-fab dwellings. There are many other relevant bits of information carefully placed in the film to wear us down: Archie's girlfriend May runs a boutique shop with rubber mannequins; we watch a Salem commercial being filmed in which the model is first told to put his hand over the cancer warning and then, is asked by the director to produce more smoke.

Lester's technique distances us, keeping us at arm's length from any sustained involvement with Archie and Petulia; he purposely makes the flashes as ludicrously unsubtle as possible so they can serve to narrow our interest down to a focus that is far more subtle. The ease and the air of contagion that marks the incidental life style is impossible to miss; the intricacies

of the marriages and breakups are harder to detect.

For people of "Petulia" have all contracted the illness whose origins—in institutions, personality mutations, boredom, alienation and interaction with each other—are sufficiently common to all of us. What should help them and of course doesn't is their awareness of how sick they are; the pain has all but paralyzed their spines and we witness their immobility in overlapping, subjective snatches of time.

This temporal device owes its parentage to Alain Resnais; Lester himself has remarked in a taped interview that he greatly respects the French director's "Night and Fog," admiring it most of all for its clinical treatment of war's effect. Formally, "Petulia" bears certain uncanny resemblances to the latter's "Muriel," sharing Resnais's interest in nerve-picking editing and dislocation of time, the same staccato revelation of character by showing us how its characters are doomed in their bodies. Furthermore, both works wear their complexity on their sleeves, the surface texture being fully expressive of the emotional content.

But the film that most reminds me of "Petulia" is Francois Truffaut's "The Soft Skin," at least the large part of Lester's film that is completely successful. Occasionally, a line of dialogue by Marcus rings too right (the twin comments that Petulia and Polo make to Archie about each other although they have never met smacks of Frederic Raphael's "Two for the Road" genre of glibness) and some of the neighbor's impromptu dialogue is just too wrong (she'll have a heck of a time washing that blood out of her hair). The intention of these remarks is not difficult to discern; the audiences I've seen the film with nod knowingly at the first and laughingly gasp at the latter. But they damage the film with their cleverness and since Lester's sleight of hand is so perceptively controlled throughout, they tend to jar aesthetic senses even when our thought processes are rightfully disquieted.

Like Truffaut's similarly cool masterpiece, "Petulia" is an almost mechanically timed study in adultery. Both invert our expectations, Lester toying with our faith

(continued on page 6)

PETULIA

Directed by Richard Lester

Screenplay by Lawrence B. Marcus based on a novel by

John Haase

Stars Julie Christie and George C. Scott; co-starring Richard Chamberlain, Arthur Hill, Shirley Knight and Joseph Cotten as Mr. Danner

Photography by Nicholas Roeg, B.S.C.

Music composed and conducted by John Barry

A Warner Brothers-7 Arts release in Technicolor

At the Capitol Theater

Liberation News Service Group Charged

By College Press Service

Thirteen people connected with the New York office of Liberation News Service have been ordered to appear Oct. 4 before the Massachusetts county district court here on kidnapping charges brought by six other LNS staffers connected with newly established office on a farm in nearby Montague.

The complaint grew out of events Aug. 12 when 28 people representing New York-LNS appeared and allegedly held captive some 15 staff members and friends of Massachusetts-LNS for six hours while a search was undertaken to recover files, equipment and cash the New York people claim the Massachusetts people removed from the city the day before.

Franklin County District Attorney Stanley L. Cummings said, however, he expects the kidnapping charges to be dropped and the defendants prosecuted for lesser violations carrying maximum fines of \$100—not the death penalty permitted under the state's kidnapping law under which they are now charged.

The complaints against the 13 were filed by Montague Police Chief, Edward Hughes, who struggled to explain the situation to local reporters: "The problem," he said, "seems to be an internal dispute between two groups of hippies."

An internal dispute there certainly has been, but as the details have been revealed, few things about the fight were ever what they seemed. Unfolding is the most bizarre tale to emerge from New York City's underground since a Super-star plugged Andy Warhol earlier this year.

Since it was founded in Washington, D.C. 11 months ago, the service, which provides news with a radical perspective to several hundred underground newspapers and individual subscribers across the country, has been plagued by many of the political fracturings and personal antagonisms often characteristic of the Movement it is attempting to serve.

Early this summer LNS moved its headquarters to New York and enlarged its staff. The increased number of people participating succeeded in bringing to the surface many of the conflicts which had remained submerged in the smaller Washington staff.

Marshall Bloom, one of the LNS founders and the leader of the Massachusetts faction, claims his original purposes in the service had been systematically subverted over the summer by persons infiltrating the staff for the purpose of using LNS for their own political ends. While his public statements have been guarded as to the specific line these new people were espousing, he has charged in numerous private con-

versations that the organization was being challenged by a take-over plot directed by high-level members of Students for a Democratic Society.

For others in the organization, however, the source of the difficulties was Bloom himself and the type of extreme authoritarian control they claim he attempted to exert over the operation. This group, represented by the people now connected with the New York office, said what was needed was greater participation by all the staff in the organization's direction. This group, furthermore, rejects the suggestion of a plot, saying no more than four of the 18 full-time staffers were members of SDS.

These tensions came to a head in mid-July in two all-night meetings which climaxed in the full-time staff's voting almost 3-to-1 in favor of enlarging LNS's five-man governing board to include every full-time staff member. To the majority's surprise the board voted their approval of the measure, expressing their intention to incorporate the organization along these lines.

Meanwhile, however, Bloom and two other of the original directors began moving secretly to

incorporate the organization, placing only themselves as directors. An adjunct to this plan was the secret removal of LNS funds and equipment to the farm in Massachusetts. All these activities were uncovered by the rest of the staff when early on the morning of Aug. 11 when two staffers entered the upper Westside office to find it empty.

It had been a bold step, the staff remaining in New York agreed. In an emergency meeting they conceived an equally bold plan: a personal confrontation with the Bloom forces up on the farm at which they would recapture all that was taken and return it to the office in New York.

Those staffers who could be spared joined other sympathizers, including one rock band complete with instruments, piled into three cars and a truck and headed north. When they arrived on the farm (it was then about midnight) they found themselves numerically superior, so they took charge.

But that was all they were able to do. The equipment had been moved elsewhere. A check for \$6,000 was signed over, but the bank later refused to allow either faction access to the money. Some important documents were uncovered, but they are useless paper until there is a legal settlement about whose claim on the property is to be honored.

With dawn breaking the New York people drove back home and the Massachusetts people hurried to the police. It was generally believed at first that the kidnapping charges were only a ploy, but Sept. 6 when Franklin County Judge Samuel Blassberg refused to allow them to be dropped, events took a sudden change of character.

The big winner in the whole affair appears to be Massachusetts' Franklin County which now appears set to collect \$1,300 in fines. Meanwhile lawyers are attempting to resolve the questions of money and property. Massachusetts-LNS retains the \$4,000 printing press as well as \$5,000 cash used for the down payment on the \$25,000 farm.

Lawyers for the New York people claim a strong case could be made charging improper movement of corporate assets across a state line and embezzlement of funds. The New York people have refused on practical as well as moral grounds to begin the suit.

Meanwhile LNS subscribers continue to receive two LNS packages each week—one postmarked New York and the other Montague. And ultimately, it will be the subscribers who will really determine which address is the real LNS.

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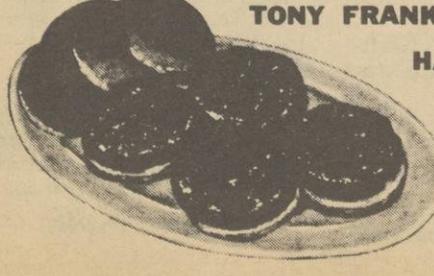
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Campus News Briefs

Soglin, Dru, To Discuss Politics and The Student

POLITICAL DISCUSSION

Paul Soglin, graduate student and 8th ward alderman from Madison, and Bill Dru from WDRU will discuss "Politics and the University Student" on the radio tonight at 8:05 p.m. WIBA radio, "Papa Hambone."

* * *

JAZZ

Red Saunders and his group will present a program entitled, "The Evolution of Jazz." The program will be presented at Portage High School, Portage, Wis. on Sept. 24. Tickets: \$3.00. Send self-addressed stamped envelope to Mrs. John Love, 400 E. Franklin, Portage, Wis.

* * *

SCHOOL OF MUSIC

The University of Wisconsin School of Music presents Margaret Boettcher in a senior piano recital at the Music Hall Auditorium on Sat., at 8:00 p.m.

* * *

SPIRITUAL INSIGHT

Charles M. Carr, C.S.B., will give a spiritual lecture entitled, "Why Be Fenced In?" on Tues., Sept. 24 at 8 p.m. in the West Side Businessmen's Association, 702 South Whitney Way.

* * *

UW PISTOL CLUB

The UW Pistol Club invites all students to come to the Pistol Range in Randall Stadium at 7 p.m., Sept. 25 for target practice or possibly joining the pistol team.

* * *

ART SALE

London Grafica Arts will be presenting a collection of original graphics in an exhibition and sale at the Education Bldg., Room 55, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. on Monday, Sept. 30.

* * *

ORGAN RECITAL

Music Prof. Paul G. Jones will present a recital on the new Austin pipe organ at Luther Memorial Church, 1021 University Ave., at 5 p.m. Sunday, Sept. 29.

* * *

FORESTRY CLUB

An organizational meeting will be held Wed. evening, Sept. 25, to initiate a Forestry Club for Madison students. The meeting will be held at 8 p.m. in 116 Russell Laboratories.

* * *

WSA INTERVIEWS

Four students, primarily with majors in physical and natural sciences are needed for a L & S Student-Faculty Committee on academic affairs. One undergrad is also needed for the Madison Campus Library Com. WSA will be holding interviews for these positions Monday, Sept. 23, at 7 p.m. in the Union.

* * *

UNIVERSITY LEGAL AID OFFICE
The University Legal Aid Office, which helps students with legal problems, is opened for the 1968-69 year. Advice and sometimes representation in court is available to students with problems in most fields of the law. The office is L300 Law School. The hours are posted on the door or call 262-5955/5972.

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Oct. 13.

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EDGEWOOD MIXER DANCE

There will be a mixer at the Edgewood College gym this Saturday from 9 to 12 p.m. Playing will be the "United Sound." Admission is free and all UW stu-

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(continued on page 11)

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257-0701

WISCONSIN PLAYERS 1968-1969 SEASON



TWELFTH NIGHT

by William Shakespeare

Oct. 25-27, Oct. 31-Nov. 2

HENRY IV

by Luigi Pirandello

Dec. 6-8, 12-14

THE KNACK

by Ann Jellicoe

Feb. 21-23, Feb. 27-Mar. 1

THE TROJAN WOMEN

by Euripides

Mar. 21-23, 27-29

IN RHYTHM

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Players and the Departments of Music and
Dance.

May 2-4, 8-10

SEASON TICKETS AVAILABLE

CAMPUS BOOTHS — UNION BOX OFFICE

DRU-SDS

(continued from page 1)

fruitful areas in which to organize freshmen students, as has been done in the recent ROTC protest, since the Regents have already acted to forestall demonstrations by eliminating previously controversial regulations such as women's hours and housing rules.

Jack Barisonzi of the Student Labor Committee said that Madison employers have long used university students as a source of cheap labor, thereby creating hostility between the students and the labor force of the city.

Several speakers also emphasized the importance of research work and the applications of that work. Chris Linder said that the Madison Research Council has been formed to investigate the power structure of the University, of the city and county government, and of the Madison housing situation.

ROTC

(continued from page 1)

who will in turn present them to the Board of Regents.

Cleary said that he thought it would be up to Chancellor Young to decide whether a faculty decision on the matter of compulsory orientation would apply to all University state campuses.

The committee also agreed to investigate immediately ROTC programs at all public universities in the Big Ten and at nine "representative land-grant institutions" across the country in order to determine whether Wisconsin's program is valid.

The only Big Ten university which will not be considered is Northwestern because it is a private institution. The other universities in the survey are Cornell, Berkeley, UCLA, Pennsylvania State, North Carolina State, Texas A & M, Missouri, Nebraska, Washington State, and Colorado State. The three ROTC commandants

will find out which of these institutions have compulsory freshman ROTC orientation programs, and how those without compulsory programs communicate information about ROTC to students.

Cleary told committee members at the meeting that he had received a letter from Assoc. Prof. N. Jay Demerath, sociology, asking that compulsory ROTC orientation be abolished. Demerath said in the letter that he represented 15 other faculty members.

The Vice Chancellor also said that he had received a letter from Peter Zeughauser, a leader of Freshman ROTC Orientation Resistance, requesting abolition of

the program. Cleary said that he wrote a reply to Zeughauser in which he explained that there are still several options open to freshmen who do not wish to participate.

*A freshman may request exemption and will have the requirement of orientation deferred to the next semester, if at that time the policy on compulsory orientation is still in effect. If voluntary orientation is put into effect, the requirement could be waived.

*A freshman may also choose not to attend orientation and will receive a grade of "unsatisfactory." But if he participates in compulsory orientation the next semester, the grade will be re-

moved. And if orientation is voluntary at that time, the requirement could be waived.

Safety

(continued from page 1)

In describing the powers of the Madison police, a city police captain assured the members that city police have the right to come onto the campus at any time. He added that in the event of a massive narcotics raid neither the Madison nor Dane County forces have the legal obligation to notify the University administration and/or Protection and Security.

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Campus News Briefs

(continued from page 9)

guitarist, will make his first Madison appearance this Thursday night, Sept. 19, in the Union Theatre, in a concert sponsored by the Folk Arts Society.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

The AIA will sponsor an Architect-Researchers' Conference at Wisconsin Dells, Sept. 24-26.

* * *

BADGER CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP

"The Playboy's View of Man," a lecture-discussion with Rev. Stan Bigelow of Chicago will be held Friday, Sept. 20, at 7:30, at the U-YMCA on 306 N. Brooks. Sponsored by the Badger Christian Fellowship.

FORENSIC UNION

Students interested in debate, oratory, extemporaneous speaking, prose reading, or oral interpretation can now join the Wisconsin Forensic Union. All those interested please come to the Wisconsin Forensic Union Open House this Thursday from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. in Studio A of the Union.

Thursday, Sept. 19, 1968

THE DAILY CARDINAL—11

LUTHERAN CAMPUS CENTER

Midweek worship with holy communion will be held at 5:30 p.m.

each Wednesday at the Lutheran Campus Center, 1039 University Ave. There will also be a light supper for 25 cents.

* * *

HOCKEY EXHIBITION GAME

The National Hockey League's famed Chicago Black Hawks are scheduled to play an exhibition game against the Dallas Black Hawks on Sunday night, September 22. The contest, sponsored by the Madison Lakers Youth Hockey Association, will bring to Madison

such hockey superstars as Bobby Hull and Stan Mikita.

Proceeds will be used to promote hockey among Madison's young hockey enthusiasts interested in playing the sport. The Lakers plan to make the event an annual event if it is successful this year.

Tickets for the game are \$4.50, \$3.50 and \$2.50 and are available at the Coliseum by mail as well as at a variety of outlets throughout the city.



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THURS. Sept. 19 5:30 or 8:00 p.m.

Sat. Sept. 21 10:00 a.m. or 1:30 p.m.



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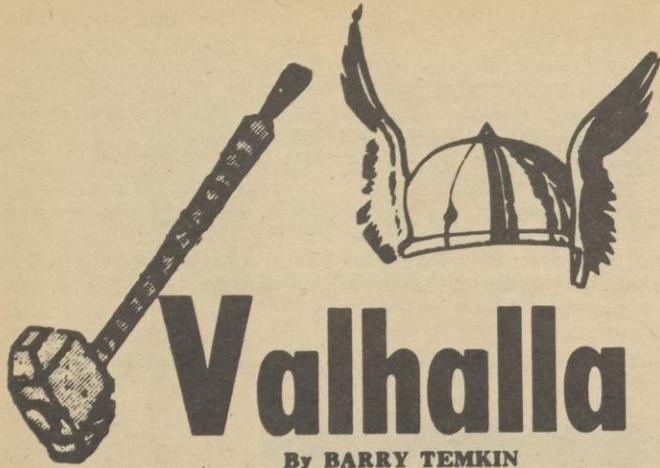
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By BARRY TEMKIN

What's New

Several things are new about Wisconsin football this year. The most obvious, of course, and relieving is that with a new season last year's 0-9-1 record can finally be pushed to the rear behind a clean slate. Last season's Badgers had neither the play nor the ability of a winless team. Now the players and coaches have the opportunity to prove it.

The most publicized—and expensive—Badger grid change is the installation of 3M's Tartan Turf in Camp Randall Stadium. The field portion of the \$210,000 artificial field has been completed, and the squad has worked out on its indestructible surface several times.

"We like it, and the players like it," head coach John Coatta remarked recently. "In five years you're going to see tremendous usage all over the country of artificial grass. I don't think there's any doubt about it. The safety factor, as far as injuries go, and of course there's no maintenance on the field, you always have the same surface."

Tennessee has also installed a Tartan Turf gridiron, inaugurating it last Saturday against Georgia, coming from behind on the last play of the game to pull out a 17-17 tie. The footing was good throughout the contest.

Not new, but rare, will be Wisconsin's appearance in a night game. The Badgers open the season at Arizona State in a game which will start at 10 p.m. Wisconsin time. Hopefully, the game will not be a repeat of the Badgers' last night encounter. USC dumped them, 38-3, in a game played at Los Angeles in 1966. Coatta does not plan extensive preparations for the change, but intends to work his team under the lights Thursday night. He remarked that the first game is always the best to play under the lights.

An innovation that is certain to cause a lot of comment and probably some criticism is Wisconsin's adoption of a four point stance. In this position offensive linemen support their crouch on both hands, rather than on one as in the commonly used three point stance.

"It will give us a lower take-off," Coatta explained. "We will block differently, lower than we did last year. In order to block high you need to be large; we're a smaller group."

This stance is not as far out and experimental as it might seem. Coatta pointed out that it has been used by Alabama and Oklahoma. Both teams are known for their lack of size and the high degree of success they have enjoyed in recent seasons. One weakness of the stance is that a lineman using it has more difficulty pulling, although pulling still is possible.

The major football change of 1968 is not one instituted by the Badgers, but comes in the form of a NCAA rule change. The new rule provides that time will be stopped each time the offensive team makes a first down. Coatta is pleased with the ruling.

"Before, it was unfair to the offensive team late in the game," he said. "Now the other team can't stall. It will also help in getting the chains up. Before people on the chains, especially if they were fans of the defensive team, could stall. The time lost was not fair. Now the clock will start when the teams are set. The rule will let teams get adjusted."

The new rule will greatly change strategy at the end of the first half and at the finish of the game. The offensive team will now be able to line up quickly for the next play without losing time. Many games have ended with an offensive unit trying desperately to get a play started while the defense moved slowly into position. Also, an offensive team will be able to stop the clock without wasting a play by throwing an intentional incomplete pass, and a player will be able to try for extra yardage if he has the first down rather than scrambling for the sidelines in order to conserve time.

More importantly, the rule change will increase the length of each game. The actual playing time conserved by stopping the clock following first downs could amount to around five minutes. In addition to providing fans with more football every Saturday, scores should increase and offensive statistics will improve. Conversely, defensive performances will decline statistically.

The other major rule change of 1968 was the repeal of the controversial 1967 punt return statute which required interior offensive linemen to hold at the line of scrimmage until the ball had been punted.

It was thought at the time that the 1967 rule would increase excitement by opening up punt returns because less tacklers would get a fast start downfield. Many coaches complained for fear that the two ends going downfield alone would get ganged by several blockers and perhaps be injured. Injuries did not increase dramatically, nor did the length of punt returns, and the rule was dropped.

Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays

10 p.m. - 1 a.m.

Student Happy Hour

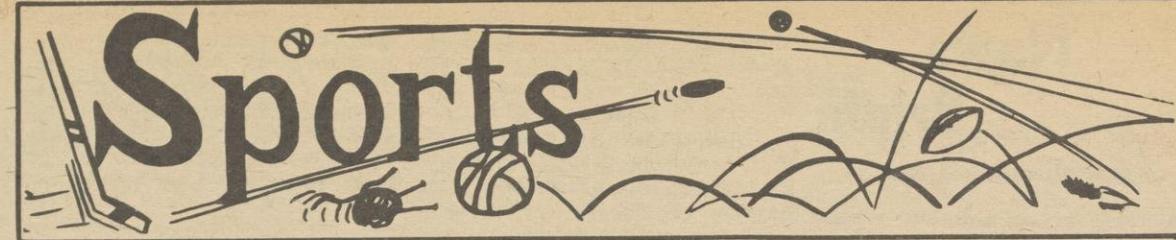
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UW Booters Open Season Minus Three Top '67 Stars

By JOHN McDERMOTT

Wisconsin's Soccer Club will open its 1968 season Saturday without the services of their three top players of the last two years. When the Badgers take the field against Northern Illinois—the only team to beat them last year—at Warner Park at 1:30, they will be without David Fromer, last season's captain, Dag Landervold and Ed Peabody.

Fromer has gone on to play in the North American Soccer League with the Oakland Clippers; Landervold, last year's high scorer, has graduated, and Peabody has left school.

The loss of Peabody was a disappointment and a surprise to Coach Bill Reddin and the members of the team. The crafty, overpowering forward from Liberia had been the second highest scorer for two years and undoubtedly a repeat performance would have been in line for this season.

A number of the veterans secured valuable experience playing for the Monona Soccer Club last spring when they took the Wisconsin State League 1st division title.

Leading the returnees is senior goalkeeper Tom LeVeen who also tended the nets for Monona. Wisconsin's 5-1-2 record of last year speaks well for the cool, quick goalkeeper's prowess in the nets.

Returning to help LeVeen will be backs Tad Jones, a senior, Steve Craw, and Rich Marcks. All were regulars last year and the speedy Marcks, who is also back-up goalie will be given a try at wing forward this year.

Without Fromer the responsibility for midfield play will fall to halfbacks Alan Lana of Nigeria, John McDermott, and Sony Nwosu of Biafra. Lana, although quite small in stature, is the fastest member of the team and very clever. McDermott has played at fullback, center-half and wing-half over the last three years and was also a wing-half for Monona last spring. Working at center-half will be seniors Jeff Friedman

and Chris Tufts and Pete Weintraub. Friedman has been a standout with the Madison Soccer Club.

Two newcomers are expected to provide needed help up front. Soph-

omore Deithelm Bahnbach who has played in Costa Rica and Germany will give a big boost to the team's scoring punch.



FORMER WISCONSIN BOOTER Dag Lundervold (in white) dribbles around a Ripon defender en route to one of his four goals in last year's 6-2 win over the Redmen. Lundervold is one of three top Badger stars missing from this year's club. —Photo by Anton Margis

SOCCER TRYOUTS

The UW Soccer Club welcomes any undergraduate (including freshmen) with any soccer experience to try out for this year's club. The tryouts will be held on the intramural field west of the Natatorium at 4:30 p.m. any day this week or next. The UW Club was 5-1-2 last year and has lost only three games in the last four years. A large turnover has opened positions on the squad. This season's last game is against Quincy, the National Small College champ. Quincy tied NCAA champion St. Louis last season. The Badger Booters feel they have an excellent chance against Quincy and are looking toward national recognition.

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