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The Daily Cardinal

Complete Campus Coverage

VOL. LXXVI, No. 167

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Tuesday, July 26, 1966

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Student to Legislature:

The University Power Structure

By BARBARA KITCHEN
Managing Editor

Imagine a spiderweb big enough to catch 30 thousand flies.

The administration is the spider; the students and faculty are the flies.

The vast weblike network of committees, councils and boards which make up the University's administration is little known by both students and faculty and until the draft sit-ins this spring was little cared about.

The problem of the University's policy toward the Selective Service brought to public attention the complicated hierarchy of administrators who make policy and run the University.

On the bottom-most rung in line of authority are the students themselves who voice their opinions through the student senate, as they did in the case of the senate statement on the University and the draft. Students also

hold some 136 voting positions on faculty committees, through which their viewpoint can be expressed.

Of these committees the most influential is the Student-Faculty Conference Committee on Educational Affairs, which has three faculty and three student members. The committee makes recommendations concerning matters of educational interest. It recommended the creation of student-faculty subcommittees of the divisional committees, and the two-day break between the last class and final exams. It is now studying compulsory class attendance. If there had not been a draft sit-in, it is this committee which would have eventually considered the problem. Most ideas which the committee has had have originated with the student members.

A more widely known body is the Student Life and Interests Committee (SLIC) which has 14 members: three from the Division

of student affairs, five from the of the Union and AWS. Three student senators are also elected.

Under the jurisdiction of the committee are five subcommittees which cover living conditions and hygiene; forensics, dramatics and music; publications; fraternal societies and social life and general student organizations and politics.

Next in line of authority is the faculty itself. All members of the faculty—and this includes approximately 1300 professors, assistant professors and associate professors—are allowed to vote on matters concerning the faculty and the University. Faculty meetings are held once every month. Special meetings may be called. These meetings are sparsely attended, usually by about 150 faculty members. The meeting of the faculty which voted on the University draft policy was unique: it was attended by 800 members—an unusually large

number.

The faculty like the students often have no voice in matters which directly affect them such as the appointment of administrators. The administration, although it is supposedly guided by the decisions of the faculty, has the option to reject its recommendations.

The administration of the Madison campus is in the hands of Chancellor Robben Flemming and his staff. Flemming is appointed by the Board of Regents.

The chief administrator for the University of Wisconsin is Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington, who is the highest paid state official, also appointed by the regents.

Both the faculty and the administration are advised by a system of committees made up of professors and administrators from the Madison campus and the four other units of the University. Some of

(continued on page 4)

No Quorum: SLIC Discusses Housing, Activities

By RUTH ANN WENSLAFF
Cardinal Staff Writer

Being one member short of a quorum at its last meeting of the summer Friday, the Student Life and Interests Committee (SLIC) could take no official action, but discussed at length housing and student committee problems.

The seven members spent more than three hours discussing student rental contracts, housing regulations, and a request to bring the San Francisco Mime group to the Union theatre.

Robert Levine, owner of Lowell Hall, argued for permission to write a clause into his contracts forbidding students to sell their contracts at reduced rates.

However, Newell Smith, Director of Student Housing, pointed out that a student who found it impossible to stay in school might lose as much as \$1,000 by not being able to sell his contract.

Rebutting Levine's proposal that more landlord freedom in contracts would present a variety of contract choices for students, Smith predicted that if one land-

lord put a "no-sale" clause in his contract, all landlords would. This would still not constitute a variety of choice for the student.

Levine asked, "Can a student legitimately and satisfactorily fulfill his obligation with the landlord when he is competing with the landlord for tenants?

Prof. Louise Smith, chairman of SLIC's Committee on Living Conditions and Hygiene, reported that the committee had been studying contracts, along with other phases of student housing.

Housing director Newell Smith warned that housing regulations need to be revamped, because the present rules are unenforceable and "it's getting harder and harder to live with them." Although it is too late to take any action to affect next year's housing, Smith urged SLIC to get to work on housing problems now in order to have a sensible policy for the year after next.

During the rest of the meeting, Evan Stark, representing the Committee on the University and the

Draft (CUD), attempted to convince the group to allow his committee and Quixote magazine to present the San Francisco Mime Theatre group in the Union theatre.

A student organization is permitted to sponsor an event only under the following conditions:

One, it is clearly related to the main purpose for which the organization exists, as is implied in the name of the organization, and

Two, it does not conflict with other events. This second cri-

terion presents no problem, because the theatre is available for that day (Sept. 30).

Stark explained that CUD's cultural committee was formed "to bring things that couldn't be sponsored by the Speech or Music Departments." It plans to sponsor original plays and musicals and "would...act as a clearing house" for church groups, labor groups, etc., who desire programs of student amateur talent.

He expressed belief that "there

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W.E.B. DuBois Club Discusses Ghana

By WILLA ROSENBLATT
Cardinal Staff Writer

Kwame Nkrumah, former premier of Ghana, was forced to resign primarily because he failed to establish a vigorous working class and trade union organizations in his newly developing country, according to Bob Factor, department of history teaching assistant, at the summer's first W.E.B. DuBois club meeting.

Monday's meeting was not limited solely to club members. Over 40 people, among them some African students, listened and discussed African unity and Socialism.

It was announced that although the DuBois Club had unofficially disbanded during the early spring of this year, it was probably still registered with the University.

Bob Factor, who was in Ghana for a long time, returned to the United States before Nkrumah's overthrow. He felt that what happened in Ghana probably will happen in other nations. He even mentioned Viet Nam as a parallel example of a country under neo-colonial control for a time. Neo-colonialism is economic in nature, in contrast to old-fashioned colonialism, which is political, he said.

Factor seemed well-versed on the subjects of economic and social conditions in Ghana. He described the class system, whereby an educated minority looks down upon an unschooled majority. He noted that in a socialist system there wasn't supposed to be a lower class. However, despite his familiarity with the subject, Factor failed to mention Nkrumah's mistakes until the question and answer period.

In answer to questions, Factor finally explained why Nkrumah

failed admitting that a socialist ruler is hampered by a country's age-old traditions, which do not die upon the inception of a radically different economic, political, and social order.

Factor had no personal experience with the new government of Ghana. However, when one student theorist called it a Ghanaian equivalent to Premier Ky's government in South Viet Nam and the military junta in Indonesia, Factor disagreed, saying the letters he has received from Ghana indicate a general improvement in living conditions, and an increased food supply. At this, Factor's interrogator said people in Indonesia were probably eating better too, but that the three new governments were social and historic setbacks to their countries.

Plans for the rest of the summer include speakers, slides of Cuba, and a discussion with Les Radtke, who has traveled with the Soviet-American Friendship Committee.

In the fall, meetings will probably be held at regular periodic intervals. There will be discussion groups on Marxism, economics, and Viet Nam.

The DuBois Club would like to work in cooperation with other groups in Madison, particularly those who manifest similar outlooks upon the world's problems.

A formal project—either peace, or perhaps, something dealing with student housing—is planned for the 1966-67 school year.

Urban Planning Is a Necessity Says Jakobson

By BRUCE GARNER
Cardinal Staff Writer

Prof. Leo Jakobson, chairman of urban and regional planning, delivered a slide lecture to about 300 students and faculty in the Great Hall Monday night, emphasizing the need for public awareness of future demands in urban planning.

Jakobson said, "If we are going to survive in one of the most urbanized societies of the world...we have to look forward to new ways of urban living...we cannot support the amenities of suburban life."

Jakobson said that changes in the conditions of life within the urban family have come about so fast that "the experiences of the father have no meaning for the son." A change in attitude

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CCHE Needs Time to Review University Plans, Procedures

Twenty-one of Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington's proposals for new educational programs were turned down last week by the Co-ordinating Committee on Higher Education (CCHE). In a special interview with The Daily Cardinal, Gale Kelly, a member of the committee's staff in charge of education program planning, said that the committee had made no effort to punish the University, but had merely questioned the relevance of many of Harrington's proposals.

Of seven programs proposed at the Madison campus, and of 14 of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (UW-M) campus, only one—a master's degree in education-rehabilitation counseling—was passed.

Kelly said that the committee's action did not symbolize disapproval of the "major-university" concept for the UW-M as such, but merely reflected a questioning attitude.

The CCHE is not involved with the emphasis of certain educational programs, but exists to make sure there is no unnecessary duplication within the different institutions of the state educational system.

Many committee members apparently felt that since the University

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The Daily Cardinal A Page of Opinion

The Proper Political Channels; Where Can They Be Found?

During the draft sit-in there were cries from certain professors and administrators that the students were not using the proper political channels open to them and were coercing the faculty into action.

The sit-in could have been called coercive, for it placed strong pressure on the administration. The halls of the administration building are certainly not the proper channels through which student voice reaches the faculty. But we ask, are there structural channels within the University which create a path of communication between the student and the professor between the professor and the administrator? Does the student have any direct or indirect say in the educational programs turned out by the faculty and regents; programs which directly effect them.

The political arm of the student as established by the University is the Wisconsin Student Association (WSA). No one will dispute that a minority of students vote for members of the Student Senate and officers of WSA. It is not a government of widespread representation.

However, the question is not so much who represents whom and why. The real question is whether WSA has any real power as a proper channel to the faculty through student-faculty committees (student-faculty committees, the majority of which have a greater number of faculty votes).

When we look at what WSA has done in the past year we see very little action concerning educational programs. Where students should have the most voice, that of the creation of new courses, degrees and grading systems WSA has the least power for their implementation. Bills on women's hours and Badger Student Flights seem to be the extent of their campus political activity.

This is not so much a reflection of the members of Student Senate but a reflection of a system incapable of allowing student voice to rise above a whisper in academic and University matters.

If there was not a sit-in, WSA would not

have acted. Without the sit-in, WSA would not have had any power behind the proposal it sent to the faculty.

If a sit-in must create political power, then the proper channels for student voice and participation in administrative decisions is blocked or missing.

In the recent hike of residence halls' fees, it would have been impossible for WSA to go through "the proper channels." They don't exist. Gary Zweifel, WSA president tried to contact the administration before the regents meeting but it was futile. The only way he could be heard, was to go directly to the regents and ask to speak on behalf of the student body. He cut right across existing channels; that was the only way to be heard. This is a sad testimonial for the present system of student voice and power.

Looking back to the sit-in, we remember that many students felt that the faculty sold the students short and took the easy way out. What was not realized was that the faculty is just as much the victim of a political system or nonsystem as is the student. The faculty meeting was so large, a consensus of opinion was impossible. The professors had no choice but to vote for the University Committee's proposal. For they have no voice either. They were controlled by the University Committee just as the WSA is controlled by the faculty and administration.

What is desperately needed is an all University assembly. Professor Fellman is working on a faculty senate-type body, but unfortunately it will either be corralled like the Student Senate, or end in oligarchy. The only thing left is a student-faculty body, creating and influencing important educational reform instead of worrying about liquor in the faculty club or the leniency of women's hours.

Representatives from all the student political and social organizations should be combined with representatives from the faculty to create a vital, working assembly which cannot be corralled and which can recreate the proper channels through which student-faculty voice and power must go.

In the Mailbox

An Open Forum
of Reader Opinion

Stark's Rhetoric Makes Clear Thinking Difficult

To the Editor:

Increasingly the war in Viet Nam is being fought here at home on the verbal front by our arm-chair strategists, moralists, and now philosopher-historians such as Mr. Stark. Absolved of the agonizing decision-making that faces our national executive leadership, isolated—albeit unfortunately—from real understanding of the reasoning and rationale on the part of our policy makers, facing minor if any reaction to his oratory; Mr. Stark is able to indulge in melodramatic platitudes, grossly inaccurate and irrelevant generalizations, and righteous sounding rhetoric.

In his use of such tactics, he is as guilty of distortion as are those super rabid "My Country Right or Wrong" patriots, who use the exact same methods to support what Mr. Stark in all sincerity feels that he must condemn. Stripped of its verbiage, is there anything of real value in Mr. Stark's editorial of July 8?

1) Mr. Stark begins by enlightening his readers on the vital role of the city "in all ages and areas." "The ideals of a nation," he states, "are determined by the most influential elements of a population. These groups live in the city." When? Where?

Applied to his own country's past, Mr. Stark's logic leads to the interesting conclusion that the ideals of such men as Thomas Jefferson, or James Madison or John Taylor were of little importance in the shaping of an American ideology. Without belaboring the point, it need only be noted here that Stark can not make such generalizations about American history. Nor can he talk so glibly about the city, per se, without showing any awareness of factors influencing the growth of urbanization; be they political, economic, or social in nature.

2) Mr. Stark next condenses the philosophy of Plato into four sentences; and, in this age of urban pietistic fall-out shows, to his own satisfaction, anyway, that love of

the city (whatever that means) is just one interchange along the Platonic highway—beginning with self love and ending with love of God. It may well be asked what all this has to do with the issues at hand, but . . .

3) It is at this point that Stark comes to the heart of his indictment. By its bombing of the fuel storage tanks at Hanoi and Haiphong, the "U.S. has cut itself from history and so gained the impression that everything is permitted without obligation." Indeed, the bombings reveal that "we have come to believe that there are no external restraints, that we are the only ones who actually exist." I would suggest that such statements represent another aspect of the Platonic era in which Mr. Stark seems so at home; pure unadulterated sophistry.

In reality, it is Mr. Stark who has cut himself off from his nation's history, as well as from some hard, disagreeable—but none the less real—facts of life. Does the bombing of a largely uninhabited industrial area of oil storage tanks after several years of unsolicited war rank with Hiroshima and Nagasaki? Does the U.S. decision to attempt the further limitation of North Vietnamese war-machine potential reveal "total barbarism" on the part of the United States? Can Mr. Stark seriously assert that our presence in Viet Nam reflects our idea that "everything is permitted without obligation?" Why does Mr. Stark mention nothing of the obligations which brought us to and keep us in Viet Nam? Is this because he is unaware of them, or is it perhaps because the recognition of U.S. obligations and commitments would effectively puncture his pious moralizing.

War today is as tragic as it ever was, and frightfully more destructive. The U.S. is involved in a war that is unfortunate in what has passed and frightening in what may come. No one can deny these facts. But we who are away from the war but concerned and upset about it, need to do far more than resort to bombast, be it positive or negative. We need to try to understand our role in Viet Nam in the light of our past history and policies. More reasoning and less rhetoric might help.

I do not claim that the truth lies in the exact opposite of all that Mr. Stark writes. Rather I suggest that such writing makes it all the more difficult for those who wish to think with clarity on what may be the most crucial question of our time.

J. Lurie

The House We Live In

EVAN STARK

Up From Utopia

With some hesitation, WSA President Gary Zweifel has been letting others do his petty tasks. He has turned to other things. The Sit-In taught him two things: first, WSA can handle important social questions as carefully as trivial ones; second, students have real power only when they control the resources that determine their lives. To win such control takes time, hard thought, and deliberate action.

Recently, WSA has twice made the point for student independence and integrity. When Registrar Hoover thwarted the faculty mandate on the blue cards, WSA issued draft information to several thousand students neglected by Hoover because they had not submitted the IBM sheets. When the issue of dormitory increases arose, Zweifel bypassed the administration and went directly to the Regents with his protest. Here, he was tentatively granted permission to study the finances of campus living units.

Still, like the resolution on the draft, these are responses and not initiatives. Though large numbers of students can be mobilized and power relations polarized during crises, at such times little may be accomplished either because decisions have been finalized or be-

cause institutional pride is at stake. After the crises, skeleton groups can maintain a certain aura of power. But this aura quickly wanes if it is not hardened by extension of control.

The repression brought out by administrative fiat during crises is meager compared to the general problems of the status quo and it is against the latter that WSA must direct its attacks. For this reason it is imperative that WSA define with the entire body precisely what the University is all about and what it should be about. It may then proceed to make the place over.

There is an informal contract between faculty and students at the basis of the University. The agreement concerns dialogue, a commitment to reason and objectivity and, in more immediate terms, mutual respect based on the principles guiding the common search for truth.

The administration and faculty are theoretically, hired by the state-to assert and defend this contract from outside and inside infringement. When Dean Kauffman promises to "cooperate to the fullest extent with law enforcement officials" investigating students, he violates his mandate just as during the sit-in thousands of students watched the academic

contract abrogated by faculty as well as administrators.

It would certainly be proper for WSA to help construct a real "student court," that is, one which would judge faculty and administrators as well as pronounce and affirm the students' obligations.

Where excessive specialization prevails, academic warfare is common. At such times of chronic competition, genuine respect is difficult among students and faculty as well as between these groups. It is essential, therefore, for us to assert what it is that we have in common over the more egoistic interests that separate us. We work as equals occasionally and are reminded that the basis of our differences lies in consent and experience and not in power and secrecy. When one select group of professionals dominates the Union Theatre—presently controlled by the speech department—and another the Music Hall, when we define ourselves purely in terms of single delegated functions rather than common concerns, little that is creative results. Hamlet is as boring as The Boyfriend unless it is informed by the imagination of the amateur.

To build a community is not easy but it must be done. Science, social or natural, is aimless with-

out a basis in humanism and humanism is the heritage of the entire University. Common ideas and commitments are available; they must be made accessible. The shift from academic to social purpose becomes easier once it is begun.

Perhaps we should begin with an educational experiment. The Symposium series, presently a number of rather uninspired lectures and morning seminars—could be placed at the center of the University for a week each semester. Classes would turn for this week to discussions of the central topics of concern; large inter- as well as intra-departmental groups would encourage students to participate in areas of their concern and to travel from building to building—as during the sit-in—in order to hear and make them selves heard.

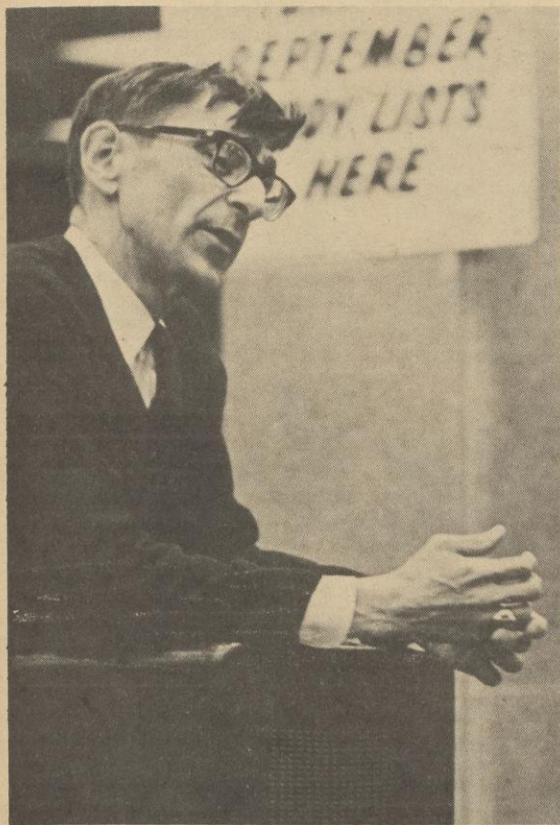
Back to regular schedule, students and faculty would feel new confidence in their ability to make a unique contribution. More important, the whole body would be aware of itself, sensitive to its achievements and goals as well as to its limitations in a way that could make the University proud.

Developing optional pass-fail courses, increasing interdepartmental contacts, breaking down the



barriers which separate the sciences and the humanities, developing inexpensive cooperatives for books, eating and living, broadening the scope of education to include more than the 139 American Negroes—just half the number of African students—these and many more problems will no doubt be taken up by the Committee on the University and the Draft and by other groups at different times. But to be transformed, the University must be made over by all of its students and here WSA must play a leading role.

Goldberg Discusses May Sit-in



Harvey Goldberg at the student sit-in.

By ROGER KOLB
Cardinal Staff Writer

"The sit-in represented a coming together of students who were there for very mixed motives," Prof. Harvey Goldberg, history, said Sunday in an interview with The Daily Cardinal. "What held them (the students) together were three things: first, the novelty of something to do, see, write home about, in the way that people go to fires.

Secondly, there was the common denominator of concern about the bureaucratic relationship of

the University to the student, and a desire to achieve the feeling that one's fate is in one's own hands."

"This concern, Goldberg explained, "limited the issue—it did not speak to the draft apparatus or the government."

However, Goldberg said that the student sit-in may have had lasting value in one respect. "Those who came to speak and hear developed a sense of community. They managed to overcome the feeling of a cipher, a nothing, in very amorphous campus. They came to get a feeling of identity, a wonderful sense of liberation, that is, that people are talking, talking back, perhaps."

"What did not happen for a lack of time and coherence was to turn the great numerical strength that a group generates toward a concrete, social goal—moving toward something different than the way in which the students live."

"With all the personal anxiety, with all the abominable effects upon the society that the war has had, the greatest moral maturation would have come if the sit-in had directly confronted the war. It should push an issue, even if it means losing some hangers on."

Goldberg, who has taught French history, and, most recently, European social history, said that he did not see the value of universalizing the draft, although he was moved by those who fought for the principle of equality before the law.

Goldberg, one of Wisconsin's most popular history professors, expressed disappointment that the motion he and Prof. William A. Williams proposed to cease University co-operation with the draft system did not receive a role call vote.

"Although, as the newspapers reported, we were overwhelmingly defeated on the issues, such an important question deserves a roll call vote. There were many more hands raised than one would have expected."

"In the final analysis," Goldberg concluded, "we will not know the real enduring value of the sit-in until the students return for the fall semester."

TELEVISION HIGHLIGHTS CHANNEL 21 TUESDAY

7 p.m.—USA: writers—Richard Rovere: Journalism as an Art. The non-fiction writer-reporter deals in facts and events and brings to them his own insights and sensitivities. Rovere interviews Senator Jacob Javits, then summarized his reactions to the Senator—the nature and depth of the man and the politician.

8:30 p.m.—Science Reporter—Returning from the Moon. This program reports on the technical problems of spacecraft design and construction that are involved in getting the Apollo Command Module safely back to Earth from the moon.

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WEDNESDAY
7 p.m.—Inquiry—The Grand Canyon Dam. The danger of destruction periling our great natural resources is shown in a film prepared by the Sierra Club, an organization devoted to preservation of America's natural attractions.

7:30 p.m.—Invitation to Art—Jacques Lipchitz. Lipchitz, a well-known 20th century sculptor, offers unusual opportunities for the viewer to come to grips with the creative process as he understands it, and to share in the rare in-

sights that have been his through the years. His grief at the effects of the war, and his preoccupation with the great themes of man's life are revealed.

8 p.m.—Madame India—A look at the personal and official life of Indra Ghandi, prime Minister of India.

8:30 p.m.—Mr. Germany—The program gives a biographical outline of the life of West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard. The program also shows the effects Germany's industrial development is having on its people.

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U Hierarchy: Weblike Network

(continued from page 1) the committees advise exclusively on matters pertaining to the Madison campus and others include the entire University system.

To fully understand the committee system, however, it is necessary to know how the University as a whole is organized. The University has four units: the Madison campus, the University of Wisconsin Milwaukee (UW-M), the Center System and the Extension division. Each of the four units has a separate chancellor and a separate University committee which serves as an advisory body to that particular unit.

All the units are under the direction of Harrington and are advised by the University Faculty Council. The council includes seven members: three from the Madison campus, two from UW-M, one from the Center System and one from the Extension Division.

The council considers questions concerning the educational interests or educational policies of the entire University. It examines action taken by the Board of Regents and the various faculty committees and meets with the regents once a year. It makes independent studies on University problems and makes recommendations to the faculty and administration. The council serves primarily as an advisory body for the faculty and the administration and has no power to set policy of its own.

Each unit of the University elects a University Committee from nominees selected by its nominating committee. There are six members on the University Committee-Madison two of which are

elected annually for three-year terms. The Madison committee is headed by Prof. James Villemonte, civil engineering. Its function is also to serve as an advisory body but exclusively for the Madison campus.

Formerly the duties of the council and the University-Committee-Madison came under the jurisdiction of the All University Committee. At a June 10 meeting the regents approved faculty legislation and created the faculty council and University committees for each unit.

Board of Regents consisting of ten members must approve the University budget and most University policy. Some programs, however, can be put through at lower levels of administration and do not require the approval of the board.

The regents come under the direction of the Co-ordinating Committee on Higher Education (CCHE). This committee, probably the most powerful education committee in the state—was widely publicized recently for giving approval to only 1 of 21 new programs requested by the University.

The committee itself was created by the state legislature and its membership and functions were revised during the last legislative session.

The Wisconsin statutes state, "the purpose of the CCHE is to provide for the direction and coordination of the activities of the University of Wisconsin and the state Colleges, schools of vocational, technical and adult education and county teachers colleges by providing a permanent joint

committee to make a continuing study of the state-supported institutions of higher education, to recommend necessary changes in programs and facilities, to provide for a single, consolidated biennial budget request for the University of Wisconsin and the state colleges, and to report the results of its studies and recommendations to the governor and the legislature."

The co-ordinating committee has 17 members: one from the regents of the University, one from the board of regents of the state colleges, one from the state board of vocational and adult education, nine citizens who are appointed by the governor for eight year terms every two years; the president of the board of regents of the state colleges; the superintendent of public instruction and one member of a county teachers college board appointed annually by the governor. The appointive regent members and the members from the state board of vocational and adult education are selected annually by a majority vote of the board of which they are members.

The committee's salaried full-time executive director is Angus B. Rothwell and its chairman is Walter J. Kohler.

The co-ordinating committee was created in 1955 as a result of a legislative compromise. At that time Gov. Kohler asked for a single educational policy making board and in a compromise measure the Co-ordinating Committee on Higher Education was formed. Recently the committee took over the state's vocational education system.

The CCHE determines what overall educational programs shall be offered in the University, the state colleges, the schools of adult and the county teachers colleges. The Wisconsin statutes state, "no new educational shall be developed or instituted at any institution of higher education except with the committee's approval."

The Wisconsin State Legislature, the institution which created the University and finances it, has the greatest degree of power over University programs and policy.

Obviously the complexity and lack of rigid definition within the power structure of the University create ambiguities in the levels of authority. For instance, while some programs may be approved at the level of the administration others may require approval of the Board of Regents or the CCHE. It is difficult to determine at what level of authority specific programs will be approved.

Each level of authority has official channels by which it may reach higher levels. The Student Senate brings its proposals to the attention of the faculty through the Student-faculty committee and the University Committee-Madison. These committees in turn submit

recommendations to the faculty at their monthly meetings.

The Madison faculty, then, can make recommendations to the administration. The University Committee-Madison may contact the Madison faculty, the administration or on an all-University basis may contact the University Faculty Council.

The faculty council submits proposals to the administration, the all-University faculty or the Board of Regents. The regents although they make many decisions on their own are subject to the authority of the CCHE and the State Legislature.

The legislature has the power to dissolve the University entirely if it should choose to. Its power is not absolute, however, the CCHE can institute programs of its own as long as it obtains independent financial support for them.

The administrative spiderweb grows more complex every year with the addition of new committees and new men and new policies. As a spiderweb is preserved as long as it is maintained by the energy and the ingenuity of the spider so the administrative network can be maintained only by an energetic and ingenious group of administrators, the flies, however, must then be all the more vigilant.

The Regents:

In the grand hierarchy of the University, The Board of Regents is the top policy maker and resides in Wisconsin's higher educational structure between Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington and the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education.

All officers, employees, colleges, schools, divisions and departments of the University are subject to the rules and regulations established by the regents.

Most non-fiscal programs and proposals prepared by the University are made into "law" upon the vote of the regents. After the board's approval, budgetary matters must be passed by the State Legislature before they become University history.

There are ten regents appointed by the governor. Four officers are elected by the regents from their own ranks. In the present regent cabinet, Arthur DeBardeleben is president, Charles Gelatt is vice president, Clarke Smith is secretary, J.S. Holt assistant secretary and Dena Smith state treasurer is ex officio treasurer.

Within the regents are three standing committees, the members of which are appointed by the president of the board: the Executive Committee, the Business and Finance Committee and the Education Committee.

The Educational Committee is in charge of consideration of all matters of an educational nature related to the institutional, research and public service functions of the University, the academic personnel and to student welfare. The finance committee deals with the University's budgetary matters, and the Executive Committee takes the place of the board when the latter is not in session.

As stated in the regent by-laws, the president of the University shall be the executive head of the institution and shall hold his position at the pleasure of the board. He shall generally manage and direct the University, carry out the policies and duties as set by the regents and as president of the University by the authority of the regents and subject to their approval shall make and enforce such rules and regulations which his office necessitates.

The following is a list of the regents now in office:

Gilbert C. Rohde, 52, was appointed to the Board of Regents by Gov. Gaylord Nelson in 1961.

He owns and operates a 160-acre dairy farm near Greenwood in Clark County.

Rohde was named to the board to complete the unexpired term of Robert Bassett, who moved to Chicago. He was reappointed to the regents by Gov. John W. Reynolds in 1963. His term expires

in 1967.

He attended Wisconsin State College, River Falls and the University Short Course in agriculture in 1934-35.

He is president of the Wisconsin Farmers' Union and the Clark County School Committee.

* * *

William C. Kahl (ex officio) has recently replaced Angus Rothwell as state superintendent of public instruction.

Kahl received his B.A. in 1931 in social science and economics and his M.A. in 1937 in educational administration from the University.

He has risen from a teacher in the public schools to superintendent of schools in Lancaster to state supervisor of elementary instruction to state superintendent of public instruction.

Kahl, 57, lives in Mount Horeb.

* * *

Dr. James W. Nellen, DePere, was named to the Board of Regents by Gov. Warren P. Knowles Feb. 1, 1965.

Nellen, a native of Madison and a University graduate, was technically named to the vacancy left by the expiration of the term of Ellis Jensen, Janesville. Nellen will, however, actually replace Meyer Cohen, Green Bay attorney, who was named to succeed Jensen in 1964 by the former Gov. John Reynolds, a Democrat.

Cohen's appointment as a regent was never confirmed by the Republican-controlled Senate, so he technically never held the post. He did attend meetings of the board and has served as one of the regent members of the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education.

Nellen is an orthopedic surgeon. He is team physician for the Green Bay Packers. He received his B.S. degree from the University in 1936, and his Ph.D. in 1939. He served as an orthopedic surgeon in the Navy during World War II.

Living in DePere, Nellen is a director of the Green Bay Packers' Corporation, chairman of the State Medical Society's division on handicapped children and past president of the Wisconsin Orthopedic Association.

His regent term expires in 1973.

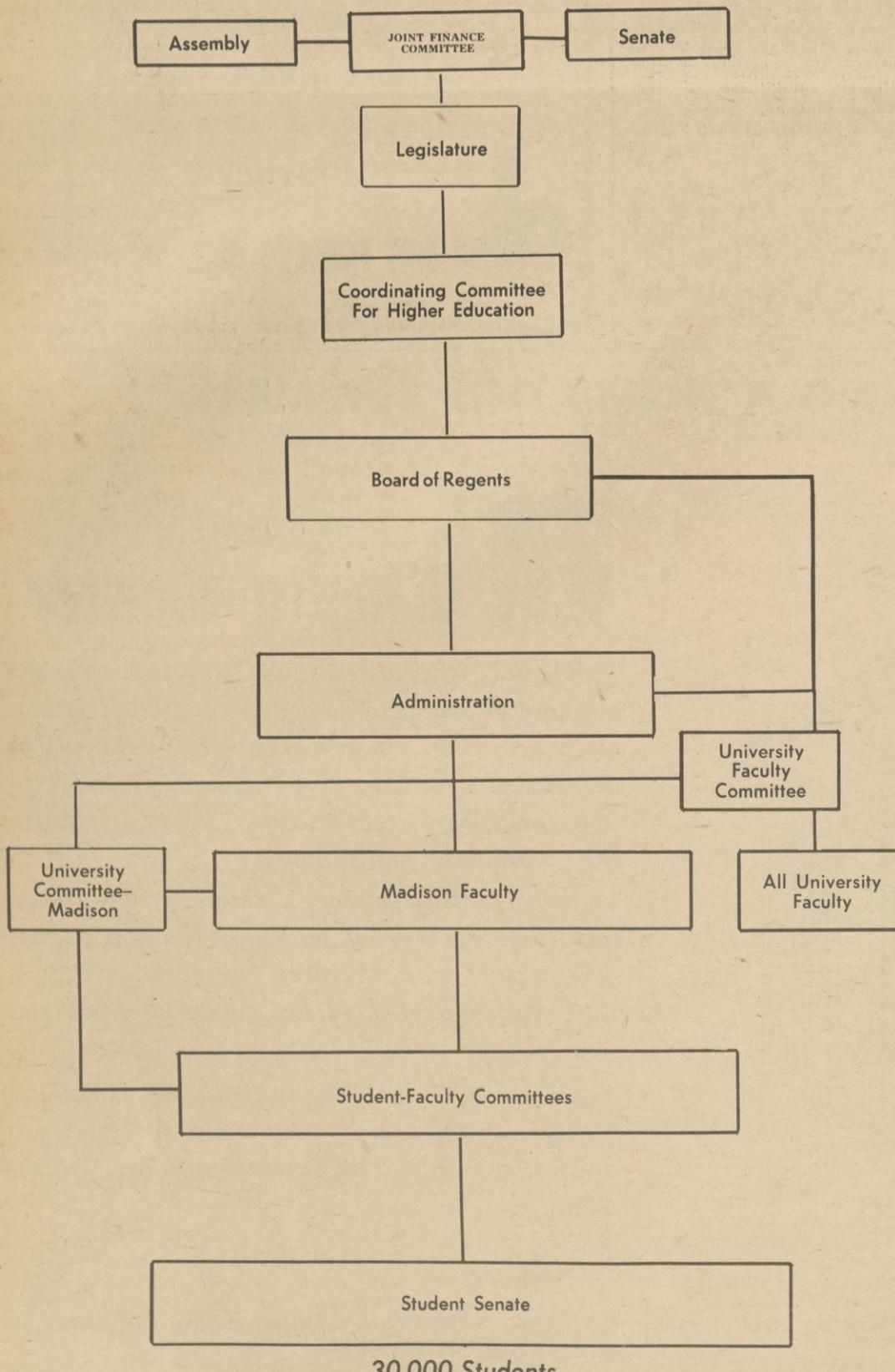
Jacob Friedrich was appointed by Gov. Gaylord Nelson to the Board of Regents in 1960. In 1962 he was elected president of the regents and served until 1964.

Friedrich was born in Hungary in 1892. He came to the US at the age of 13.

He joined Lodge 66 of the International Association of Machinists and in 1917-18 worked his way to the presidency. In 1919 he

(continued on page 5)

The University Administrative Hierarchy



Campus News Briefs

Band Concert to Entertain Union Terrace

There will be a University Band Concert at 7:30 p.m. tonight on the Union Terrace.

* * *

MICHAEL KRAMER
The studio play "Michael Kramer" will be presented at 8 p.m. tonight and Wednesday at 3:30 and 8 p.m. in the Union Play Circle.

* * *

FAMILY DINNER
A Union Family Dinner will be held at 5:30 p.m. Wednesday in

the Union's Tripp Commons.

* * *

BANNER CONCERT
A Banner Concert of chamber music will be held at 7 p.m. tonight in Tripp Promenade.

* * *

CEWVN

The Committee to End the War in Vietnam will hold a general meeting at 8 p.m., Thursday in the Union. Plans will be discussed for the International Protest against the War in August.

A Biographical Sketch

(continued from page 4) became a fulltime union business agent.

Friedrick has served the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, the Wisconsin AFL, Milwaukee Co. Labor Council, the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage Commission, Red Cross, Wisconsin Unemployment Compensation Advisory Board, the governor's tax and education committees, International Institute of Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co. Community Welfare Council, and the Milwaukee Community Fund.

Friedrick, who lives in Milwaukee, participated in establishing the Wisconsin School for Workers in 1925.

His term expires in 1969.

* * *

Maurice B. Pasch, Madison, was named to the University's governing board by Gov. Gaylord Nelson in 1961. Pasch, who was born in 1910, attended grade and high schools in Sheboygan and New Holstein before entering the University in 1926.

Pasch earned his law degree at the University while working as a secretary to US Sen. Robert M. LaFollette. Wisconsin awarded him an LL.B. degree in 1938 and until 1940 he served as counsel for the Federal Communications Commission and the National Rural Electrification and National Recovery Administrations, and as assistant attorney general under Wisconsin Atty. Gen. Orland S. Loomis.

When Loomis ran for governor in 1942 Pasch was his campaign manager. Pasch has since been engaged in private law practice as a partner in the firm of Wegener and Pasch. He has been active in the Anti-Defamation League, Madison Chamber of Commerce and the Mayor's Library Commission.

His term expires in 1970.

* * *

A. Matt Werner, Kewaskum, was first appointed to the Board of Regents in 1939 by Republican Gov. Julius Heil. Since then he has been reappointed three times.

Born in 1894, he has combined law and newspaper work. He earned his law degree at Marquette University in 1919. For many years he has been a partner in the law firm of Werner and Clemens. He joined the staff of the Sheboygan Press and became its editor and publisher in 1951.

His term expires in 1974.

* * *

Bernard Ziegler, West Bend, was named to the Board of Regents Feb. 1966, by Republican Gov. Warren Knowles.

Born in 1922, he is secretary and director of the West Bend Co., director of the West Bend Mutual Insurance Co., First National Bank and the Security Co. of West Bend.

He attended Dartmouth College and was graduated from Northwestern University in 1947.

He is a charter member of the West Bend Jr. Chamber of Commerce; former president of the West Bend Rotary Club; Washington Co. chairman of the American Cancer Society; industrial chairman of the Community Chest; district commissioner, Boy Scouts; and district chairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Werner, whose term expires in 1972, is a member of the advisory board of Edgewood College, Madi-

son, and St. Nicholas Hospital, Sheboygan.

* * *

Kenneth L. Greenquist, Racine, appointed to the Board of Regents in May, 1962, is an attorney, former state senator, and one time commander of the American Legion.

Born in Florence, Wisconsin, in 1910, he was graduated from the Wisconsin Law School in 1936. Three years later he was elected to the senate as a member of the Progressive Party of Wisconsin and served until 1943.

Greenquist is associated with the law firm of LaFrance, Thompson, Greenquist, Evans and Dye, and specializes in municipal and private corporation practice. He is president of the Racine County Bar Association.

In 1951 he was elected state commander of the American Legion. At the expiration of his term he was elected Wisconsin representative on the national executive committee of the military organization, holding that post for two years.

He was appointed to the Board of Regents by (Democrat) Gov. Gaylord Nelson, and will serve until his term expires in 1971.

He is a resident of Racine.

* * *

Charles Gelatt, LaCrosse, was named to the Board of Regents in 1947. He was elected to head the regents in 1955 and reelected the following year.

Born in LaCrosse in 1918, Gelatt was educated in LaCrosse, at Lake Forest (Ill.) Academy, and Wisconsin, where he was awarded bachelor and master's degrees in 1939.

He entered his father's business, the Northern Engraving and Manufacturing Co. and by 1942 became general manager. He is credited with developing the microcard system now used in many libraries.

Gelatt, who lives in LaCrosse, was appointed to the board by Republican Gov. Oscar Rennebohm. He was reappointed by Republican's Gov. Walter Kohler in 1956, and Gov. Vernon Thompson in 1957. He is now regent vice president.

He was named to the board of trustees of the LaCrosse Public Library, the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., and the LaCrosse Trust Co. and to the board of the Wisconsin Manufacturing Association.

His term expires in 1974.

* * *

Bernard Ziegler, West Bend, was named to the Board of Regents Feb. 1966, by Republican Gov. Warren Knowles.

Born in 1922, he is secretary and director of the West Bend Co., director of the West Bend Mutual Insurance Co., First National Bank and the Security Co. of West Bend.

He attended Dartmouth College and was graduated from Northwestern University in 1947.

He is a charter member of the West Bend Jr. Chamber of Commerce; former president of the West Bend Rotary Club; Washington Co. chairman of the American Cancer Society; industrial chairman of the Community Chest; district commissioner, Boy Scouts; and district chairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

SOCIALIST

The Young Socialist Alliance is continuing its series of tape recorded lectures by Malcolm X at 8 p.m. tonight in the Union.

* * *

FELLOWSHIP

Badger Christian Fellowship will meet at 7:30 p.m. tonight in the John Muir Room of the University YMCA, 306 N. Brooks street.

* * *

VAMPYR

The Wisconsin Film Society will

Tuesday, July 26, 1966

THE DAILY CARDINAL—5

present "Vampyr" at 7:30 p.m. tonight in B-10 Commerce.

* * *

LITERATURE

Enrique Martinez-Lopez from the University of California at Santa Barbara will lecture on Spanish literature, at 7:30 p.m. tonight in the union. The program concludes with a showing of the movie "Amor India" in the Union Play Circle.

* * *

VARIETY SHOW

The Lake Shore Halls variety

show will be held at 8 p.m. tonight in upper Carson Gully. Admission is free. There will be approximately ten acts.

* * *

PLAYREADINGS

Informal and irregular playreadings and criticism will be held at 8 p.m. Wednesday. Unpublished plays by students and faculty, and unknown plays by American writers will be discussed. The program is sponsored by the culture committee of the Committee on the University and the Draft.

Radio Highlights From WHA

TUESDAY

3:15 p.m.—Music of the Masters—Bernstein's "Fancy Free and I've" Symphony No. 4 are featured.

7:30 p.m.—Dutch Music of the 20th Century—Robert Heppener's Eglogues and Hand Henkeman's Barcarola Fantastica are performed.

8 p.m.—Opera Night—"From the House of the Dead" by Leos Janacek will be presented.

WEDNESDAY

8 p.m.—Morning Concert—Jirke's

Piano Concerto is the featured work.

2 p.m.—Portraits of Our Time—Harold Wilson, Prime Minister of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Students of British politics assess Wilson's career in the light of his vision, "This Party is a moral crusade or it is nothing."

3:15 p.m.—Music of the Masters—Wind Sextet in E-Flat by Beethoven and String Quartet No. 12 by Beethoven are performed.

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Napoli, Italia

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Naples, Italy

Napoli is the actual city of tradition, but Naples is the American name merely representing that beautiful city across the sea . . .

In 1943, a man, from this same Napoli, Italia (not Naples, Italy) opened a restaurant here in Madison. His proud specialty . . . spaghetti a la' Napoli, not Naples . . . his name, Lorenzo, not Lawrence. . . . since 1943 his menu has grown to include a wide range of tasty meals, priced for the student, and spaghetti still the real source of his neapolitan pride.

Stop in and treat yourself to a generous serving of real Italian Spaghetti, at these lowest prices. Just once, rather than Italian-American spaghetti, try Italian spaghetti.

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| Spaghetti & Meat Balls | 1.00 |
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| Spaghetti & Sausage | 1.10 |
| Ravioli & Tomato Sauce | .85 |
| Mostaccioli & Meat Balls | 1.10 |
| Mostaccioli & Sausage | 1.20 |

Includes Bread, Butter, Drink, Cheese

(ALL PRICES INCLUDE 3% SALES TAX)

Luncheons Also Served

JOURNALISTS HONORED

Sixteen high school editors gained top honors at the end of the first Journalism Workshop held at the University last week. 100 high school editors participated in the workshop which was sponsored by the School of Journalism in conjunction with the Wisconsin Press Association, the Wisconsin Daily Newspaper League and the Journalism Teacher- Advisor Council.

DAILY CARDINAL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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FOR SALE

IMPORTED JEWELRY: earrings—both pierced & pierced look; rings; beads; bracelets; antique jewelry. Mon., Wed. & Fri.; 2-5 at 527 Conklin Pl. Call: Tamar Jewelry, 257-5730. 20x8/11

'61 VW, rebuilt engine, sunroof, radio/heater, 238-9769. 6x28

KENNEDY-Fulbright 1968 Bumper stickers, 50c. Citizens for Kennedy Fulbright, PO. Box 1524, Madison, Wisc. 20x9/15

'64 SPITFIRE, red, 21,000 mi. Best offer. 238-1029 after 5. 5x28

HOME for sale. Far West Side, Ideal for faculty or staff with children. 233-0815. 5x28

MOBILE HOME—2 bedroom, furnished. 257-9149 after 8 p.m. 20x9/22

BERKELEY .5 litre Roadster. Steve Hanson, 256-7028 eves. 3x26

TIRES—4 like new, 670-15. Good price, 262-1755 days, Barb. 6x2

CUSTOM MADE SHIFTS. Unusual fabrics and colors individually styled. Sizes 10-16. \$10. Call Ann Clark, Arena 588-3189 Fridays and Saturdays. 3x26

FOR SALE—2 contracts—Essex—Write 1146 College Ave., Racine, Wis. 21x9/23

LG. & sm. dressers; bedsd. bl. kitchen set; br. tweed wool carpet, 12x12; Ex. cond. Cheap! 257-1248 aft. 5:30. 1x26

PONTIAC '64 convertible. Chauffeur driven & maintained. Very low mileage. Still on guarantee. Fully auto., P.S., P.B., P.W., tires like new. Settling estate, asking \$1850. If you appreciate a really fine car, call 244-2424, Rm. 116. 3x29

FOR RENT

CAMPUS Apts. for men. Also renting for summer & fall. 238-4924, 257-1780. 3x29

APARTMENTS of Madison, Inc. Summer & Fall. Modern furnished apt. 1, 2, 3, & 5 bedrooms. (acco. 4 people), studio (acco. 1-2 people)—single & dbl. rooms. 257-4533. 3x29

CAMPUS. Furn. 2 rm. Cooking. Avail. now. Men. Also apts. & rms. for summer & fall. 238-4924, 257-1780. 3x29

1 MAN to share with 2 others, 3 bdrm. apt. \$40/mo. including utilities. 255-3968. 3x29

MEN Summer, large singles. \$6-10/wk. Christopher House, 418 N. Frances. 233-7833. 3x29

MEN, singles & doubles for fall. 1 blk. Lib. Christopher House, 418 N. Frances, 233-7833. 3x29

APARTMENTS for 2, 1 bdrm. or studio. Summer & fall. Furnished, air-cond. Brand new. Near campus. 233-2588. 3x29

SUMMER, rooms & apts.—summer school. Reduced rates. 238-4924, 257-1780. 3x29

CAMPUS apts & sgl. & dbl. rooms with kitch. priv. for men under and over 21. On the lake—blk. from Union & Lib., for fall. Reduced for summer! Also 2 & 3 bdrm. units. 256-3013. 3x29

AVAILABLE for Fall term, doubles & doubles as singles, for grad and under grad women. Carroll Hall, 620 N. Carroll. 257-3736. 3x29

ROOMS with kitch privileges & off-street parking, \$30/mo. summer, \$45/mo. fall. 244-3618 3x29 233-4817 eves. & weekends. 3x29

LARGE 1 bdrm. furnished apartment. Avail for lease on Howard Place. Janco Apts. 621 N. Henry. 257-7277. 12x11

MATHEMATICS

Nine University mathematics professors will participate in the 1966 International Congress of Mathematicians August in Moscow. The purpose of the congress is to decide administrative questions for the mathematical union as well as encourage international mathematics research. The congress attempts to promote better international understanding through meetings of scholars from different countries.

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FOR RENT

NEAR Hilldale. Avail now or for Sept. 1 bedroom, unfurnished, heated, stove, refrig., disposal, washer & dryer, parking. \$100. Completely furnished & air-conditioner, \$130. Newer buildings. Call 238-8595 or 238-9311. Madison Properties. 3x29

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Air conditioned and fully carpeted units—1 block from campus—Also near Langdon or U.W. Hospital area. Beautifully and elegantly furnished.

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FURN. air cond. plus other luxury facilities. Beach 1/2 block. 4 bdrms. Avail. now or in the fall. 233-5689, 266-4746. 6x29

LAKOTA House, Fall term, (\$900). Women, 515 N. Lake. 256-0867. 3x29

1212 SPRING St. New doubles & large singles for men, Srs. & grads. Summer & fall. \$45-75. 233-1996. 3x29

LOVELY furnished acco. avail. Sept. 1st for 1-3 persons. Effic. & 1 bdrm units. 222-6917. 3x29

WANTED

1 MALE to share apt. with 2 chem. engrs. 10 min. to Hill. \$53/mo. Call 256-4623. 11x29

MALE subjects for psychology experiment. Will pay \$1 for 40 min. 233-2864 after 5. 3x29

1 GIRL to share with 3 others, 2 bdrm. apt., private bath. Starting fall semester. \$50/mo. includ. utilities. 267-6707. 4x26

PLACE in apt; prefer grad student; will visit. Sue Morgan, 179 E. 3, Manteno, Ill. 4x28

GIRL roommate wanted, Fall. State Street apt. Call 257-8841, Ex. 342 between 6 and 7. 5x29

2 MEN to fill 5 bedroom apt. \$36/mo. Avail. Sept. 1st. Very close to campus. 256-0301. 4x29

2 FEMALE grads to share apt. in Sept. Call 256-4995, 255-0483 after 5. 4x29

1 GIRL to share house with three. \$50/mo. 544 W. Doty St. 256-0483 aft. 5 p.m. 3x29

SERVICES

THEESIS Reproduction—xerox. multilith, or typing. The Thesis Center, 257-4886, Miss Jonas. 3x29

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EXPERT TYPING: 8 yrs. Exp. 25c/page. Jean—249-1870. 3x28

ANNOUNCEMENT

VACATION FARM FOR WEEKENDS. 35 miles from Madison, son, in the Frank Lloyd Wright area. Gourmet good, cultural and sports activities. \$10 per day including room and meals. Adults and children over 10 years. For reservations call 588-3189 Fridays or Saturdays or write Mrs. Vernon Clark, Granfenwick, RFD 1, Arena, Wisconsin. 3x29

Tuesday, July 26, 1966

Carley at Luncheon

Urges No Resident Fees; No Tax Aid For Polluters

By FRED MARKUS
Cardinal Staff Writer

David Carley, Democratic national committeeman and candidate for Governor, spoke to the Young Democrats at a luncheon meeting on Saturday. He spoke informally on a variety of topics, read a statement on property taxes, and answered a number of questions put to him by persons at the meeting.

Commenting on the War in Viet Nam, Carley indicated that he thought the treatment afforded American POW's would have a very great impact on American public opinion. He stated that if the North Vietnamese execute the captured fliers, the resulting uproar in the United States would constitute an incentive for President Johnson to further escalate the war. But Carley also thought that Ho Chi Minh is too astute a politician to make such a serious

mistake.

On other national issues, Carley noted that Sen. Robert Kennedy had for the first time compared Johnson's handling of foreign aid with the efforts of Kennedy's brother, the slain President, in a sharply critical speech on the floor of the US Senate. Referring to the racial unrest throughout the nation, Carley revealed that he had spent his early youth in the Detroit slums and had witnessed "the biggest race riot before Watts."

Carley answered several questions on state issues. He said he would urge the repeal of the recently passed law granting property tax immunity and accelerated depreciation write-offs to industries that are major polluters of Wisconsin's waterways. He opposes implied consent as a violation of personal rights and as a law incapable of equal en-

forcement. He pointed out that Wisconsin's \$500 million of indirect debt via dummy corporations are an invitation to corruption in state government. He said he favored highway acceleration but would prefer to finance highway construction and maintenance by consolidating highway revenues into the general fund.

In reference to recent actions of the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education, Carley stated that he did not approve of limitations on out-of-state enrollment in the state's public institutions. He opposes tuition increases for in-state students and would urge the abolition of tuition charges for in-state students if elected Governor. He also said that out-of-state students who are emancipated from their parents and are voting residents of Wisconsin should have in-state student privileges.

Carley's press release for the occasion pointed out advantages of sales taxes over property taxes as a means of raising state revenues. He pointed out the regressive nature of property taxes and indicated that urban citizens are sharply discriminated against in the state's current formulas for redistributing tax collections to Wisconsin's political subdivisions.



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Who ever said a good meal in friendly surroundings didn't help a struggling student? After a day at the books, try our Cardinal Lounge and Roundelay Dining Room to soothe your fevered brow.

Great drinks. Magnificent food. Super-swish surroundings. And kindly prices (complete Planked Steak Dinner only \$3.95).

Try the Madison Inn tonight.

Urban Planning Is a Necessity Says Jakobson

(continued from page 1)

toward city problems is necessary before improvements in the city planning picture can be realized. After these changes are made the American people will hopefully push for improvements in urban planning.

In comparing the American situation to that of Europe, Jakobson said that we have urban environmental areas comparable to those of any nation.

Architectural order alone cannot produce the quality imperative in sound urban planning. Suburban shopping centers display order, yet their insensitivity to detail renders them sterile and dull, he said.

"Our approach to most of our urban problems is too clear-cut," said the professor. We should blend objects and color in our architectural planning, eliminating the rigidity of many of the high-rise structures that are now going up in our cities. Among the slides Jakobson showed a parking

space sacrificed for the sake of a tree in Hong Kong. He stated that we need to re-evaluate the relative importance between the traffic needs and natural environment.

"We must think of new forms," emphasized Jakobson over and over again; "Each city must be treated in an individual manner."

Urban life must be thought of as collective when the public begins to learn about urban planning. Living in an urbanized society will not always allow us the freedom to which we have always been used.

Jakobson also leveled part of the blame at the construction industry itself. He said that the architect has not yet awakened to the needs of urban futures. "They cannot see beyond the border-line of their paper"; they do not design for the environment, he said.

In answer to many questions put to him, Jakobson suggested some ways to solve our urban problems.

He said that "no area can afford the luxury of uncontrolled growth." Solving the problems of birth control would eliminate many of the difficulties of the city.

One possible solution to the suburban irresponsibility would be a tax upon the commuter. This taxation would help develop "metropolitan responsibility" among those who do business but do not live in the cities.

Need Information?

Got a research problem? Cardinal Community Service (CCS) may have the solution.

CCS has 122 "History books" specializing in nothing but the University of Wisconsin from 1892 to the present.

The history books are The Cardinal's bound volumes which contain almost all editions since the first one rolled off the press April 2, 1892.

They provide invaluable accounts of campus life, fashions and fads for the researcher.

CCS will make these bound volumes available to the public from 1 to 4 p.m. Monday through Thursday. If you have a research problem or just want to browse, please come in to 425 Henry Mall (New Journalism Building.)

GRANT

A \$15,000 grant was made to the Library school by the U.S. Office of Education to support three fellowships for students working toward a master's degree in library science and planning a career as a bibliographer in a research library.



CCHE Reviews Plans, Programs

(continued from page 1)

at Madison already filled most of the state's needs for a purely academic graduate program, the UW-M should concern itself at least partially with community service programs such as adult education.

Kelly also explained that the CCHE needed more time to review procedures and long-range plans for the universities before approving new programs.

Harrington clashed sharply with the CCHE ruling. He said that withholding of approval would cause a delay of at least one year in starting the programs and possibly endanger their existence.

He also pointed out that the CCHE will not meet until the fall, and by that time the number of students and staff would be unalterable.

Citizens on the committee are Thomas Cheeks of Milwaukee, G. Kenneth Crowell of Neenah, Walter J. Kohler of Sheboygan, Harold A. Konnak of Racine, William Kraus of Stevens Point, Frank H. Ranney of Milwaukee, John D. Rice of Sparta, C.O. Wanvig, Jr. of Milwaukee, and Arthur E. Wegner of Madison. University Regents on the CCHE include Arthur DeBardleben of Park Falls and Charles F. Gelatt of LaCrosse. Other members of the committee are State College Regent Roy Kopp of Platteville, County Teachers College representative John Roche of Rio, State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education representatives Philip E. Lerman of Milwaukee and Joseph Noll of Kenosha.

SLIC Discusses Housing, Activities

(continued from page 1)

is a huge enough audience so that we (CUD) can put on these things without taking audiences from the Union."

Bill Dawson, new director of the Union Theatre, said a friend who had seen the San Francisco Mime group felt that it was extremely vulgar.

However, SLIC members agreed with chairman Elmer Meyer, who stated that vulgarity is not the concern of SLIC. The group registers events; it does not approve or disapprove of them.

Some committee members, especially Henry Herman, found it difficult to define with greater specificity CUD's stated purpose of sponsoring cultural events.

Dawson, commenting on CUD's cultural purpose, said that students don't even show interest in the present Union programs, such as jazz in the Stiftskeller, for which the Union has trouble finding student performers.

He added that "I don't think you can talk about students performing and the bringing in of an outside company to perform as the same thing. I don't see the validity of bringing activities onto campus that students want to do themselves."

Gary Zweifel said that WSA's provisional approval was with the understanding of student cultural events.

Stark urged revision of the rule prohibiting groups from bringing in outside activities that were not specifically indicated by the group's name or listed among the purposes in the group's constitution.

Paul Ginsberg, social-education co-ordinator of resident halls, reminded the committee that the senior class was allowed to sponsor entertainment last year, for the sole purpose of raising money. Quixote and CUD are not planning on sponsoring the Mime group for profit.

Robert Parker, astronomy agreed that the present rule was unfair. At the present time, it seems like any organization that is smart enough to put a little two-clause paragraph in its constitution stating that part of its purpose is to sponsor events to benefit its members or the campus gets lots of power on campus."

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DO YOU
FIND
THE
TIME,
GEORGE?IF YOU'RE REALLY
INTERESTED IN
SOMETHING YOU
ALWAYS FIND
THE TIME.MONDAYS I RUSH HOME
AFTER WORK, HAVE A
QUICK DINNER, THEN
I'M OFF TO THE JUNIOR
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MEETINGS.TUESDAYS I RUSH HOME
AFTER WORK, HAVE A
QUICK DINNER, THEN
I'M OFF TO THE P.T.A.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MEETINGS.WEDNESDAYS I RUSH HOME
AFTER WORK, HAVE A QUICK
DINNER, THEN I'M OFF TO
THE BOY SCOUTS ADVISORY
BOARD MEETINGS.THURSDAYS I RUSH HOME
AFTER WORK, HAVE A
QUICK DINNER, THEN I'M
OFF TO THE NEIGHBOR-
HOOD IMPROVEMENT
LEAGUE MEETINGS.FRIDAYS I RUSH HOME
AFTER WORK, HAVE A
QUICK DINNER, THEN
I'M OFF TO THE CIVIL
DEFENSE MEETINGS.SATURDAYS I DEVOTE THE
MORNINGS TO HOME RE-
PAIRS, THE AFTERNOONS
TO GOLF.AND SUNDAYS I MAKE
IT MY BUSINESS TO
SPEND THE DAY WITH
THE FAMILY.I DON'T
KNOW
HOW YOU
DO IT
GEORGE.OH, IT'S
NOT SO
BAD.IF I ONLY COULD DO
SOMETHING ABOUT
SUNDAYS.

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