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Photo by Mike Wirtz

A PENSIVE MOMENT is caught in the Memorial Union, during a quiet afternoon lull in the day's activities.

THE DAILY CARDINAL

5¢

VOL. LXXXV, No. 81

The University of Wisconsin-Madison

Tuesday, January 21, 1975

Mayoral candidate Jack Lasky:

Soglin- 'a junior Hubert Humphrey'

By ED BARK
of the Cardinal Staff

Jack Lasky admits he hasn't a chance of unseating Mayor Paul Soglin. But that hasn't stopped the 19-year-old UW pre-law student from throwing his hat in the mayoral ring.

Lasky, 1015 E. Johnson St., filed nomination papers yesterday afternoon and plans to raise issues that he claims the mayor has ignored. A native of Cleveland, he has lived in Madison for the past two years. This is his first political outing.

"I'M KIND OF green in city politics," he acknowledged, "but I

guess there's no better way to get into politics than to run for public office. And we wanted to start right from the top."

The "we" to date is the Socialist Party, which has endorsed Lasky, and the "more than 300" signatures the candidate submitted to the city clerk. Lasky doesn't expect to emerge a finalist from the February 18th mayoral primary, but he does hope to finish a strong third.

"I think I can get 3,000 to 4,000 votes," he said. "But if the voters looked at the issues, we'd win by default."

To draw voter attention to his



JACK LASKY

"number one issue," Lasky has outlined a program for improving low-cost housing.

HE PROPOSES that a commission be formed to set varying rent ceilings in previously drawn city "districts."

"Landlords like Korb just slice up mansions and give you a closet for \$150," he said. They should be regulated in the public interest just as any other monopoly would be."

Lasky also calls for "vigorous inspection" of housing units; abolishment of R4-A zoning (in some "neighborhood" areas, not more than three "unrelated" persons may live in the same household); and construction of low-cost housing through bonds and loans to cooperatives and private homeowners.

Lasky raises a number of companion issues in his campaign literature. Among them:

- URBAN SPRAWL—He wants "strict" zoning regulations on hotels, parking lots, gas stations and office buildings to thwart "rapid, chaotic expansion."

- Mass transit—a moratorium on parking lot construction and use of those funds to upgrade the city's bus system.

- Crime—establishment of a

"civilian crime commission" to "oversee" the police department and investigate reasons for the "current crime wave." (Mayor Soglin's proposed Police Advisory Board, which would have performed a similar function, was soundly rejected by the City Council last week.)

- Massage parlors—a city-wide referendum on whether to ban them.

LASKY HAS little use for his mayoral opponents.

School Board member Douglas Onsager is a "non-committal opportunist" and a "moron."

"He's been very vague," Lasky said. He's just spewing out a lot of mush. I don't have much respect for the man."

Lester Procknow and David

Robb are a "couple of clowns."

HIZZONER himself is a "junior Hubert Humphrey."

"He's forgotten the people who elected him," Lasky claimed. "He's running a Nixonian-type campaign and staying in his White House."

Besides carrying a 19-credit load at the UW, the diminutive, bespectacled Lasky works part-time at Marc's Big Boy Restaurant and coaches a student hockey team.

What free time he has left will be devoted to cranking out issue-oriented press releases. He does not plan to debate any of his opponents.

"I want people to look at issues," he said, "rather than faces."

No school again in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE (AP) — Negotiations indicated Monday night that the first public school strike of teachers in Milwaukee history might go into a second day.

"As of right now, it looks like there will not be school tomorrow," Donald J. O'Connell, president of the Milwaukee School Board, said late Monday.

DONALD FEILBACH, president of the striking Milwaukee Teachers Association MTEA, said it was a "terrible day" of negotiations.

The comments were in contrast to the optimism expressed earlier in the day that the strike of about 5,000 strikers probably would end after the first day.

Gordon Harrison, a school board negotiator, said however, he still believed a settlement could be reached later Monday night.

About 118,500 pupils were kept from school Monday.

NEGOTIATIONS ON the teachers' 1975 contract had been adjourned Monday morning following an all-night bargaining session. School officials then announced that classes would not be held.

They said fewer than 10 per cent of the teachers showed up for school Monday, and picket lines were set up at schools.

Major issues include salaries, transfer policy and the school calendar. The union's latest demand was for a 17.5 per cent increase in salary, plus a cost-of-living adjustment. The board offered a 6.5 per cent increase. The average salary is now \$12,833, which has been described as one of the highest in the nation for teachers.

The teachers had been working without a contract since the first of the year.

Strikes of public employees are barred under Wisconsin law.

Inside

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Sugar profits

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Cut tuition

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Karate

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Indiana wins

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photo by Harry Diamant

NOT A member of the flying saucers that knocked down the power lines outside of Madison last week, this worker is sandblasting some of the masonry around the new Campus Mall, scheduled to open in the near future. Some shops are already doing business in the shopping complex.

NLRB ruling in Cap Times case

Ethics code out, collective bargaining in

By ROBERT BRILL
of the Cardinal Staff

National attention again focused on Madison when the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) ruled last week that the Capital Times management's refusal to bargain with its editorial employees union on a code of ethics constituted an unfair labor practice.

The Ruling by Administrative Law Judge Nancy E. Sherman, dated Jan. 14, resulted from a complaint filed by the Newspaper Guild of Madison (local 64 of the International Newspaper Guild) against the Capital Times Company when the afternoon paper imposed "Rules and Guidelines for Professional Standards and Ethics."

THE GUIDELINES prohibit employees from accepting "freebies"—free sports and entertainment tickets, travel, and gifts from news sources. They also limit employees' outside activities and employment.

During a three day hearing last August held at the State Capitol, Judge Sherman heard arguments from both sides and their lawyers. Guild members spoke in their own behalf.

Executives from the Washington Post and the Associated Press were among those who testified for the management's position. An NLRB counsel also participated in the hearing.

Judge Sherman found that "these rules affect the employees' wages; their job security; and their ability to perform their work, to progress on the job, and to obtain work elsewhere."

"THE RECEIPT of freebies usable in connection with news coverage constitutes, at least presumptively, wages and working conditions which are a mandatory subject of collective bargaining." She also wrote

that guidelines concerning the acceptance of freebies not usable in connection with news coverage must be bargained.

She rejected, on the basis of Guild members' testimony, management's claim that "the standards do not affect how the employees carry out their jobs."

Judge Sherman ordered the Capital Times to "cease and desist from refusing to bargain with the Guild" and to rescind the ethics code. She gave the paper until Feb. 6 to comply with the decision or file exceptions with it.

MILES McMILLIN, editor and publisher of the Capital Times, announced on Friday that the code of ethics is still in effect. He called Judge Sherman's decision "incredible" and "bizarre."

The Capital Times will appeal the ruling to the full five-member NLRB. From there, legal action would go to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals and ultimately to the Supreme Court.

The NLRB proceedings are quasi-judicial. The Board's rulings and orders have no legally binding force. Only the court system has the power to penalize a party for failure to obey judicial mandates.

The Madison controversy is expected to have an important impact because it represents a test case. It is the first legal challenge to a newspaper code of ethics. Many newspapers and press organizations including the Washington Post and the Associated Press have recently established similar codes. None have been arrived at through collective bargaining.

A GUILD statement hailed the decision as a "triumph of testimony over sanctimony. It affirms the right of working journalists to participate fully in the determination of their professional standards through the instrument of their labor union. It is this right, and not any particular

Women to retreat, reorganize, and unify

When Joan Roberts challenged the Educational Policy Studies' tenure committee, 500 women cheered. One year later, the Chancellor's Women's Studies Committee is preparing a final draft for a Women's Studies program amid the silence and disorganization of Madison women.

By ELLEN M. FOLEY
of the Cardinal Staff

The Association of Faculty Women (AFW) will sponsor a two day retreat at Lowell Hall on Jan. 25 and 26 at 10 a.m. to organize Women's Studies and consider reorganizing AFW.

AFW hopes to "hammer out certain proposals" for the Chancellor's Women's Studies Committee at the retreat, according to Haunani-Kay Trask, retreat organizer.

"SINCE JOAN Roberts left, we have had nothing to center on," Trask said. "If we're ever going to get Women's Studies, students must be more concerned."

Joan Roberts, a professor of Educational Policy Studies, pioneered in Women's Studies on the Madison campus and was denied tenure at several open-hearings last year.

The Chancellor's Committee presented a draft of a Women's Studies program at a November open hearing. The audience criticised the draft for its ambiguities and questioned the committee's progress.

Several groups demanded working sessions and more contact with the Women's Studies Committee.

THE CHANCELLOR'S Committee has scheduled five joint working sessions for all interested campus and community groups in direct response to the demands made at the November hearing.

ON SATURDAY, AFW will discuss its organization and structure, considering the future of its widening constituency. Saturday's meetings are exclusively for AFW members.

The AFW retreat will spend Sunday preparing for the Chancellor's Committee's open working sessions.

"This is not for bullshit," Trask said, and added she wanted people to know it.

AFW specifically invited "all organizations and community groups actively engaged in projects involving and concerning women" who are "able to make specific, detailed contributions toward the

design of a Women's Studies program."

Sunday's Women's Studies workshops will cover five areas: problems of control, administrative structure and major policy decisions, funding problems, problems of outreach services, problems of curriculum and instruction, and philosophical problems.

Trask said the campus women's movement "faltering after the Joan Roberts hearings" and "even though the Chancellor's Committee has been appointed, we have gone back to the problems inherent in the bureaucracy."

A vacancy on the committee has been held open for over five months. Cyrena Pondrom, affirmative action officer for the Madison campus, has delayed the appointment, according to sources.

Susan Friedman was appointed staff person for the committee after a short delay.

The Chancellor's Committee spent the first semester "familiarizing" its members with women's studies, according to Linda Haas, a graduate student and a member of the committee.

HAAS SAID some members unfamiliar with women's studies like Steven Chaffee, professor of journalism, have given them "helpful connections" and "kept up our spirits."

Haas said she had a "momentary feeling of despair" after the November hearing because people had misunderstood the general character of the Women's Studies draft.

She also said committee work is "necessarily conservatising" and it is hard for members to maintain contact with campus women, attend meetings, and keep up with their academic work.

Topics for the Chancellor's Committee's working sessions are Governance and Organization, Jan. 28 and 29; Outreach and Extension, Feb. 18; Curriculum and Faculty, Feb. 25 and 26. All sessions will meet from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. in the Nafziger Conference Room, 5th floor of Vilas Hall except the Jan. 28 meeting which will be held in 220 Teacher Education Building.

IN ADDITION, the committee will meet once a week with consultants such as Cyrena Pondrom, a representative of Integrated Liberal Studies, and AFW every Friday morning at 9 a.m. in 220 Teacher Education Building.

For more information on the AFW retreat contact Haunani Trask, 233-1286.

privilege, that we have sought to establish from the first."

The disputed code was written by Capital Times Managing Editor Robert Meloon, approved by the Board of Directors of the Capital Times Co., and instituted last May.

A notice posted in the newsroom last March invited individual employee suggestions in the formation of the code, but when the Guild informed management of its right to bargain, this was refused.

The purpose of the code stated at the outset of the four-page memorandum "is the elimination of any possible conflict of interest by any employee and the further elimination of any appearance of any conflict of interest."

IN ADDITION to the prohibitions on accepting freebies, employees are also required to report to the management any "public relations and publicity" work for other organizations. Outside employment for competing media is prohibited and occasional radio and television appearances on interview shows and panel discussions must be approved by the company in advance.

Violations of the code are subject to suspension and dismissal.

Judge Sherman ordered the company to withdraw any disciplinary actions taken against employees. There have been no such actions imposed under the new code according to Diane Woodstock, president of the Madison Guild.

Prior to Judge Sherman's ruling, management admitted the need to bargain with the Guild on guidelines on outside employment.

Management argued that to require it to bargain about the ethics code would infringe its First Amendment rights. Judge Sherman, citing a 1972 Supreme Court decision (Associated Press vs. NLRB)

emphasized that "the publisher has no special immunity from the application of general laws. He has no special privilege to invade the rights and liberties of others."

In supporting Guild members' claims that the code might infringe on their liberty off the job, the Judge Sherman wrote that employees "have the Constitutional right to freedom of expression and association, including under at least some circumstances the right to keep to themselves their participation in unpopular causes."

Woodstock is critical of press coverage across the nation which she feels has "blown the freebies issue out of proportion." A Guild statement declared, "The issue is not 'freebies,' and never was. Judge Sherman has seen through the smokescreen and upheld the basic principle at stake—that of the news worker's vital interest in shaping the rules which affect his credibility, his integrity, and his effectiveness in the field."

Ron McCrea, front page editor and secretary of the Guild, sees the press reacting with "hysteria" in the wake of Watergate to an issue that involves corruption in its part.

YESTERDAY, THE Chicago Tribune, a leading voice of the right wing in journalism, printed an editorial entitled, "The 'right' to be bought." The editorial stated that the Madison Guild advanced the argument "that it is part of a reporter's job to collect boodle while passing himself off on his employer and his readers as an objective observer."

The Tribune urged the Guild and the NLRB to reverse "their own position (sic) before it makes them look any sillier than it does already." The editorial was printed directly beneath another editorial cautioning about the dangers of "destroying the seniority system."

By ART CAMOSY
of the Cardinal Staff

Most students braved near zero temperatures Monday and attended classes without their pants on.

According to Bigsby and Kruthers manager Barbara Brock, the denim-cotton, leg and ass wrappings worn by students don't qualify as pants. "They're jeans," she said.

Bigsby and Kruthers (B&K) made the distinction between pants and jeans Sunday when Don

for the Cardinal. "We have a pant wall and a jean wall, because pants are different than jeans," adding, "You better think twice before printing any of this. You don't have my permission to print it. You better be careful; we advertise in the Cardinal."

Topple said no other customer was misled and added, "If you think this is newsworthy, it's up to

pants (pants), n. pl. [abbrev. of *pantaloons*]. 1. an outer garment extending from the waist to the knees or ankles and divided into separate coverings for the legs; more formally called *trousers*. 2. drawers or panties.

reprinted from Webster's New World Dictionary

Shanks, 22, 1318 Randall Ct., answered a B&K ad which ran in Friday's Daily Cardinal and offered: "ALL PANTS—BUY ONE, NEXT ONE FREE."

SHANKS WANTED to buy a pair of \$9.95 jeans but was refused the free second pair by Brock and B&K owner Lew Topple with the reasoning, "pants aren't jeans."

Brock explained the difference

you. He (Shanks) might be a friend of yours; I don't know."

During the past two years, B&K has donated pants to the Oregon School for Girls, underwear to the United Farm Workers, and T-shirts for a Karl Armstrong block party.

"THESE EFFORTS never received publicity," Topple said, "but now one person reads something into an advertisement

which we didn't intend and no one else understood it to mean, and it gets all over the paper."

Jim Jeffries, assistant attorney general with the Office of Consumer Protection of the State Justice Department, said false, misleading or deceptive representations were prohibited

by statute. "Either the Justice Department or a local district attorney could sue for an injunction to stop the ad if it were determined that it was misleading," Jeffries said.

Ivan Preston, professor of journalism and consumer science.

said, "It is definitely a deceptive practice as far as I can see, but I'm not a student, so my definitions (of pants and jeans) may not be the same."

Shanks hasn't decided whether to formalize a complaint to the Office of Consumer Protection. Monday, Topple offered to honor Shanks' request for a two-for-one jeans sale. "I'm just trying to resolve the problem," Topple said, "but I think we were right."

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Pants down: facts bared

Former Dane County Supervisor Roney Sorensen Monday announced his candidacy for 5th district alderperson. The seat is currently held by Eugene Parks.

Unlike other candidates in the upcoming election, Sorensen has wasted no time in creating issues for the race. Rather than focusing solely on needs of the 5th district, he is advocating city-wide improvements, such as:

- a housing program to include rent control, aid to cooperative housing, support to tenant organizing and inspection of housing owned by absentee landlords;
- a tax program requiring the State and University to reimburse the city for property removed from the tax rolls, and the creation of a progressive income tax rather than the property

tax;

- support of labor—right of city employees to strike, no city purchases of boycotted goods, and wage increases to match inflation;

- economic development that would encourage light industry to locate in Madison without offering the industry tax breaks, city ownership of Madison Gas & Electric Co. and city aid to cooperative and worker run business, and;

- citizen control of the police.

Sorensen also said incumbent Parks' record was "inconsistent." Currently a staff writer for Free-For-All, Sorensen unsuccessfully ran for Dane County Sheriff in November, 1974.

As of press time, Parks had not officially announced his candidacy for 5th district alderperson, although he is expected to do so shortly.

The \$49.95 Scientific Calculator

AN OFFER LIMITED TO CARDINAL READERS

The Sinclair Scientific has been nationally advertised at \$99.95. Many thousands were sold at this price and are, apparently, giving excellent service.

Now, under a special arrangement, the Midwest Co-op has purchased a limited supply of this calculator for resale at the low price of \$49.95—about half the cost of most other scientific calculators.

The Sinclair performs logarithmic and trigonometric functions, as well as displaying scientific notation on all calculations.

What's more, the Sinclair Scientific isn't just portable. It's pocketable.

Less than 3/4 inch thin. And 3 3/4 ounces light. It's the world's thinnest, lightest scientific calculator.

Just look at some of its essential functions, and you may never use your slide rule or log tables again:

log and anti-log
(base 10)
sin and arcsin
cos and arccos
tan and arctan
automatic squaring

automatic doubling
x², including square
and other roots
plus the four
basic arithmetic
functions

What makes a scientific calculator scientific?

There are many calculators that call themselves "scientific." But most, frankly, don't measure up.

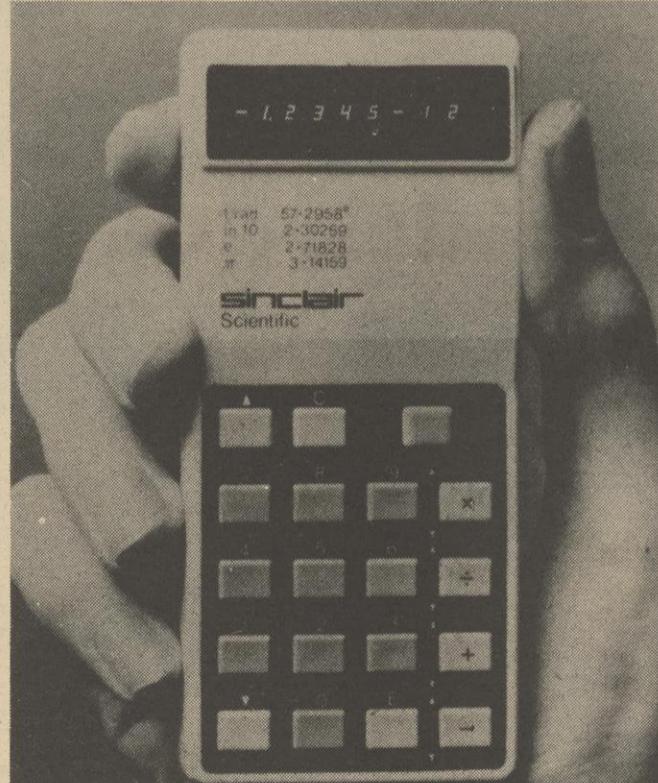
To be a really valuable tool for engineers, scientists, technicians and students, a calculator must provide all of the following: Log functions. And trig functions. And scientific notation (10⁻⁹ to 10⁹).

Clearly, a scientific calculator without scientific notation severely limits the size of numbers with which you can work easily. And scientific notation without transcendental functions is little more than window dressing on an arithmetic calculator.

What it all adds up to is this: Only Sinclair provides truly scientific capacity at a truly affordable price.

What makes the Sinclair Scientific so inexpensive?

Two important technological breakthroughs. First, the British-built Sinclair Scientific has a single integrated circuit. Engineered by Sinclair. And exclusive to Sinclair. (Competitive units require more than one chip. Their



chips are larger. And also more expensive.)

Second, Sinclair's exclusive keyboard has only four function keys, which provide "triple-

Specifications

Functions:
4 arithmetic
2 logarithmic
6 trigonometric

Keyboard:

18 key format with
4 "triple-action" function
keys using standard, upper
and lower case operation.

Display:

5-digit mantissa
2-digit exponent
(both signable)

Exponent:
200-decade range, from
10-99 to 10, 99

Logic:

Reverse Polish, with post-
fixed operators for full
flow chain calculations.

Power Source:

Battery operated with
4 inexpensive AAA penlight
batteries, providing
over 25 hours of use.

Size:

4 3/8" high; 2" wide;
11/16" thick.

Weight:

3 3/4 oz.

Warranty:

1 year.

action" by changing from standard to upper or lower case mode.

Extra keys mean extra cost. (Not to mention size and weight.) And fewer keys mean a simpler format to memorize—for increased speed and fewer entry errors.

Old hands at small miracles.

Sinclair has been an innovator in calculator miniaturization right from the start. And it's now Europe's largest manufacturer of pocket calculators.

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reprinted from
the Guardian
By AL WESLEY

A carefully orchestrated propaganda campaign is apparently underway to make illegal aliens in the U.S. a scapegoat for the deepening economic crisis in the country. Many "illegals" have expressed fears that they will be increasingly harassed and hounded from their jobs and communities. This campaign parallels government policy as recently expressed in speeches by Attorney General William Saxbe calling for the deportation of over 1 million illegal aliens who have "burrowed into our society."

Over 100 people took part in a militant spirited demonstration in New York City Jan. 4 to protest these recent attempts to whip up racist hysteria against illegal aliens.

The demonstration, sponsored by the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born (ACFB), was held outside the offices of the New York Times to protest its Dec. 29-31 front-page series which made "illegals" the scapegoat for a myriad of social problems from unemployment to poor hospital care. The protest was extended to target the ABC-TV network after its Jan. 3 nationally televised program, "Illegal Aliens: The Gate Crashers."

The demonstrators picketed the Times and leafleted for over an hour and then marched through the busy Times Square area to the Fifth Ave. shopping district and

Reaction builds against scapegoating of aliens

uptown to the ABC office building. The march slogans and signs were thus heard and seen by thousands of pedestrians and motorists. Among the chants were: "I lost my job through the New York Times!" "Racist Alien-baiting is Bosses Bait!" "Jobs, yes—raids, no!" "Full employment, yes—Deportations, no!" and "Down with the Rodino bill!"

Both the Times and ABC utilized officials from the Immigration and Naturalization Service and other government agencies to relate so-called facts about illegal aliens as a drain on U.S. resources and jobs. Ira Gollabin, the long-time general counsel of the ACPFB, told the Guardian he knew that the Times and ABC had interviewed many others with extensive experience and knowledge on immigration questions whose views differed considerably from the official one. These points of view were not, however, included in the Times and ABC versions of the "realities" of the illegal immigration issue.

Officials quoted by the Times and ABC said there were millions of "illegals" in the U.S. and implied that they were largely

responsible for the rapidly mounting unemployment figures. The officials charged that the aliens use valuable social services, while paying little or no taxes.

Rep. Peter Rodino (D-N.J.) was quoted as saying that more than \$1 billion has been sent out of the U.S. by "illegals" to their families abroad. As House chairman of the subcommittee on immigration, Rodino has introduced a bill that would make it a crime for an employer to "knowingly hire" illegal aliens. He says the bill's purpose is to stop the flow of illegal aliens into the U.S. and to force those already here out of the country.

Former staff counsel for the Rodino subcommittee, Austin T. Fragomen Jr., who now represents many illegal aliens, challenged Rodino's statement, saying: "Any drain on the U.S. economy by the illegal aliens sending money home is more than offset by taxation of these aliens and by their spending."

IMPERIALIST PLUNDER OF LATIN AMERICA

Jovelina Ramos, executive director of the National Council of Churches Commission on Justice and Liberation, told the

Guardian at the Times demonstration, "I think that the Times and ABC are trying to make the foreign-born and immigrants the scapegoat for the hazards of the American system's economic, social and political problems." Joe Carnegie, Black former leader of the Transit Workers Rank and File and member of Fight Back, commented: "The capitalist apologists are trying to use the question of illegal aliens in this country to explain away the economic crises and I think it a damned shame. All of us, Black, white, Chicano, the foreign-born and the native-born, must unite to fight against this."

At the rally in front of the ABC building Catholic Father Jean Yves Urfie of the Haitian Fathers said, "We are here to denounce the lies of the press about the so-called illegals. The U.S. would have no 'illegal' problems with Latin Americans if they had not exploited the countries as they are still doing today. The U.S. forced our people to come to the U.S. to seek work by their imperialistic plundering of our countries. We not only have to fight to stop the attack upon the aliens, but we must also fight to stop U.S. exploitation of the Latin American countries."

Prof. Paul Lehmann of Virginia Theological Seminary, chairman of the ACPFB, announced that the ACPFB will call a national conference of organizations within a few weeks to organize the broadest possible support for the struggle against the persecution of illegal aliens.

Sweetening the profit picture

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (PNS)—

As the year 1974 began, Dr. Hal Sweet, a Brooklyn dentist and sometime gambler, got the urge to invest in the commodity futures market. What could be more appropriate than to make a killing in sugar? Hal gleefully schemed.

So Dr. Sweet called his broker and bought a 112,000 pound sugar futures contract on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. He paid 10 cents a pound, and deposited \$1500 in margin (about 13% of the total cost of the contract) with his broker to cover any potential loss on the purchase.

In late November, Dr. Sweet decided to sell his sugar. His broker got him the going price of 65 cents a pound, netting Hal a tidy profit of over \$61,000.

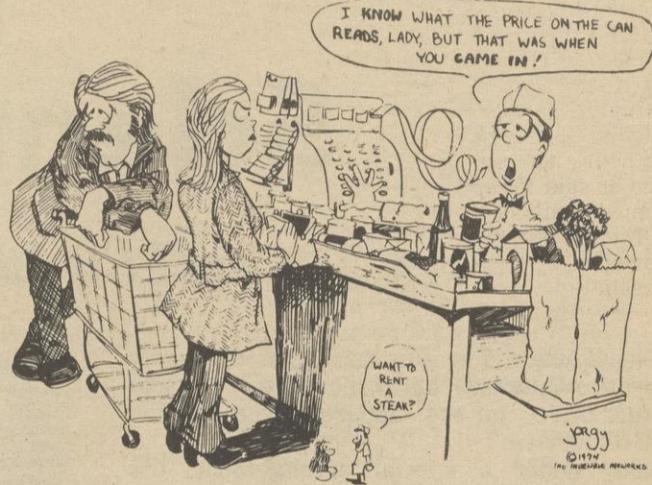
Dr. Sweet is a fictional character, but real people did make real money—billions not thousands—in the great sugar swindle of 1974.

SWEET FOR THE SUGAR COMPANIES
"All sectors of the U.S. sugar industry have

reaped windfall gains," according to the research staff of the President's Council on Wage and Price Stability.

Sugar company profits were indeed enormous. Amstar, Inc., the nation's largest can sugar refiner (Domino and Spreckles brands), more than tripled its third quarter earnings for 1974; Great Western Sugar Co., the biggest beet sugar processor, reported third quarter net income for the year at over 12 times the 1973 level; Amfac, Inc., Hawaii's largest grower, had a ninefold sugar profit increase for the first three quarters of 1974; Alexander and Baldwin, Inc. and C.W. Brewer and Co., two other giant Hawaiian producers, both projected their profits for all of 1974 would be more than five times 1973 earnings; and the National Sugar Refining Co. (Jack Frost brand) reported a phenomenal fifty fold gain in per share earnings for the first nine

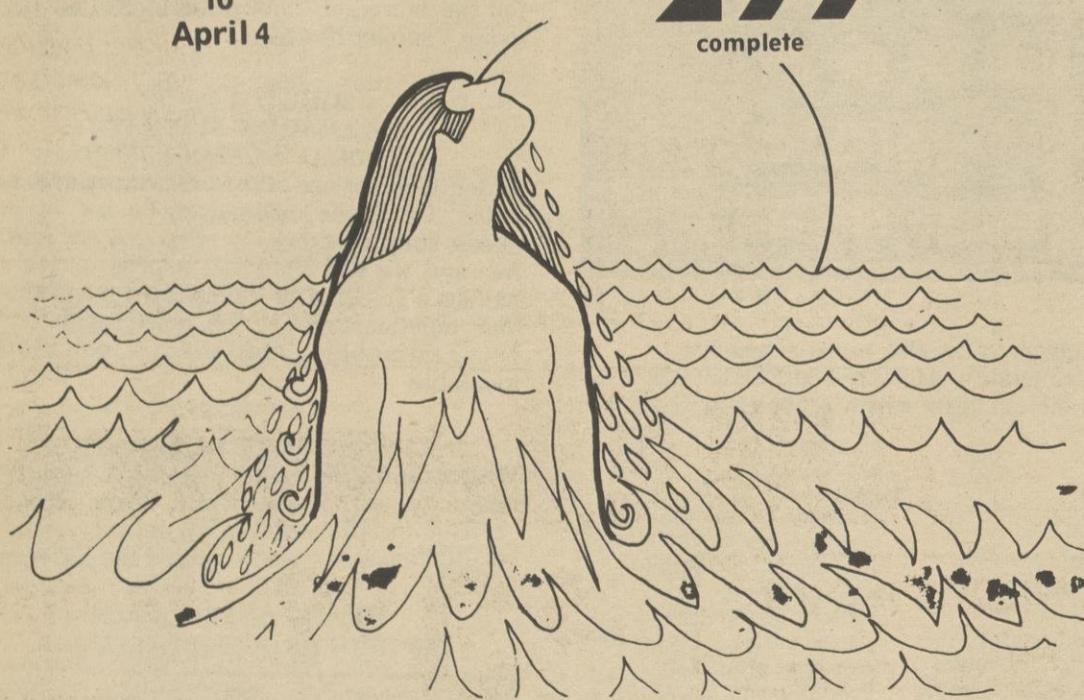
(continued on page 9)



the bahamas

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to
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COLISEUM TICKET CENTER, MARTIN'S MEN'S WEAR - STATE ST., and TEAM ELECTRONICS - STATE ST.

Sorry, no personal checks cashed.

DANE COUNTY MEMORIAL
COLISEUM THEATER
Presentation

Sino-Soviet rift remains

TOKYO (AP) — Chinese Premier Chou En-Lai, in a major policy speech made public on Peking radio Monday night, declared that U.S.-Soviet rivalry "is bound to lead to world war some day."

In the address to the fourth National People's Congress on Jan. 13, Chou also declared that China aims to become a world economic power before the end of the century.

"The two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are the biggest international oppressors and exploiters today, and they are the source of a new world war," Chou said in the speech reported by the Chinese news agency Hsinhua.

"Their fierce contention is bound to lead to world war some day. The people of all countries must get prepared," Chou said in his report to the congress — China's first in 10 years.

He said relations with the United States had "improved to some extent" while the dispute with the Soviet Union had worsened.

President Ford plans to visit China next year to continue what he has called "the process of normalizing our relations."

Chou accused the Soviet leadership of taking "a series of steps to worsen the relations between the two countries," including conducting "subversive activities against our country," and he said they "even provoked armed conflicts on the border."

The Chinese premier called on Soviet leaders "to sit down and negotiate honestly, do something to solve the problem."

The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia, commenting on the Peking meeting, charged that Chinese leaders had consistently stifled Soviet attempts at rapprochement.

Chou called the next 10 years crucial for achieving China's economic plans. Before 1980, he said, China seeks to create an independent industrial and economic system and launch program to modernize agriculture, industry, defense,

science and technology.

China's primary task, Chou said, is to continue the campaign against the late Defense Minister Lin Piao and the ancient philosopher Confucius, both accused of supporting rule by exploiting classes. Chou called the campaign a continuation of the cultural revolution.

The People's Congress approved Chou's report Friday. Hsinhua said.

Hsinhua reported the People's

Congress had appointed Chiang Hua as president of the Supreme People's Court. Chiang, who had been first secretary of the Chekiang Province Communist party committee, was denounced in 1968 as a "capitalist-roader" by Chairman Mao Tse-tung's wife, Chiang Ching.

His appointment is seen by many as a victory by moderate forces over the faction led by Mao's wife.

Clemency nears end

WASHINGTON (AP) — With only 11 days left of President Ford's amnesty program, the Presidential Clemency Board announced Monday its members will fan out across the nation to spread the word about the plan.

Board Chairman Charles E. Goodell said they will go to the big cities, with the largest television markets, to hold news conferences and make themselves available for interviews to explain and answer questions.

"I WANT TO MAKE it clear that this is not a recruitment drive," but to inform "those who may be eligible so they may decide for themselves in case they care to participate," he said.

Fifteen cities have been chosen and Goodell said five or six more may be added. The decision for the board members to hit the road, Goodell said was prompted by the tremendous upsurge in applications since he launched a nationwide radio-TV campaign on Jan. 6.

"In the last 10 days alone, applications have doubled," he said.

"In addition," he said, "we have been overwhelmed by calls from people in almost every state indicating that they just heard about the program. This confirms what I have repeatedly stated that lack of knowledge and confusion about the program is the major reason for the slow response to the clemency board program."

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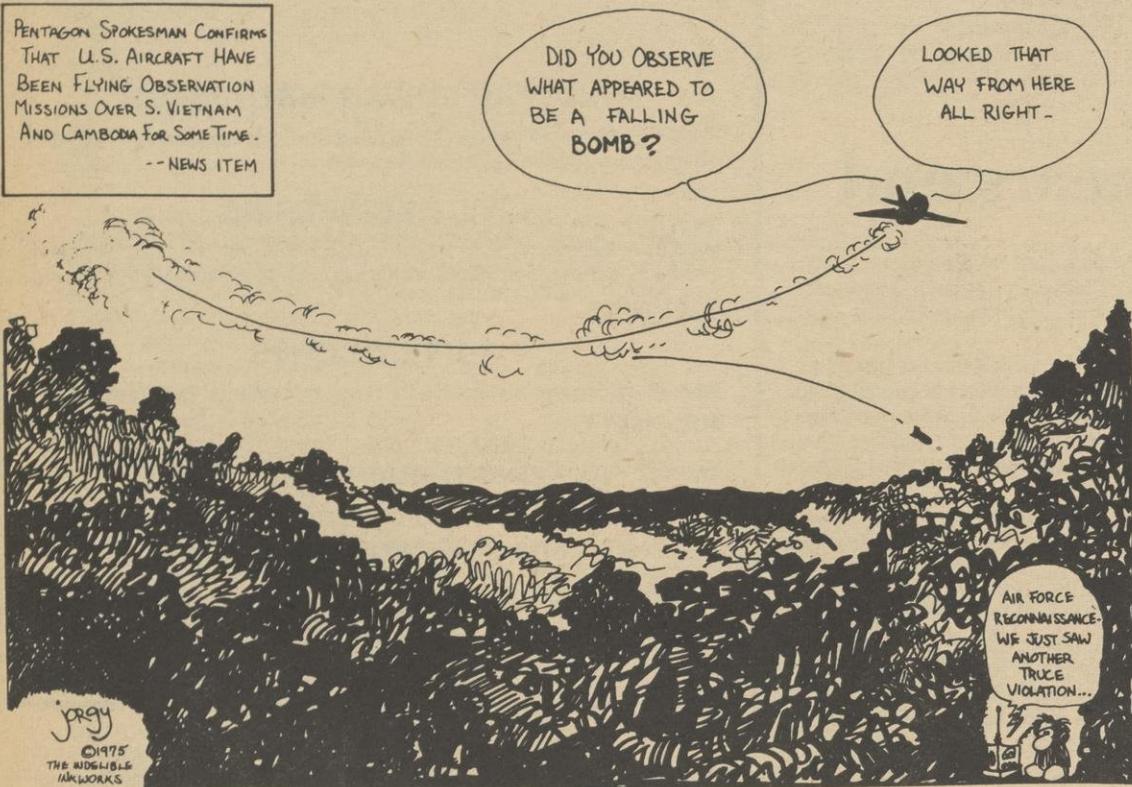
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opinion & comment

PENTAGON SPOKESMAN CONFIRMS THAT U.S. AIRCRAFT HAVE BEEN FLYING OBSERVATION MISSIONS OVER S. VIETNAM AND CAMBODIA FOR SOME TIME.
-- NEWS ITEM



To the Editor:

The war in Vietnam is not over. This is evidenced by the headline concerning Thieu's bribe of 5 million dollars which clinched the 1973 Peace Accords. That bribe and the 1972 Christmas bombing, the most massive bombing in the history of U.S. warfare, gained Henry Kissinger the Nobel Peace Prize.

On January 27th it will be two years since the peace accords brought peace with honor to the American people. But the war for the Vietnamese people goes on, virtually unabated. It has been reported and denied that Kissinger favored the gun boat diplomacy of sending the Enterprise into South Vietnamese waters last week as a warning to the insurgent forces now involved in an offensive. Kissinger the negotiator is revealed as Kissinger the war-maker.

I do not intend this letter to be an indictment of Henry Kissinger or of American foreign policy. This is a plea to all Americans to pressure our government to honor the peace accords which ended the killing of American soldiers. It is a plea to live up to the Nobel Peace Prize that Kissinger received whether he deserved it or not.

The Vietnam war is the war of the Vietnamese. It is their struggle to solve the political and economic problems of their country. By signing the accords we agreed not to interfere in that war. Let us stand by that agreement. It is the only truly honorable thing we can do. If we must interfere let it be purely humanitarian interference. By this I mean support of non-governmental relief efforts. There are many groups active in relief efforts in Vietnam now providing medical aid, refugee relief, and orphan sponsorship.

Let us honor the anniversary of the peace accords by helping to mend the wounds of war rather than by fanning the flames of death and destruction.

Ailman N. Halsted

(information about how to contribute to medical and orphan relief projects is available at the Center for Conflict Resolution at the following address: Center for conflict resolution, 420 N. Lake St., Madison, Wis. 53715. 608-263-1747/4843.)

How to keep tuition down

United Council

On Jan. 8, 1975 Governor Patrick Lucey sent a letter to the UW Board of Regents President Frank Pelisek. The letter directed the Regents to present plans, by April 15th, to consolidate programs and to prepare for an austere budget allocation for the 1975-77 fiscal period. Within the UW "community" the letter has sparked reactions ranging from fear to hysteria. It is apparent that the issue is shaping up in the form of a "clear-cut" moral and political fight between state and UW budget planners.

As consumers of the effects of this policy process, students should seek to identify their interests, and should be prepared to approach the state legislature, subsequent to the publication of the Governor's Biennial Budget, with a unified, rational and politically salable package of budget requests. Student interest can be simply expressed in two propositions. One, the UW environment should be so constituted so as to foster maximum educational quality at the lowest possible cost (tuition). Two, students should seek to ensure that UW governance include wide-ranging and real student participation at all levels. These two goals are compatible, as they derive from the principle that consumers should expect quality in state services as well as the right (now statutory under the UW merger law) to participate in policy formation.

Over the last biennium the UW has failed on both counts. While most faculty express a commitment to educational quality in instruction, the feeble and outmoded tenure "system" has victimized and ruined the careers of many hard-working, young teaching faculty. Over the cries of students, this campus alone has seen several good faculty members lost over the last two years, due to the lack of emphasis placed on teaching in the tenure decision process. Despite tenure densities approaching 100% in the departments of many campuses, not much has been done to reform the archaic institution. Similarly, by its prohibition of ethnic centers

the UW has, again over the protests of students, denied facilities and programs which would enhance, complement, and become a vital part of University life and education for many.

TURNING TO GOVERNANCE ISSUES, the UW System has continued to grasp at in loco parentis solutions to its budget problems: Why is dorm living "educational" at those campuses where the auxiliary enterprise budgets balance, but is not required at other campuses, where dorms happen to be filled. Such is the economic underpinning of UW System policy, covered "with the pale cast of flimsy, pseudo-academic excuses". Unfair and repressive student disciplinary guidelines help round out the UW's anti-student stance on governance issues.

Now we are urged, implicitly at least, to be "cheerleaders" for the UW's 1.3 billion budget request. Certainly there are some items which should be supported by all students. Some type of tuition stabilization program is needed given the state's sound policy of increased access to higher education. It is particularly important to have such a program at a time when students will not be able to find even marginal employment, as in the past. Student minimum wage increases, minority/disadvantaged student programs, elimination of special course and lab fees, and other items are also necessary—financially and educationally—for students over the next biennium.

THE UW COULD WELL AFFORD to forego some of its massive 71 million dollar building program in order to help finance these requests, as they would amount to a small fraction of the total GPR Capital Budget request. At a time when enrollments at most campuses are stabilizing, and underutilization exists, a hard look should be taken at the arguments for building these new

facilities. Similarly the UW could implement some suggestions which the United Council presented to a panel of state budget makers last December. These included paper recycling policies and energy conservation measures which would not, if implemented, necessitate the lay-off of a single UW employee.

On the other hand, we would urge Governor Lucey to take measures which would encourage the establishment of tax reform, particularly in making the income tax more progressive about the \$15,000-\$20,000 level. This is one measure which would help to generate some additional money in the future which would be useful

in financing basic educational, social welfare, and environmental needs of the people of this state. It is important to note that we do not support budget cuts which would necessarily cause a decline in educational quality. But if the UW can effectively eliminate unnecessary duplication of programs, waste in travel and administrative budgets, unneeded building requests, etc., we may find ways to both protect educational quality, and fund needed new programs while increasing access to them by curbing the rate in tuition growth.

It is our hope that the Governor is realistic in whatever budget allocations he will ask the UW to

live within. And while students must oppose measures which would compromise quality, they must, at the same time, make sure that the University is making every effort to eliminate waste in its budget. Moreover, students must also take care that student interests are not neglected while it considers the internal allocations of its upcoming budget. We can only hope that both the UW administration and the state government will recognize the merits of these goals, and that an efficient, high quality University System may emerge.

James R. Hamilton
President, United Council



'I've got a peanut left—
either of you guys hungry?'

Saigon officials learn 'Indian management'

PORLAND, Oregon (LNS)—The United States Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is teaching the Saigon government techniques to use in dealing with its own minority tribes, the montagnards. In early December, two officials from Saigon's Ministry of Land Affairs visited the BIA in Portland as part of their 13 week tour of the United States to learn about land management and record keeping techniques.

The Saigon officials' two week stay in Portland was hosted by the U.S. Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and marked the third visit to the BIA by Saigon officials in the last year and a half.

Learning of these scheduled meetings, a coalition of peace groups and other organizations—including the American Indian Movement—organized a protest vigil in front of the BIA offices on December 9.

"The Saigon government has treated the montagnards as some kind of problem that they had to dispose of before they could gain access to land," explained Michael Jones, a former member of the International Voluntary Services (IVS) in Vietnam from 1970-71, who attended the day of protest in Portland.

"Several people associated with IVS and other groups in the so-called Council of Voluntary Agencies when I was there were running into the problem of the Saigon military going into an area, declaring it insecure, and moving the montagnards out as they declared them refugees."

The semi-nomadic montagnards, more isolated from successive invaders (Japanese, French and finally American) because of their mountainous homes, have retained their own languages, dress, and social organization. They have limited contact with the Western technology brought by the French and Americans to the more accessible population in the plains.

The policy of the French and successive rulers has been to keep the minority tribes fighting each other, to force them off their land so it can be used by ethnic Vietnamese, and to turn the young men into mercenary soldiers to fight the Communists.

Under the guise of "resettlement," "refugee," and "land reform" programs, the Saigon government has continued these policies.

"In some cases," recalled Jones, "the Saigon military would forcibly load the montagnards onto helicopters and transport planes, stealing their cows and any other belongings that they had and couldn't carry with them."

"They put them in a camp where invariably the disease was terrible," continued Jones, suggesting parallels with the treatment of native Americans.



"They didn't have protection from the wind and rain, and didn't have enough food. In some cases they were moved to where it was actually even more dangerous as far as security was concerned. Within two weeks very often Saigon had ethnic Vietnamese moving into that land that was supposedly insecure, being threatened by 'VC,' and starting to cultivate it."

Jones charged both the Saigon and BIA officials with "helping the Saigon government implement its policies toward minorities."

"The basic policy," he added, "is probably to make it look nice while in fact they're restricting the montagnards to a reservation-type existence."

The representatives from Saigon refused all requests to meet with the approximately forty protesters who had initiated the vigil in front of the BIA building. But Francis Briscoe, Regional Director of the BIA, agreed to meet with them and several of his staff joined in the discussion which lasted for an hour.

The primary issue put to Briscoe by the protesters was how the stealing of the montagnards' tribal lands paralleled the expropriation of the Native

(continued on page 9)

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Princess Nixon

By PAM BAUMGARD
of the Fine Arts Staff

"I'm a real princess, and I'm not kidding you," said the little girl sitting at the desk in Focal Point photo shop and gallery.

There is another real princess in Focal Point. Her face is covered with clown's makeup and she dances through Abe Frandlich's photographs, which are hanging on the wall.

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Karate: the self-defense of art

By BARBARA LUCK
of the Fine Arts Staff

For most Americans, whose exposure to the martial arts comes from watching Bruce Lee films and *Kung Fu* television episodes, karate is primarily thought of as a weapon. But for brown belt karate teacher Wendi Weinshel, ranked number one in the Woman's Division of the United States Karate Association (USKA), defense is secondary to karate's more encompassing status as an art.

"Most people need some kind of physical conditioning. Karate is the development of mental and physical control. At some point later on in training comes the ability to defend oneself. But for the general public that should be least considered. The art always has to be the most important aspect," Weinshel said.

In karate tournaments, kata (forms) and kumite (sparring) are judged separately, suggesting they are different but equally important skills. Weinshel, however, feels that kata, the collection of prearranged forms executed to practice and perfect technique, are "the essence of the art. Someone can be skilled at kumite and not really know karate. But someone skilled at kata understands karate," said Weinshel.

TO WATCH HER perform a complex kata is to begin to comprehend what she's talking about. She will first do the exercise in slow motion. Her eyes focus on some invisible point in space while her stillness gathers energy. Her movements begin, tightly controlled and yet musically fluid. She embodies at once both absolute strength and gentleness. Her breathing is regulated, audible and visible, an integral part of the moving flow.

She is not an actor acting or a dancer dancing. She does not even suggest a fighting karate champ. For there is no context. No persona taken on. There is only pure movement.

She does the kata a second time, now with speed and power. You could begin to imagine an op-

ponent if you wanted to, for the aggressive power of the moves suggests a worldly purpose. But there is no opponent. There is still just a woman alone with movement. Defense right then is something of an abstraction.

"**MOST PEOPLE HAVE** defense in mind when they decide to study karate," said Weinshel. "With men, they always want to be the toughest person on the street. But most men who will study with a woman to start with at least have a little less macho blood in them. Once people start studying with me they see that my main emphasis has and always will be the art and philosophy of karate as opposed to sport karate or self-defense.

"For women, who face confrontation in some form, physical or verbal, every day on the street, the extra security of knowing that they can trash the hasslers makes the study of karate that much more enhancing," she said.

Weinshel is most interested in teaching women, but currently gives men's, women's and children's classes at her home in Madison and at Valley Studio in Spring Green.

"Self defense as a separate thing has always seemed a rip off to me because one can't be trained for self defense without first being instilled with the discipline and technique of a martial art. One of my main dislikes about the widespread nature of karate is the 'quick—learn self defense in ten easy lessons' type thing. This is particularly aimed at women and is exploitative in my mind," she said.

WEINSHEL'S OWN TRAINING was far from the ten easy lesson variety. When she was a student at UW—LaCrosse in 1970 and involved in the women's movement, a special women's defense class was organized. Her commitment was immediate and she began training rigorously, often 18 hours a day.

"It was the first time I enjoyed studying something," she said. "I think it was the discipline and the sense of tradition."

During the first week of her

training, Weinshel's first class was visited by Master Robert A. Trias, head of the USKA and considered by many to be the father of American karate. Trias had studied in the Solomon Islands during and after World War II with Ton Gee Tsing, a contemporary of the founder of modern day karate.

TRIAS SINGLED WEINSHEL out as an exceptionally promising student. While in La Crosse he gave her special instruction and by her fourth day in class she was doing kumite and complex katas. At Trias' advice, she entered an official competition after having studied karate for three weeks, and won third place in sparring.

Six weeks later she entered another tournament and won first place in sparring in the women's lower divisions. Later in the year she competed in a major tournament, winning first place in kata and kumite in the Women's Division and defeating one of her master's own brown belt students.

In the period from 1972-73 Weinshel was undefeated and received the Women's Division number one ranking from the USKA in both form and fighting. But winning trophies is not what she considers karate to be about.

"**IF WINNING BECOMES** more important than the experience gained from study," she said, "then I would hope somebody would stomp me and I'd quit."

The tradition which Weinshel gradually absorbed through her study attributes the birth of karate to an Indian Buddhist teacher, Taishi Daruma, the twenty-eighth direct descendant in line from Buddha. Daruma came to China about 520 A.D. to spread the teaching which would become Zen Buddhism.

While Daruma was making the arduous journey across the Himalayas, he studied the fighting methods of the wild animals he encountered. As in India where other seekers developed yoga by studying the natural postures and stretches of animals, Daruma developed karate and defended himself with it on his long journey.



photo by Wendi Weinshel

WHEN HE ARRIVED at Shoa-lin Monastery he found the monks there unhealthy, weak, lethargic and easy prey to bands of robbers, since they were not allowed to bear arms. Daruma, believing that a healthy body was the vehicle for spiritual development, began teaching the monks his

karate.

Today spiritual practices and meditation are still used to achieve the unity of mind and body necessary for the speed and strength which distinguish karate from other Oriental fighting forms.

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Have the SUN and SURF for Easter Vacation.

How sweet are those dollars

(continued from page 4)

months of 1974 (\$4.19 vs. \$0.08).

Only a small fraction of these windfall profits is being spent to increase sugar production in order to lower future prices. Instead, the industry is diversifying into a wide range of other activities. For example, Alexander and Baldwin has used \$5 million of its sugar profits to buy a 30 per cent interest in Teakwood Holdings Ltd., of Hong Kong—the largest developer and processor of hardwoods in Southeast Asia. Other sugar companies have invested their profits in such diverse fields as real estate, pharmaceuticals, industrial equipment, banking, frozen foods and recreational facilities.

THE OIL SHEIKS

You may have your doubts—I have some, too—but the Arab oil sheiks really do exist. And, in 1974, they managed to make a bundle in sugar.

No one knows sure how much sugar the Arabs bought last year, but most estimates put total purchases at somewhere between two and five million tons, with profits ranging anywhere from \$1 to \$5 billion. These figures may be low—there were reports that Kuwait alone bought three million tons. But all traders agree the Arabs made most of their purchases early in the year, at one-third to one-fourth the current world price.

AND SUGAR SHEIKS...

Over half of all sugar exported in the world is grown in Latin America. Except in Cuba, the sugar plantations are predominantly in the hands of a small number of family groups. These sugar barons have always managed to reap huge profits by paying notoriously low wages. But in 1974 was really a banner year, with the total value of Latin American sugar exports (not including Cuba) amounting to about \$5 billion more than 1973.

Cuba, it should be noted, also did well. Although the majority of its sugar was sold, at low prices, to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, there was still enough left over for sale on high priced international markets to add about \$2 billion to its economy.

Many Latin American sugar barons are descendants of aristocratic Spanish families, and their names would not be familiar to most U.S. citizens. There is one marked exception—the name Rockefeller. The Rockefeller's vast Latin American land holdings include some prime parcels of sugar land.

COMMODITY FUTURE SPECULATORS

It's unlikely anyone like our mythical Dr. Sweet exists. Small individual speculators rarely make a killing in commodity futures—in fact, the vast majority lose money. It's the big wheeler-dealers who really clean up. Not only do they have access to more accurate inside information, but they also have enough capital to manipulate price movements.

Price manipulation on commodity futures exchanges is a regular occurrence, and because the markets are almost totally unregulated—especially in sugar—the perpetrators almost never get caught.

The manipulation of commodity futures prices ordinarily combines two basic tactics. First, the hustler will spread rumors and spurious information about the target commodity by

publicizing inflated statistics on projected consumption.

The other basic tactic involves starting a rapid up or down movement in the price of the specific futures contract. This may be done by flooding a commodity exchange with orders at a time when trading is usually quiet.

If the scheme is successful, the swift change in price will work together with the rumors spread earlier to produce a "snowball effect," and the price surge will begin to feed on itself. As prices reach a peak, the speculators who engineered the swindle will unload the low-priced contracts they bought before the climb, and take their profits.

Something like the above scenario may well have happened with sugar last year. Certainly, the price climb was enhanced by continual tales of crop failures (there were poor sugarbeet harvests in some areas but the overall total was much higher than the gloomy forecasts), exaggerated reports of enormous purchases by almost every important sugar-importing nation, a grossly over-estimated demand projection by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and other phony rumors.

The most common explanation for the price climb, the world-wide sugar shortage, has been seriously challenged by a number of sugar industry analysts. Alice J. Bradie, of the brokerage firm Paine, Webber, Jackson and Curtis, said bluntly that the price increase was "principally fueled by speculation."

COMING ATTRACTIONS

What's the next crisis going to be? Salt is one possibility. Edward M. Dodd, president of the Diamond Crystal Salt Co., declared in mid-December: "prices for salt must increase if salt manufacturing is to remain a viable industry."

Or, it might be coffee. The leading coffee producing nations have recently agreed to form an international cartel, and announced they intend to drive coffee prices up by holding back part of their crops from the world market.

There has also been talk of shortages in chewing gum, toilet paper, fly paper, dental floss, bananas, antifreeze and birth control pills.

Though any, or all, of the above crises may develop, there is one big crisis sure to hit us close to home. The shortage of money.

(continued from page 7)

American's land and rights. The specific similarities of the "homesteading" approach of both governments was questioned, as well as the control by the Saigon government of all subsurface resources rather than the traditional communal or private control.

While Briscoe acknowledged that he was "bothered" when the Saigon representatives told him that Thieu had reserved to his regime all subsurface rights, he tried to deny the parallels presented to him, saying that he and his office were not trying to help the Vietnamese expropriate the montagnards' land or rights.

He said that the visiting Saigon officials were merely technicians, referring to them often as "flunkies." They had come to the U.S. wanting to learn from the BIA in Portland some of the BIA's systems of computerized land holdings, registering ownership of land, and operating procedures on the reservations.

"I'm just doing my job," said Briscoe. "I don't make foreign policy decisions."

Brief

Wisconsin Action To Save The Earth (WASTE) announced a recycling center at 1335 Gilson St. (off Olin Ave.) to be open on Thursdays and Saturdays from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. This and another collection point at the YMCA, 306 N. Brooks St. will recycle glass, aluminum cans and foil, card-

board, and waste paper. Glass must be clean and free of metal, aluminum rinsed, cardboard flattened, and paper free of cellophane and other dirt.

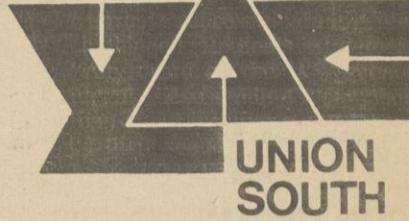
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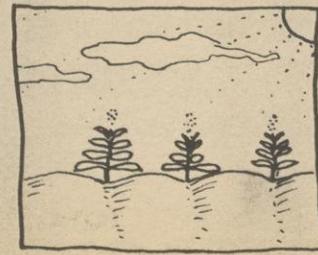
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No football helps Buckner

(continued from page 12)

from last year . . . his concentration, his knowledge, his stamina . . . there's no part of the game he hasn't improved on," said Knight. "He runs our offense, period."

Coming into Monday's game, though, his passing and playmaking far outweighed his scoring contribution. His shooting average of 43 per cent in Big Ten play looked pale in comparison to his fellow starters, who ranged from Scott May's .492 to Benson's .723.

"YES, WE HAVE some out-

standing shooters on the team. I mean some really great shooters," said Buckner. "My situation was just one of those flukey things. I had been getting open shots but not putting it in."

Much has been made of Buckner's decision to quit playing football for the Hoosiers in order to concentrate solely on basketball. The gifted athlete expressed mixed emotions about the choice.

"I miss it; I really enjoyed playing football," he said. "It was rough sitting in the stands watching this year. But quitting football probably helped me as far as my offensive movement (in

basketball). This way I have five more weeks to get to know my teammates' moves."

Buckner, who received a hearty ovation when he left the game with 3:39 remaining, also had a thought or two on Indiana's great success this season.

"WE'RE STILL LEARNING" things now, but we were really doing a lot of learning a year ago. That one extra year has made a helluva lot of difference," he observed. "And Coach (Knight) is great. We can be doing really well, but he'll find that one thing for us to improve on and he'll point it out. I couldn't begin to tell you how much he means."

Maybe not. But Buckner had already shown the Fieldhouse crowd what his own value to the Hoosiers' attack has been . . . to the tune of a .928 shooting display. What kind of night, Quinn? Sensational, just sensational.

Trackmen impressive

(continued from page 12)

mark of 22-11.

JIM FLEMING, co-captain of next year's Badger cross country team, chopped 26 seconds off the meet record in his stellar 13:54.4 three-mile performance, which was exceptional considering a sore throat nearly kept Fleming from running.

The last record went to the Chicago Track Club's shotputter George Tyms, whose heave of 58 feet, 11 inches broke his old mark of 56-4 1/2, set last year.

Wisconsin co-captain Chuck Bolton and Tariq "The Streak" Mughal were only Badgers to win events with non-record times.

Bolton edged teammate and co-captain Tim Rappe in the 440 with a time of 50.1. Mughal, a junior from Nairobi, Kenya, won the 60-yard dash in 6.3 and placed second in the 300 behind Stand Druckrey of the Kegonsa Track Club, the meet's only double winners.

Coach Perrin was pleased with his team's record-setting day. "The way we're improving every meet, fans will see a lot more meet records go down the drain before this season is over."

Next Saturday, Iowa State and Northern Illinois will visit UW for a triangular meet in the Memorial Building.

60 dash—1. Mughal, Wis., :06.3. 2. Edwards, Northwestern, :06.3. 70 highs—1. Druckrey, Kegonsa, 8.5. 2. Williams, Wis., 8.6. 300—1. Druckrey, Kegonsa, 31.2. 2. Mughal, Wis., 31.5. 440—1. Bolton, Wis., 50.1. 2. Rappe, Wis., 50.2. 600—1. Bryan, Chicago TC, 1:11.9. 2. Smith, Northwestern, 1:11.9. 1000—1. Williams, Northwestern, 2:14.2. 4. 2. Starch, Northwestern, 2:14.8. Mile—1. Herold, Chicago TC, 4:06.1. 2. Clark, unattached, 4:09.8. 2-Mile—1. Rosa, Parkside, 9:10.8. 2. Lyndgaard, Wis., 9:21.1. 3-Mile—1. Fleming, Wis., 13:54.4. 2. Rosa, Parkside, 13:58.4. Mile Relay—1. Wis. A., 50.6. 2. N. Ill., 3:23.6. 2-Mile Relay—1. Wis., 7:46.5. 2. Loyola, 7:52.3. Shot put—1. Tyms, Chicago TC, 58.11. 2. Byrnes, N. Ill., 55.3. Long jump—1. Birkeland, Wis., 23-8 1/2. 2. Nartey, Loras, 22-11. High jump—1. Matzdorf, Chicago TC, 7-0. 2. Sather, Wis., 6-10. Pole Vault—1. Scott, Wis., 16-6. 2. Kingstad, unattached, 15.0. Triple jump—1. Zahn, unattached, 45-7. 3 & 4. 2. Fendley, N. Ill., 45-1/2.

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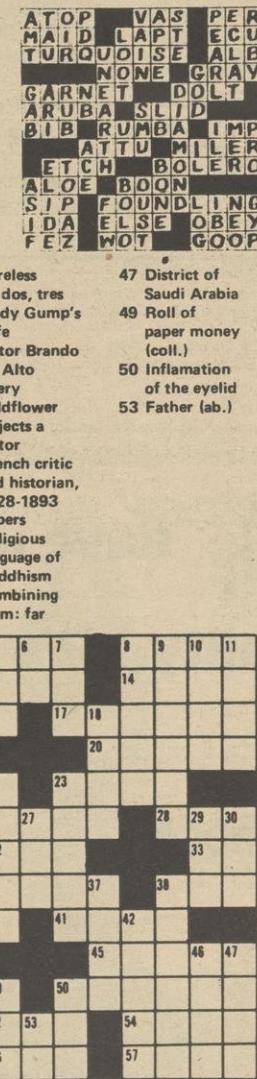
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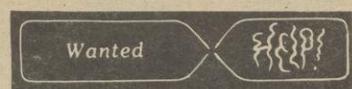
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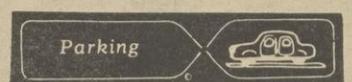
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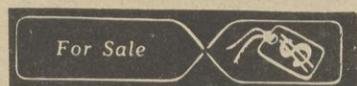
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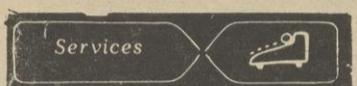
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Badger effort keeps it respectable

By PETE ETZEL

Sports Editor

It could be that it takes the No. 1 ranked basketball team in the nation to bring out the best in the Wisconsin Badgers.

Monday night, before a surprisingly small crowd of 7,462 in the Fieldhouse, the Badgers gave one of their better efforts of the season in losing to the Indiana Hoosiers, 89-69.

THE BADGERS still remain without a victory in six Big Ten starts, but if there ever was reason to call a defeat a morale victory, it happened Monday night.

Indiana had been expected to roll over the Badgers and many experts had predicted a total decimation to take place. The Hoosiers came into the game with a record of 16-0 and a 20 game victory streak that dated back to last season.

But the Badgers, playing with a "what could we lose" attitude, kept themselves in the game and saved face at least for a few more days.

COACH John Powless of Wisconsin, apparently relieved at

the respectable point margin of defeat, said he was pleased with the Badgers' effort.

"We played hard, we went after people all night and we didn't take a back seat to anyone," Powless told reporters after the game. "I was proud of the way we went

Big Ten Race

	Big Ten		Overall	
	W	L	W	L
Indiana	6	0	17	0
Purdue	5	1	10	4
Minnesota	5	2	12	3
Ohio State	4	2	10	6
Michigan	3	3	10	4
Iowa	3	4	6	9
Michigan State	2	4	8	5
Illinois	2	4	6	7
Northwestern	1	5	3	11
Wisconsin	0	6	3	10

Monday's Results
Indiana 89, Wisconsin 69
Minnesota 67, Michigan 58
Ohio State 77, Northwestern 67
Iowa 83, Michigan State 79
Only games scheduled

Saturday's Games
Illinois at Ohio State
Purdue at Indiana
Minnesota at Iowa
Northwestern at Michigan
Wisconsin at Michigan State

after them physically and with intensity. I thought all of our people did a good job."

Powless made two major alterations in his starting lineup by inserting freshman Emir Hardy for Bob Johnson at center

and senior Bob Luchsinger for Pete Brey at forward.

Hardy and Luchsinger, who had seen relatively little action so far this season, added spark to the Badger offense and defense. The Badgers played aggressively at both ends of the floor for the first time in quite a few games.

"WE HAD A lot more movement out there tonight, more than we've had for a long time," said Bruce McCauley, the Badgers' leading scorer with 22 points. "Coach (Powless) had been trying to get us more active this whole week and tonight I think it paid off. I thought we played a pretty good game and I'm pleased with our effort."

Indiana jumped off to a quick 5-0 lead and it appeared the rout was on. The Hoosiers, however, bogged themselves down with turnovers and coupled with the spirited play of the Badgers, held only a 17-14 lead with 12 minutes and 10 seconds remaining in the first half.

The Badgers, moving the ball and keeping active on offense, had picked apart the Hoosier defense with some crisp passing, which resulted in easy baskets. But Wisconsin also missed several easy opportunities, and fell behind 45-29 at halftime.

After the intermission the Badgers trailed by only 12 points midway through the half, 63-51. The Hoosiers then started going to Kent Benson, Quinn Buckner and John Laskowski and increased the lead to 78-56.

Buckner led all scorers with 26 points while Kent Benson, the 6 foot 11 inch center, tallied 22. Scott May had 17 and John Laskowski added 11.

Besides McCauley's 22 points, Luchsinger and Bob Falk each scored 10 and Marcus McCoy added 8.

INDIANA—Buckner 13 0-0 26, Benson 10 2-4 22, May 5 7-8 17, Laskowski 5 1-3 11, Wilkerson 2 1-4 5, Crews 10-0 2, Haymore 1 0-0 2, Noort 0 2-2, Abernethy 0 1-2 1, Ahfeld 0 0-0, Allen 0 0-0, Kamstra 0 0-0, Radford 0 0, Wisman 0 0-0 0. 45-44-89.

WISCONSIN—McCauley 8 6-8 22, Falk 4 2-2 10, Luchsinger 5 0-1 10, McCoy 4 0-0 8, Brey 3 1-2 7, Hardy 2 0-1 4, Pearson 2 0-0 4, Colbert 1 0-0 2, Johnson 1 0-0 2, Paterick 0 0-0 0. 40-69.

Attendance—7,462.

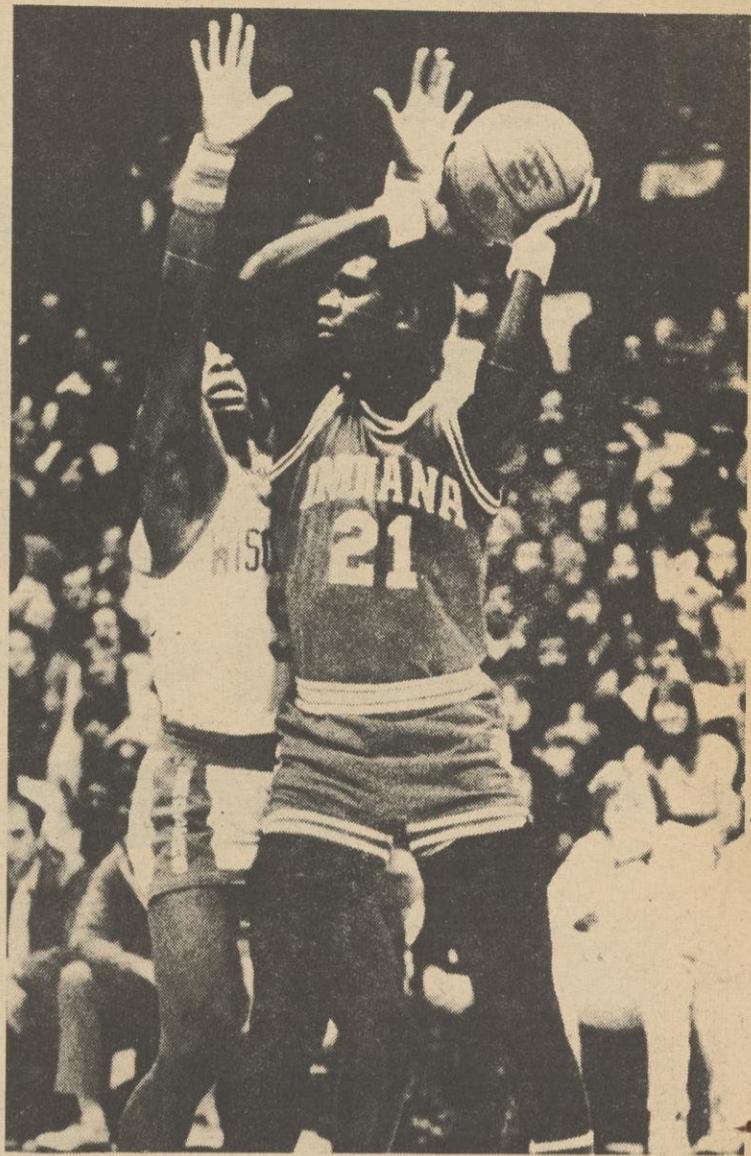


photo by Tom Kelly

QUINN BUCKNER of Indiana, who scored 26 points in the Hoosiers' 89-69 victory over Wisconsin Monday night in the Fieldhouse, attempts to pass the ball while guarded by the Badgers' Brian Colbert.

Buckner shines; 'you don't say?'

By JIM LEFEBVRE

Sports Editor

When Quinn Buckner was asked whether it was the best night he'd ever had in his sparkling basketball career, he deadpanned, "What kind of night did I have?"

Sensational. There are few other ways to describe the play of the graceful junior from Phoenix, Ill. He pumped in 13 of 14 shots from the floor—the fourth best shooting performance in Big Ten

history—for 26 points in Indiana's 89-69 victory over Wisconsin Monday night at the UW Fieldhouse.

BUCKNER WAS fluid. Whether setting up a play or taking an arching 15 foot jumper, his smoothness was overwhelming. As evidence of his all-around play, he finished with a team high of eight assists and also hauled down eight rebounds.

"Without any question, you have to start with Buckner when looking back at this game," said Hoosier Coach Bob Knight. "Not just the way he shot, but the way he handled the ball. He had just an exceptionally fine basketball game."

Ironically, the one shot Buckner missed was one of his most open opportunities of the evening. But no matter. It was tipped in by center Kent Benson for another Indiana basket.

On defense, Buckner had four of the Hoosiers' six steals. Still, he wasn't quite satisfied. "My man got away from me a few times. I could've played better defense," said the 6-foot-3, 198 lb. guard. "I kind of like to make steals; I like to play a complete game."

"PLAYING TO YOUR potential...no matter who you play. That's the whole thing. That's what we've been able to do this year. I guess you call it team concept," he said.

To be sure, Knight is one coach that stresses the "team concept." This year he's even added tape recorded tips from such basketball minds as Red Auerbach and John Havlicek to his coaching repertoire. But on this night he wasn't going to take anything away from Buckner.

"He's improved tremendously (continued on page 10)

Badgers 'star' in USTFF meet

By GARY VAN SICKLE

of the Sports Staff

The planets must have been in astrologically favorable houses Saturday afternoon as eight records were broken during the United States Track and Field Federation invitational meet held in the Camp Randall Memorial Building.

Most of the stars were from the house of University of Wisconsin track coach Bill Perrin, as Badgers were responsible for five of the eight record-setting performances. Wisconsin won seven events and would have soundly beaten Loyola, Northwestern, Loras, Northern Illinois and UW-Parkside had team scores been kept.

HIGHLIGHTING the meet was Badger sophomore Kim Scott, who broke his own school, building and meet records by pole vaulting 16 feet, 6 inches. Scott missed his first two attempts at that height before clearing it on his final try with several inches to spare.

"It was a good feeling to clear 16-6," Scott said. "Of course, I'm pleased that I broke my old



KIM SCOTT

records, but I hope to keep improving. I feel I'm not at my full potential yet."

Coach Perrin agrees with the former Madison West star. "I think he's capable of vaulting in the 17-foot neighborhood," Perrin said.

Scott did make two attempts at 16-9, which would have broken the all-time Big Ten mark of 16-8 set by Jim Green of Ohio State, but stopped when his knee stiffened up on him.

"I'VE GOT A sore knee that I have to loosen up before vaulting, but I knew I could reach 16-6—I've come close to clearing higher than that in practice," said Scott, who set a national pole vault record in high school at 16-1.

Mark Sang, the speedy Kenyan, was the only athlete to have a hand in two record-breakers. His :49 leg in the mile relay as anchorman of a team including Chuck Bolton, Ed Lauzon and Tim Rappe, led to a 3:20.5 clocking and a handy defeat of Northern Illinois.

Sang also chipped in with a superb 1:51.5 half-mile time as the Badger team including Steve Zagar, Jim Bradley and Chris Loring had a 7:46.5 clocking in the 2-mile relay. Sang put the event away for Wisconsin during an impressive third leg, taking the 20-yard deficit he inherited and turning it into a 30-yard lead against a startled Loyola runner.

"Sang is a real asset to our relay teams," Coach Perrin said. "He just improves every week."

TWO FORMER Badgers smashed meet records but not

without competition. Glenn Herold, now with the Chicago Track Club, blazed to a 4:06.1 mile. Wisconsin freshman Steve Lacy and sophomore Mark Johnson finished fourth and fifth behind Herold with fine times of 4:12 and 4:12.5 respectively. The old meet record was 4:12.2.

Pat Matzdorf, former world record holder also now with the Chicago Track Club, set a meet record by clearing seven feet in the high jump. Wisconsin's high jumping trio was impressive in setting a record of their own, though.

Badgers Leotha Stanley, Mark Grzesiak and Bob Sather all cleared 6-8, the first time Wisconsin has had three leapers ever do that in one meet. Sather went on to top 6-10, but he couldn't quite get over 7-0. Matzdorf tried 7-2 times, getting his body but not his ankles over the bar.

Another meet record was set by Dag Birkeland, Wisconsin's Norwegian long jumper who soared 23 feet, eight and one-half inches, breaking his old meet

(continued on page 10)