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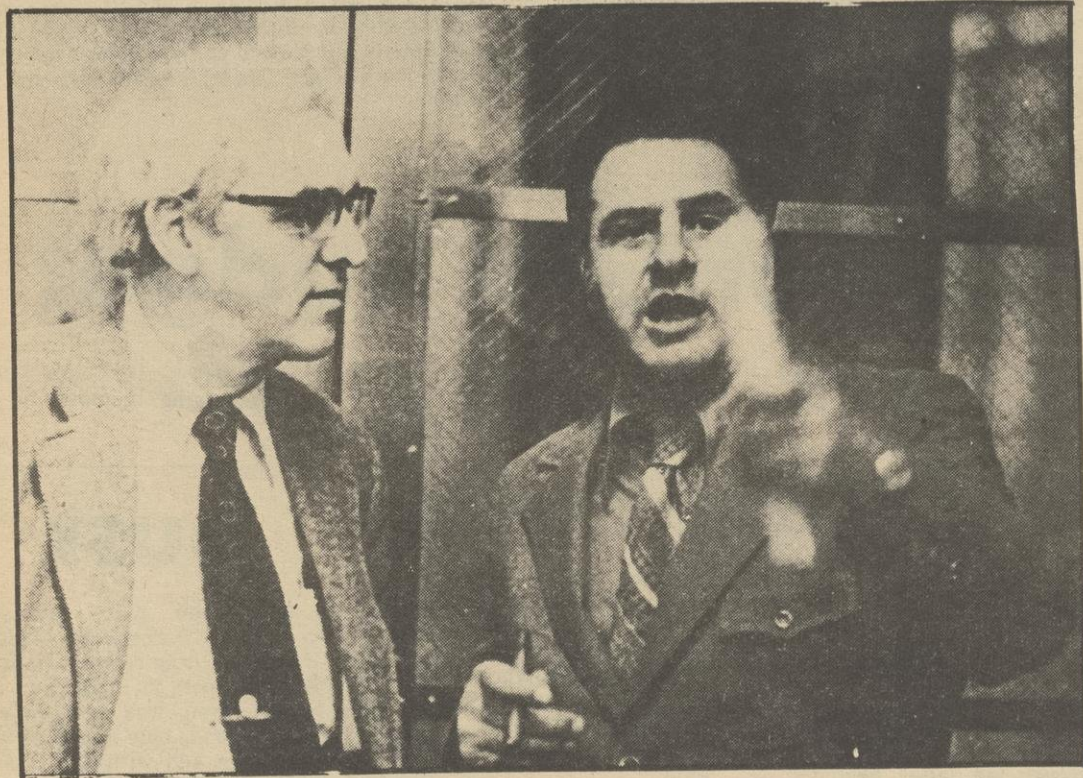
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photo by Micheal Kienitz

Vowing to "try to clean up some of the massage parlors and nude dancing establishments," former Madison Mayor Henry Reynolds filed his candidacy for Mayor Tuesday.

Joining "Bluenose" Reynolds in taxing the electoral patience of the voters was Ald. Thomas George (3rd district) on right who also wants Soglin's job.



City teachers accept

By SHELAGH KEALY
of the Cardinal Staff

Madison teachers ratified their 1975 contract by a 2 to 1 vote margin after the ballots had been totaled late Tuesday afternoon. Of Madison's 1,816 teachers 1,776 voted by formal ballot Monday in their schools, according to William Draxler, President of Madison Teachers Inc. (MTI).

The formal ballot was called for because a hand vote taken January 7 failed to provide a suitable margin of approval.

"I'M HAPPY THEY VOTED to accept the contract," Draxler said. "The negotiating team recommended that the contract be accepted. Under the cir-

cumstances it was the best that could be done, without taking any harsher steps."

The contract just ratified is only a one year contract. The teachers will go back into negotiations May 1 to determine the terms of their 1976 contract.

The ballots from Monday's voting in the schools were held overnight and counted late Tuesday afternoon at La Follette High School by the teacher's representatives. The controversial contract had been under negotiations since last fall and will be retroactive to January 1.

The contract contains the following provisions:

- Base salary as of Jan. 1, \$8,600. On Sept. 1 this will go up to \$8,800. The teachers had originally proposed a 12 per cent pay hike. The 1974 base salary was \$7,900.
- No fixed limits on maximum class size. Teachers had sought to have more strictly defined maximum class sizes.
- Binding arbitration, the right to which teachers sought, was denied.
- The right of the Superintendent of Schools to suspend teachers without pay for five days with "just cause".

THE SUSPENSION WITHOUT PAY clause and the lack of a definitive class size maximum (continued on page 2)

THE DAILY CARDINAL

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The University of Wisconsin-Madison

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Wednesday, January 22, 1975

UW task force named Sifting & winnowing begins

By TOM WOOLF
of the Cardinal Staff

Twenty-nine administrators, educators and students from the UW System were appointed Tuesday to study ways in which some University of Wisconsin campuses and programs can be closed, combined or phased-out.

The appointments were made in response to Governor Patrick Lucey's directive of two weeks ago, which maintained that economic conditions and expected enrollment declines necessitate some rather dramatic cutbacks. At the January 10 Board of Regents meeting, Board President Frank Pelisek asked UW President John Weaver to name a task force to comply with the Governor's order.

Specifically, Lucey said that the Regents should provide recommendations "for phasing out, phasing down or consolidating existing centers, campuses, colleges and programs of the system."

The recommendations are to be prepared for Lucey and the legislature by April 15, so that they (the recommendations) can be included in the 1975-77 state budget.

DONALD SMITH, UW Vice-President for Academic Affairs will head the task force. The people selected to serve were first nominated by the chancellor on each of the UW campuses, with the final selections being made by Weaver.

"The people selected were chosen on the basis of the President's judgment as to who could provide the technical competence necessary to do a big job in a short time," Smith said.

In addition to the task force, each campus will most likely have a reference group to respond to the needs of the task force.

"We've asked each chancellor to establish a reference group," Smith said. "We expect there to be one on each campus to watch and assist the task force."

THE INITIAL meeting of the task force will be this Friday and Saturday at the Wisconsin Center. Starting time is 9:30 a.m., and the meetings are open to the public.

In his directive, Lucey noted that his request was guided by this state's higher education goals: high quality and equal access.

"We cannot abandon these goals," Lucey said, "but neither can we ignore how a pattern of unrestrained university growth originating in a far different economic climate, if carried forward into this biennium and future biennia, can come at the expense of the achievement of our historic goals."

In response to Lucey's directive, Weaver called the Governor's remarks "intemperate assertions that impugn the fundamental integrity of my administration."

FOUR PEOPLE from the Madison campus were appointed to the task force, including: Joseph Kauffman, professor of educational administration; David Mills, a grad student; Irving Shain, vice chancellor; and Jon Udell, business professor.

Also appointed was Jim Hamilton, president of the United Council of UW Student Governments. Hamilton said he is working on a plan of his own which he hopes to present to the task force within the next several weeks.

"My plan doesn't call for the closing of any four-year campuses," Hamilton explained. "But, I can see the possibility of closing some of the two-year centers, primarily because they are so damn expensive to maintain."

Noting the "monumental" job the task force is undertaking, Hamilton said the committee

See related story on p. 5

should first make general assessments of each campus' specific mission.

"IF OUR objective is to maintain quality, we must not only keep the quality programs, but enhance them," Hamilton said. "You can't look at this simply from productivity standpoint; you can't just look at the dollar figures."

In the event that Lucey decides to pull the purse strings real tight, the campuses most likely to be closed would be two-year centers such as UW-Richland Center or UW-Baraboo. There is also speculation that in his budget address to the legislature next week, the Governor will propose an increase in tuition. Such a proposal would be diametrically opposed to the University's proposition to stabilize tuition for resident undergrads next year, and cut it in half for the 1976-77 year.

M.D. may lose right to prescribe dope

By JULIE BROOKS
of the Cardinal Staff

The Wisconsin Commission of Pharmacy (WCP) may remove Dr. N. O. Calloway's right to prescribe narcotics, according to a reliable source.

The source said WCP Inspector Robert Farley has requested most Madison pharmacies to refuse to fill Calloway's quaalude prescriptions. Calloway is a lecturer in the Afro-American Studies Dept. at the University.

QUAALUDES ARE "sedative hypnotic" drugs that were recently redefined as narcotics. Quaaludes are often prescribed for insomnia, but the drug's effect is also considered an enjoyable high.

Calloway said he has "heard absolutely nothing" about the investigation, but added that he gets a large number of students who are tense and restless and need sedatives.

Calloway's BNDD (Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs) number is in question. If after a lengthy inquiry, the BNDD number is withdrawn it would mean Dr. Calloway could no longer prescribe narcotics. It does not have any effect on his right to practice medicine.

According to the source, quaalude prescriptions recently have "increased dramatically." One campus pharmacy reported an increase from 16 prescriptions per month to 120 per month in a four month period.

THE WSA PHARMACY stopped filling Calloway prescriptions Tuesday afternoon. Eight other local pharmacies contacted Tuesday said quaalude prescriptions could not be filled.

Other pharmacies said they were all out of quaaludes. When asked why so many pharmacies in town seemed to be out of quaaludes, one Rennebohm pharmacist explained that the wholesaler probably ran out, so the entire Madison quaalude stock was probably out.

But Rennebohm's buys drugs directly, not wholesale.

Deluge of candidates file

By CHUCK RAMSAY
of the Cardinal Staff

A last-minute deluge of filings just under the deadline brought in a flood of 96 candidates to the spring elections. Eight filed for mayor, 14 for School Board, and 71 for City Council seats. Only incumbent Ald. Michael Sack (Dist. 13) and Ald. Richard Disch (Dist. 22) are unopposed.

Former mayor Henry Reynolds (1961-1965), 69, 616 E. Mifflin St., a prominent conservative active in recent cloakroom maneuverings to field a alternative to Mayor Paul Soglin, entered the race himself Tuesday, saying he would "try to clean up some of the massage parlors" in Madison that have become an issue in the city recently.

THE FINAL CANDIDATE to file for mayor was UW student Alan Hennings, 22, of 2701 Dahle St., who described himself as a "designer of furniture and fashions."

"One reason I'm running is honesty," said Hennings. "It's time for fresh outlooks in office," adding that the politicians currently in office operated under the motto "ask not what you can do for your county, but what you can do for me." He said that he would accept no campaign contributions because "if you have to spend \$20,000 to get elected to office, then you're just buying the office."

Other candidates who had filed previously were Soglin, school board vice-president Douglas Onsager, "humanist" home-builder Lester Procknow, Ald. Thomas George (Dist. 3), student activist Jack Lasky, and part-time student David Robb.

Fourteen candidates have filed for two seats on the Board of Education. The Feb. 18 primary will narrow the field to four for the April 1 election. Candidates of note active in the central city are Free-for-All staffer Tim Wong, who received 905 write-in votes for coroner in November, and former Afro-American Center Director Kwame Salter. UW baseball coach Thomas Meyer, an unsuccessful 1973 school board candidate, has also filed. Other candidates are Karen Sessler Stein, Edward V. Schten, Susan Stensberg, Robert Metcalf, John Fleckner, Allan Levin, Richard Berry, Edward Lump, Anita Witte, Richard Kopp, and Evelyn Wilson.

THE SPECIAL CENTRAL CITY election to fill the Dane County Board's District Four seat

drew entries from three candidates for the February primary: student Pamela Mansfield, the interim supervisor appointed to the Board by Chairperson Mary Louise Symon to fill the vacancy left by David Clarenbach, will face fellow student Jorgen Godderstad, a senior in journalism, and hospital worker Douglas Kratsch.

There are 15 primaries for City Council aldermanic seats, with eight of them taking place in the ten downtown districts.

In the Second District, Ald. Joe Thompson, recently appointed postmaster to Waupun, will not seek re-election. Harold Langhammer, Donald Murdoch, 435 N. Paterson St., John Schuster, 456 N. Few St., Jack Priester, 480 N. Baldwin St., Stephen Suhr, 2621 Hoard St., and Larry Gleasman, 454 Sidney St., have filed.

In the Fourth District, incumbent Ald. Carol Wuenenberger, 504 Wisconsin Ave., who was elected in a special election last April to fill the vacancy left by Dennis McGilligan, will receive opposition from Karl Rohlich, 136 N. Hancock St., and Gordon Harman, 752 E. Gorham St.

IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT, three-term liberal Ald. Eugene Parks, 1906 University Ave., filed for re-election Tuesday, joining the three other candidates already filed—William Bird, 1314 W. Johnson St., George Gabay, 306 Elm Drive dormitory, and former Dane County Supervisor Roney Sorenson, 306 N. Brooks St.

In the Sixth District, one-term Ald. Michael Christopher, 1437 Morrison St., will face Sandra Brown, 2213 Center Ave., and Donald Thorstad, 502 Walton Place.

In the crowded Ninth District primary, Susan Kay Phillip's seat will be up for grabs between Lorraine Wilke, 530 W. Doty St., Richard Gross, 541 W. Doty St., Michael Wonn, 219 N. Frances St., veteran civic candidate R. Whelan Burke, 424 W. Dayton St., and C.W. Ferrin, 427 W. Main St.

In the Tenth District, City Council president and three-term

Ald. Alicia Ashman, 2114 Bascom St., will face Robert Greiber, 306 Eugenia Ave., and Virginia Hagengruber, 2933 Barlow St.

In the Eleventh District, one-term conservative Ald. Jerome Emmerich, 2137 Commonwealth Ave., will face Emil Dittman, 912 Van Buren St., Timothy Gibneski, 1902 West Lawn Ave., and Daniel Eveland, 1811 West Lawn Ave.

In the Fourteenth District, retiring one-term liberal Ald. Andy Cohn will leave the seat open to six candidates—Phinis Horton, Jr., 2010 Ardmore Dr., David Towne, 338 Kent Lane, Phillip Engen, 2906 Pelham Road, Arnold Ruben, 2706 Golden Gate Way, Delmore Beaver, 1105 Hackberry Lane, and Richard Landgraf Sr., 6415 Bridge Road.

The Eighth District contest between Robert Weidenbaum, 612 Howard Pl., and Michael Langer, 134 W. Gorham St., will not take place until April.

The February primary will eliminate most of Tuesday's filed hopefuls, leaving two in the mayoral race, four in the school board race and two apiece for each aldermanic seat and the Dist. Four County Board seat in the April elections.

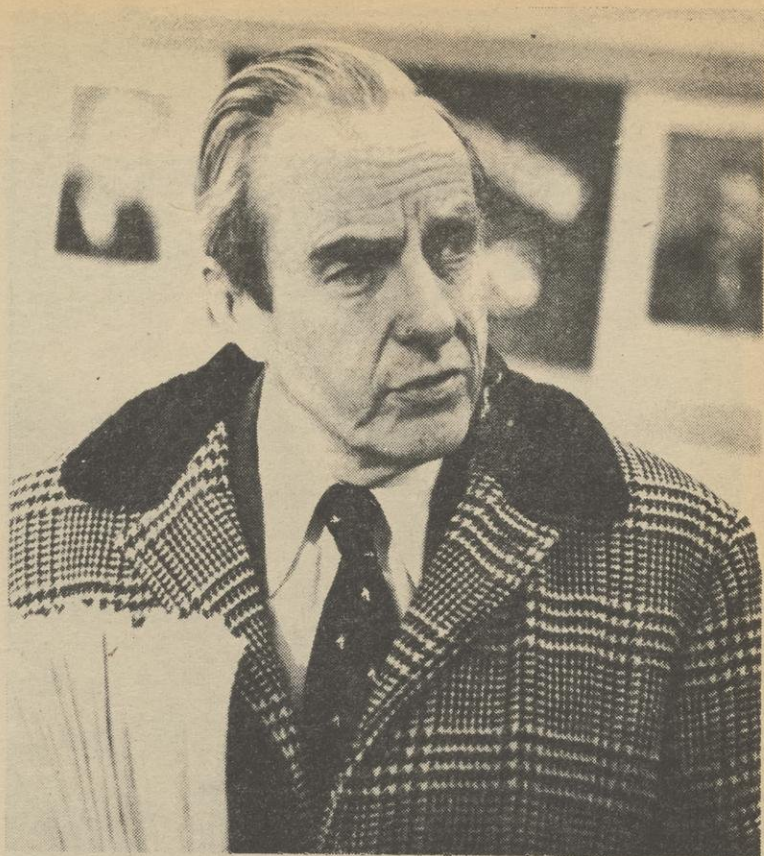


photo by Micheal Kienitz

"This is a major miracle. The Lord put this together," comments Richard Pritchard, an anti-obscenity campaigner. Pritchard presented the city clerk with 11,000 names on a petition calling for a referendum, regulating Madison massage parlors. The reverend only needed 8,000 to force a referendum.

Senate vows 'no witch hunt'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Assured there will be no witch hunt, the Senate moved Tuesday toward establishment of a select committee to investigate the Central Intelligence Agency and other intelligence groups including the FBI.

Sen. John O. Pastore, D-R.I., introduced a resolution to create the select committee. After an hour of debate, the Senate set a vote on the resolution for next Monday.

"Neither a witch hunt nor a whitewash will be here conducted," said Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana. "There will be no wholesale dismantling of our intelligence community."

At the same time, Mansfield warned that a Senate inquiry "will not accept less than the full measure of cooperation." Pastore's resolution would create an 11-member committee to investigate both domestic and foreign intelligence operations. The Central Intelligence Agency has been accused in published reports of illegal domestic spying on U.S. citizens.

FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley has

acknowledged the agency maintains some information on congressmen, including unsubstantiated tips, but denied the information is ever misused against them.

Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller is heading a more limited CIA inquiry by a presidentially appointed panel. The select committee would be authorized a budget of \$750,000 and ordered to report its findings by September.

WASHINGTON (AP) — John Doar, the Justice Department's civil rights chief during the Johnson administration, once recommended that federal antipoverty and neighborhood legal service programs be used to gather intelligence about civil disorders, department spokesman Robert Havel said Tuesday night.

Doar, who served as chief counsel in the House impeachment inquiry last year, made the suggestion in a 1967 memorandum to then-Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, Havel said in response to questions.

State of State message--

Bad news for UW budget

By ED BARK
of the Cardinal Staff

Governor Patrick J. Lucey predictably delivered a belt-tightening State of the State message Tuesday to both houses of the Legislature.

Calling for "austerity, accountability and creativity" on the part of the 82nd Legislature, the governor warned, "The day is past when a Wisconsin governor can come before you with a budget message or a State of the State Address which is nothing more than a catalogue of 'goodies', offering a little something for everyone."

TRANSLATED, THIS MEANS UW students and faculty can forget about proposed tuition cuts and salary boosts. (The Board of Regents has recommended to the governor a 30 per cent increase in faculty salaries and benefits over the next two years. Also, under the plan, next year's tuition would be frozen at the present level and cut in half for 1976-'77.)

Although the governor did not mention education costs in his address, he is expected to

recommend a tuition increase in next week's 1975-'77 budget message.

Lucey said some "worthy" programs would be jettisoned in upcoming years, due to the riches to rags reversal of Wisconsin's revenue raising fortunes. Other bills will be vetoed, the governor vowed, if their "fiscal consequences are severely altered in the course of debate."

The Chief Executive did call for reforms in areas such as consumer protection, land use, health care and human rights.

Under the latter heading, he asked for elimination of discrimination by sex in state statutes and "thoughtful" legislative attention to the question of gun control.

Health care proposals include:

- Establishment of a regulatory framework for health maintenance organizations;
- Allowing the treatment of minors for venereal disease and drug abuse without parental consent;
- Expanded use of "generic drugs" where appropriate.

(Doctors often write prescriptions specifying drug brand names. This practice would be curtailed.)

Lucey welcomed the opportunity to work with a Democrat-dominated Legislature — one that comes "but once every 80 years."

But he said there is a hollow ring to his party's electoral triumph.

"When an individual can be elected by a landslide," he said, "and still receive the votes of only 20 per cent or 30 per cent of the eligible voters in his district — how do we interpret his mandate?"

Lucey had a prepared answer. "Ours is a mandate," he said: "To end the boondoggles once and for all, whether by those on the public payroll or by private chiselers using public funds; 'To restore government to the role of public servant, rather than private siphon; 'To bring full public accountability to the vast private and public institutions which have come to dominate our lives.'"

The governor exited the Assembly chambers to the hand-stinging applause of Democrats

and the half-hearted handslaps of the remaining members of the GOP.

bust

Two men were arrested yesterday afternoon by Madison Police on drug-related charges. Harry Lippett, 21, of 2345 Superior St., Madison, was charged with four counts of sale of a controlled substance and with acting as a party to a crime.

David Singer, 24, of 5301 Coney Weston Pl., was charged with possession of a controlled substance and with attempt to sell a controlled substance.



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Voter drive organized

By CHUCK RAMSAY
of the Cardinal Staff

A citywide voter registration drive will be gearing up in the near future to register thousands of potential voters for the Feb. 18 primary and April 1 general elections.

Headed by outgoing Ald. Ray Davis (8th Dist.) and an advisory committee that encompasses the whole political spectrum, the effort is expected to concentrate on public areas such as shopping centers, and will feature deputized registrars canvassing door-to-door to sign people up.

"IT'S A NONPARTISAN citywide voter registration drive," Davis said. "It's independent of any political campaigns, and will work closely with all candidates to avoid duplication of efforts."

He denied that any special effort will be made in the student-populated central city to register voters, other than to compensate for expected registration problems in the highly mobile area.

"We're going to go door to door registering voters in high transient areas," said Davis. "This includes parts of the central city, but we'll also go out to apartment complexes on the edges of the city." He added that absentee ballot forms would also be provided at registration centers, although not with canvassers.

DAVIS SAID THAT his group needed "about 50 to 100" persons to carry the canvassing effort. Persons interested in signing up can obtain more information from him (251-4287) or from the City Clerk's office (266-4601), and are required to take a ten-minute training session at the City Clerk's office before they can be deputized.

The nonpartisan voter drive is expected to diffuse several private efforts by candidates and organizations. Campaign aides for school board member and mayoral candidate Douglas Onsager have privately disclosed their intentions to establish a voter registration center in the central city, and the Wisconsin Student Association (WSA) has already started a drive in the dorms.

Slide rules fade to calculators

By HERMAN BAUMANN
of the Cardinal Staff

The stereotype of the typical engineering student wearing white socks and carrying a slide rule by his side at all times is rapidly fading as more students buy pocket calculators rather than their cumbersome counterparts.

Calculators are now cheaper than many slide rules. They are also faster, do more operations and are more accurate.

"SLIDE RULES ARE NOW a dead issue, we're just trying to get rid of them," University Bookstore salesman Jim Schultz said. "Calculators are a different story. We sold \$8,000 worth of them in one day last week."

Pocket calculators cover a price range from about \$15 for one that will add, subtract, multiply, and divide, to almost \$800 for one that can be completely programmed by the user.

Last year the University Bookstore sold almost a quarter million dollars worth of pocket calculators.

Whether or not calculators and slide rules are allowed to be used in exams is left up to the course professor in all major departments. In courses where there is a lot of mathematical computations, calculators are usually permitted.

A STUDENT WHO OWNS a calculator could have an advantage over one who does not because of its speed and accuracy. In courses where calculators are allowed in exams and homework professors are careful in designing their problems.

"I give the kind of exam where a calculator doesn't give a student an advantage over one who has a slide rule," Physics Prof. Ragnar Rollefson said. "I'm primarily interested in whether or not they set the problem up right."

Prof. Glen Meyers of Mechanical Engineering doesn't think that calculators help students do better. Meyers divided his class into thirds according to grade. The people in the upper third of the class owned 27 per cent fewer calculators than the lower third.

"CALCULATORS HELP THE learning process," Prof. Charles
(continued on page 5)



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Cutback proposal draws fire

By MICHAEL SHINN
of the Cardinal Staff

A suggestion that UW campuses be closed and programs cut back has not been well-received by system administrators.

A letter from Gov. Patrick Lucey to Board of Regents Pres. Frank J. Pelisek has ordered the Regents to set up a task force to study the feasibility of closing down campuses and eliminating programs in the UW System. A 29 member panel has been appointed, and should have a report by April 15.

A Department of Administration report, which reached the governor last year, suggested that the two-year campuses at Medford and Richland Center be closed to save money.

REACTIONS TO THESE DEVELOPMENTS have ranged from "wait and see" to bitterly

been given credence by the governor. He asked only for a plan for general retrenchment by 1980. It makes it very difficult to recruit students when they are facing closure."

THE REACTION AT UW—RICHLAND CENTER was much more militant. Dean Marjorie Wallace replied to the rumored closing by saying, "We're not about to close. We just won't accept it."

SHE SAID BOTH students and town members "have banded together, and the sky is the limit as to what they will do to stop the campus from closing." According to Wallace, students are circulating petitions against the closing, and sentiment against the move is so strong in the town that one businessman was heard to say, "Gresham is nothing compared to what Richland Center could be."

Pelisek advocates considering

saving unless we were to deny students access to education."

The reaction of Parkside's Chancellor, Otto Bauer, was even more emphatic: "We feel that we have a population and economic base in southeast Wisconsin that should make us an unlikely candidate for such requests. We have fewer programs than any other campus in the system, so asking us to cut down programs might be inequitable."

Much the same feeling was expressed by Karl Meyer,

Chancellor of UW—Superior. Meyer believes that, "The programs we have are all essential programs that serve northern Wisconsin. We are the only institution offering such programs in the northern 25 per cent of the state."

MOST CHANCELLORS stressed that periodic reviews of programs are already taking place, and Chancellors Lindner of UW—LaCrosse and Swanson of

UW—Stout have either eliminated programs or put them on three-year probation.

No matter what the governor and the task force recommend, it seems obvious that any attempt to close campuses or eliminate programs will receive stiff opposition. Whether this opposition will actually reach the point of outdoing Gresham is doubtful, but it is certain that nothing will be given up willingly.

News analysis

negative. The most negative reactions have come from administrators of the Center System.

Edward B. Fort, chancellor and vice provost of the Center System and a member of the task force, has said that closing campuses, "will not save money, it will cost more money."

Fort believes that even if some money could be saved, "The most that could be saved would be \$3.3 million. How is that going to make a dent in a \$495 million budget? It's like whistling Dixie in the pine trees."

FORT SAYS that even if the governor did suggest the closing of a campus or two, the suggestion would never be accepted. "Political forces that would be brought to bear would be such that backtracking would have to be done immediately," he said.

Reaction on the two campuses named by the Department of Administration has not been friendly either. Dean Darwin Slocum of UW—Medford said, "It is most unfortunate that the names of campuses were leaked to the press. This idea has not

the closing of campuses. He said that, "where the cost is relatively high and service is relatively confined, you have to consider closing campuses."

Pelisek continued, "I am not saying and do not want to be quoted as saying that closing campuses will definitely be a part of the ultimate plan, but it will have to be considered."

Pelisek also suggested the possibility of cutting down programs, saying, "You're cutting down programs because you don't have any money. You either spread the money you have around among existing programs and water them down, or consider cutting programs."

REACTIONS TO THE POSSIBILITY of cutting programs were less militant, but no less negative, among chancellors of the system's four-year campuses. Leonard Haas, Chancellor of UW—Eau Claire and also a task force member, rejected cutting programs at Eau Claire, saying, "Our facilities are being used to the very fullest, with a maximum population and low student costs. There would be no

Pocket calculators

(continued from page 4)

Davidson of Electrical Engineering said, "Since we are no longer limited to the slide rule, and cheap calculators are available to almost everyone, we are able to give more realistic homework problems with more complicated numbers."

The increasing use of calculators has an effect outside the academic world. Prof. Larry Hubert of Educational Psychology said, "Calculators will have an impact on consumerism. People who never checked price per unit in the past while shopping can now do it without inconvenience by just pushing a few buttons. The price of a small calculator would be replaced by savings in a short time."

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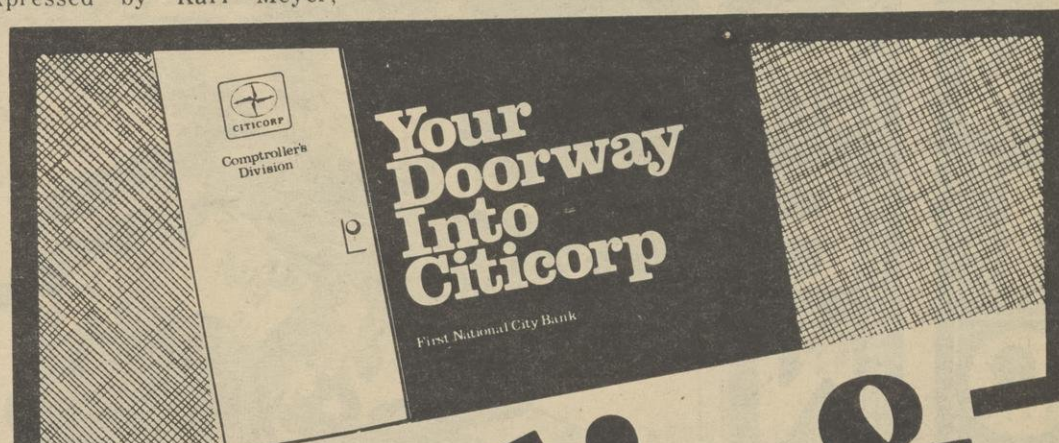
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OPINION COMMENT



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Couper's hypocrisy

"Liberalism ends at your own doorstep." This saying became a cliché some 4-5 years ago in New York, when "liberal" white suburbanites successively and successfully prevented black ghetto residents from moving to the suburbs.

One noteworthy Madison liberal recently halted his self-proclaimed idealism at his own doorstep, so to speak: Police Chief David Couper recently rejected a resolution by Mayor Paul Soglin to create a Police Advisory Committee. The committee would have consisted of nine citizens who would share in the policy and procedure making decisions of the police force.

FEARING THAT HIS POWER may be reduced, Couper said that such a committee would "contribute toward and increase in the level of confusion" between agencies that already have the power to review police matters, and "introduce a divisive element into an atmosphere of openness" the police claim to have with the community. As a result, the City Council on Jan. 14 defeated Soglin's resolution, 14-6.

This is the same police chief who told the Daily Cardinal a few months ago the police have to be directly responsive to the needs of the people, and quoted Mao to prove his point.

Either Couper is missing the point of Soglin's resolution or he is purposely evading the real issues at hand.

Couper feels the committee would remove some of his power to "maintain an effective system of accountability," "control of the personnel in the department," and "the authority to articulate and effectuate policy."

In other words, the Chief is worried that a citizens panel could somehow override his authority and create an erroneous police policy that Couper would catch flak for.

EVEN IF THE COMMITTEE had such power, how could the community, in good conscience, criticize a policy which the people's representatives created (assuming that Soglin appointed a truly representative committee)?

But the committee Soglin is recommending has no such power. According to the words of the resolution, the committee would be able to: conduct citizen hearings for police matters; recommend priorities; suggest ways for police and social agencies to work together; study the interaction between police and other parts of the criminal justice system and recommend improvements.

All these passive verbs in the resolution indicate the committee would have no real power. In fact, if you believe total community control of the police, this committee does not go far enough.

But the proposed committee does have its good points. It can provide direct, regular citizen input into the police department. The police could better understand the changing values of the community and adapt accordingly. Conversely, the community could realize what is expected of them in their contacts with the police.

Couper claims there is already citizen input. "Representatives from labor and business were contacted to review and comment" on labor relations policy. Media people "were contacted to review and comment" on media policy. "All policy and procedure materials have been reviewed by the Department's Police Community Relations Committee, a citizens advisory body which advises..." and so on.

The emphasized words show that citizens have no power over the police, and we are arbitrarily called in at the whim of the police to put our two cents worth in, which the police never have to even take into consideration.

Ironically, the very reason for having a civilian advisory committee is given by Couper. He claims that, in the past, such committees have caused the police to "close ranks against the outside," create "a defensive atmosphere within police departments," and "confirm and intensify the doubts and fears of those in the department who do not recognize a need for police to be responsive to the community and who prefer to view the police as responsible only to themselves."

Essentially Couper is saying "The police are fraternal. They don't like any outsiders interfering in their business, they feel they can handle any problem themselves. But that's bad. The police should be more responsive to the community. But I don't want any outsiders helping the police be more responsive to the community. We'll handle the problem ourselves."

In a word, Couper is a hypocrite. How can he say that he doesn't want the community to help the police be more responsive to the community? He is attempting to solve the problem of an isolated organization in an isolated manner.

Couper claims to soon have citizen's directly involved in the decision making process of the police. But on what scale? Will it be on a regular basis? If he favors citizen input, then why is he so opposed to Soglin's committee. Couper's verbal commitment to a more open and liberal police force is nothing but empty words; he doesn't practice what he preaches.

If everything was fine and dandy with the police, there would be no objection to community control. But the Madison Police Department has been criticized for discrimination in hiring, for using deadly hollow-point bullets, for their drug policy, for their deadly arms policy, for their role during student demonstrations, for their harassment of blacks on the street after last week's bank robberies and other matters. It is essential that community control of the police be instituted to alleviate these and other police problems. Until that time, it is important for the people to realize that Chief Couper, when it comes right down to it, is not seriously committed to liberalizing the police, as he so claims.

"If every prison had its doors flung wide open, the harm that would result to society would be vastly less than the harm society now suffers in wasting the lives of hundreds of thousands of unfortunate souls...But this is not to say that improvement of the prison while it lasts should be discouraged...If the prison were conducted in the spirit and with the understanding that we convicts had for each other the whole penal system would at once be revolutionized...Prison inmates should be paid for their labor at the prevailing rate of wages...Prisoners should have charge of the prison, select their own subordinate officers, their own guards, their shop and other foremen; establish their own rules and regulate their own conduct...—Eugene Debs

CIA-vital

It seems as if the Democrats do not trust the Special Blue Ribbon Panel appointed by President Ford and headed by Vice-President Rockefeller. They voted Monday to create a bipartisan special committee to investigate the entire United States intelligence community.

Congress was angered by a Washington Post report that the FBI had compiled information on certain members of Congress. The information on file will be turned over to the legislators.

It is unfortunate that our Congressmen are not so concerned with their country's citizens and their rights. The intelligence community has been compiling data and harassing citizens with a casual acceptance by the Congress for many years.

The CIA also has meddled in the body politics of other countries, funneling money to anti-communist organizations.

A top aid to one of Wisconsin's Congressmen told the Cardinal this summer "of course the CIA assassinated people, but that really is not within our jurisdiction."

The Democrat's special committee will be a white wash. Any committee to credibly investigate the intelligence community would have to include people like, William Kunstler, Mark Lane, Bobby Seal, Angela Davis and other people who have been subject to harassment by the intelligence community.

But let's not kid ourselves, the CIA, FBI and other members of the alphabet soup perform a vital function. They protect the wealth of a few Americans, at home and abroad.



Utilities can cut juice

WASHINGTON (LNS) — In a decision that could affect utility customers throughout the country, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in late December that Metropolitan Edison of Pennsylvania was justified in terminating service to a customer without warning and without the assurance of due process of law.

The 6 to 3 court decision handed down December 23 by the high court frees private utility companies of any constitutional obligations to give customers a notice or hearing before cutting off service.

Associate Justice William H. Rehnquist, writing for the majority, said that a utility was free to cut off service for alleged non-payment even though it has a monopoly, provides an essential public service, is subject to state regulation and, in the case of Metropolitan Edison, had promised the state to provide "reasonable notice."

Three separate dissents were filed by Associate Justices William O. Douglas, William J. Brennan Jr., and Thurgood Marshall. Douglas termed the majority decision "a great retreat from the exercise of Federal jurisdiction (over utilities) which the Congress has conferred on Federal courts."

Marshall called the ruling "a major step in repudiating" a series of past decisions granting constitutional protection to persons dealing with state-sanctioned and regulated monopolies.

The Supreme Court case involved Catherine Jackson of York, Pa. and her dispute with Metropolitan Edison, the only electric company serving the area. Her power was cut off in October, 1971 for alleged non-payment, with no notice to her.

Jackson went to Federal District Court asking damages and an injunction requiring the utility to continue service pending a hearing. But the District Court ruled for Metropolitan Edison and the United States Court of Appeals upheld the lower court decision. The case went to the Supreme Court in October of last year.

Earlier court decision in several other states, including New York, Ohio and Virginia, have already ruled that utility companies cannot terminate service without first following a procedure that in some cases includes a review by state regulatory agencies.

Federal District Court in New York, for example, had set standards for utility companies in *Bronson vs. Consolidated Edison*, a case involving an elderly widow who was threatened with termination of services by Con Ed, the nation's largest electric company.

According to Michael D. Hampden, a legal aid lawyer who represented Bronson, she lived on a fixed income of social security and welfare payments. When she moved into a new apartment she began to receive extraordinarily high electric bills. She paid a smaller amount, based on what seemed reasonable from past experiences.

Con Ed sent her several delinquency notices then cut off her services. The woman obtained an emergency welfare check to pay the bill but Con Ed lost the check and again terminated services. Throughout this period Bronson was without power for a month and a half.

Finally, a Con Ed employee found that someone had been tapping her meter and stealing power from her circuit. Legal aid used the case to file a class action suit. The courts ruled in Bronson's favor and ordered Con Ed to follow a uniform procedure for termination of services that would be supervised by the New York Public Service Commission.

In their decision, the New York court explained that because monopolistic public utility companies have been granted powers of a government nature not normally conferred on private corporations, they must provide due process to customers under the 14th Amendment of the Constitution.

The New York case decided that the next time Con Ed wants to cut off service to a residential customer it must give ten days notice, and specify that the customer has the right to an informal conference with company representatives during that time. The customer must then be informed of the additional right to another ten days to seek a hearing before the Public Service Commission.

Lawyer Hampden said those new rules provide "some kind of buffer against arbitrary action." If the Public Service Commission rules against the customer, there is recourse through the courts. During this time, according to the Bronson decision, Con Ed can't turn off the power.



If it was murder, where's the body? If it was for a woman, which woman? If it's only a game, why the blood?

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By CHARLES RAPPLEYE
of the Fine Arts Staff

What is perhaps the most difficult concept in dealing with the form of music called "Jazz" is also the most basic: what is jazz? Where does it stand relative to the blues, or rock, or bluegrass? And what is the aim, the goal, of the jazzman? To popularize his form

Music: A Story of Jazz

'Writhing and flirtatious'

of music, to play good music to listen or dance to, or to explore, investigate and experiment with new concepts and forms?

Certainly, these are not easy issues to deal with, and there are no "right" answers. But at the same time, they must not be ignored when one is presenting a symposium called A Story of Jazz, which played at the Capitol Theater Sunday night.

Chris Morris of WIBA was MC. He could have been a very important part of the show, tying it's many facets together into a cohesive statement on an extremely serious form of music. Instead, he chose the role of the clown, detracting a great deal from what the musicians, especially Ted Jackson, were trying to do.

THE SHOW STARTED well enough, with a section called "The Roots", made up of adequate ragtime and boogie woogie piano pieces. Daringly called whore-hour music by Morris, these are styles that are widely accepted as the beginnings of jazz.

Following through with a chronological presentation of jazz history, Dimitra Shivers, a local blues singer of the thirties, came on. Despite her age she delivered a couple of beautiful old numbers in the Bessie Smith blues tradition, providing a rare taste of the past for an audience too young to have been there.

Then Jackson came on and, continuing the time progression, did some pieces written by the late Duke Ellington. At the end of the third piece, "Caravan" Cheryl Wormsby flashed out onto the stage to the beat of congos and offered a writhing, flirtatious, exciting jazz dance. It was a fine piece of work.

From there, Jackson played "Misty" written in '54, and then brought us up to the present with "Clestelle" and "Three-Four-Five" written by him last year. The final tune of his set, "Watch What Happens" was introduced by Jackson himself. He said he

would start the way it was written, and from there work in some of his own ideas. He closed asking us to "watch what happens."

FINALLY, THERE WAS some acknowledgement of what makes jazz such an important and moving form of music: the communication and excitement of improvisation, where a musician gives all he has, creating and changing and innovating from one phrase to the next. And Jackson carried it off well despite a band that, though competent, was too studied, too careful. It seemed that the only communication present was that of the bassist, Mike Schaff, and the drummer, Ed Schaeffer, trying to stay with Jackson, instead of complementing him.

After an intermission came a band that was easily the finest that evening, The Black Folks Music Society, comprised of Gregg Woods on piano, Sepo Caninie, drums, and Dave Davenport, bass. They were completely at ease with each other, and confident in their own ability. Instead of cautiously feeling their way, they came right out and got down to it. Caninie was explosive but exact and crisp on the drums, laying fine rhythms from which Davenport and Woods could work. Their second piece, "June-Bug", which had Woods switching from grand to electric piano, was nothing less than excellent, both in its instrumentation and in its originality. Though closely resembling Herbie Hancock's work in parts, there were other sections that were definitely their own, and the piece came out as a tight, complete whole. I very much hope that more will be heard from this talented trio in the Madison area.

The show could well have ended here, having come right up to the present, but it didn't, and following this act, the show lost all

its continuity. First, in what couldn't have been intended to be any more than a filler; two men sang a very short set of blues that was mediocre at best.

Following them came Mango, a Latin-rock band that, though they had a good sound, didn't fit at all into the direction that the presentation, up to that point, had seemed to be moving in.

THIS LOSS OF DIRECTION was further compounded by guitarist John Shacklett, who appeared next. He is very good, possessing a definitive style, and his band played well with him. But his style is '55, not '75. Perhaps more important, he seems much more at home backing up someone than he does leading. With the exception of this last solo piece, "Delerium", where he finally sounded like he was coming out, his best work was when he was backing blues singer Mary White, who sang the last few numbers of the show. She was very good but again, out of place. It seemed that she had been put in as an afterthought instead of as an integral part of a series that went "from the roots to the present".

It is too bad that the symposium was not better done. The talent was certainly there, and the concept of a historical presentation was a good one. Jazz is a fine medium of communication, one in which an understanding of its history is very helpful in understanding its present form. And with more and more people beginning to take an interest in jazz, the concept becomes even more worthwhile. But due to a lack of effort, or time, or both, the show, as a whole, fell short.

Moreover, any show that offers an overall look at jazz, as this one did, should at least try to give some feeling for what the essence, or ontology, of the music form is. What are its modern performers

(continued on page 9)

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By DEBBIE WEIL
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Towering Inferno is a terrible movie. You sit on the edge of your seat, stomach clenched, for two and a half hours as burning bodies come hurtling out of a 140-story building and a helicopter tries to rescue a scenic elevator hanging by only one cable halfway down the outside of the building.

That's really all there is to the movie: gripping scenes of an uncontrollable fire raging through the tallest building in the world, alternating with brief snatches of soap opera dialogue between

Jazz

(continued from page 8)

trying to do? In what direction is jazz headed? Sadly enough, no attempt was made along this line. It was a nice evening of music, but it could and should have been a good deal more.

PROTECTION SEMINARS

Detective Karen O'Donahue of campus Protection & Security will lead sessions on protection against rape, obscene phone calls, and theft, each of which will include two films on crime prevention and self-defense, as well as general discussion. The sessions are open to all students and the general public.

The schedule of sessions: Chadbourne Hall, basement lounge, University and Park St., this Wednesday, 7 p.m.; Witte Hall, main lounge, Lake and Johnson Sts., Jan. 28, 7 p.m.

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Film: "Towering Inferno" Hot licks

characters caught in this "towering inferno."

AS AN EXAMPLE of the latter, the Publicity man (Robert Wagner) keeps his secretary after hours in his office on the 79th floor. He wants her to rush off an important letter for him, i.e., they are having an affair. A while later they discover that they are trapped by the fire which has spread from a storage room on the 81st floor. There is no way out. Says the secretary heroically, "At least they'll never find out about us."

But with Paul Newman as the Architect, Faye Dunaway as his Girl Friend, William Holden as the Builder, Richard Chamberlain as his Son-in-Law, Steve McQueen as the Fire Chief, Fred Astaire as the Con Man, Robert Vaughn as the Senator, and O.J. Simpson as the Security Guard, you don't mind so much listening to the interludes of cliched dialogue.

It's only after you walk out of the Strand theatre, and after your stomach unclenches, that you realize you've been had. What just entertained you (and the movie is suspense-filled) was the spectacle of a number of people dying horrible nightmarish deaths, usually with enough time to

contemplate their fate before the fire reaches them. Two major studios, Twentieth Century Fox and Warner Bros., collaborated to make this film, and it is only one in the current rash of disaster films being released.

These movies play on America's subconscious fears of, for example, a depression. Of course, we always have inner fears about one thing or another, but in a time of extreme economic uncertainty it seems safe to say that we are even more suggestible. What is bad about this film and other disaster films like it (Airport '75 and Earthquake, to name two) is that they have been expressly designed to appeal to a current state of mind.

THE SOLE INTENT behind these films appears to be commercial. Indeed we can speculate that their success is predicated on a disaster anxiety of the American public: the fear that the government will be unable to cope with the deteriorating state of the economy. On the positive side, the movies do provide a cathartic release for such anxieties. And yet, these films seem to indicate that movie-making is only occasionally a serious art for the major studios. The rest of the time it is a business like any other.

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There will be a Job Search Techniques Meeting, Wednesday, January 29, at 8:00 p.m. in 117 Bascom Hall, for all seniors and graduate students. The meeting is sponsored by Career Advising and Placement Services.

CORRECTION

Monday's paper contained a typographical error in an editorial page headline which read "Rehire former employers: Ovens Union". It should have read "Rehire former employees: Ovens Union".

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Asia joins nuclear race

HONG KONG (PNS) —

AS FAR AS SOUTH KOREA'S economic planners are concerned, the country is going to need all the luck it can get! Like most nations in this region, South Korea generates most of its electricity by burning imported oil. Like most, it wants more to fuel industrial expansion and compete in the world. But South Korea has been rocked by quadrupled Middle East oil prices. Its oil bill is now threatening to wipe out the country's recent impressive gains in foreign exchange holdings.

The result is that with more fervor than ever, South Korea is praying for luck from a nuclear plant. And it has plenty of company. Countries which already had nuclear programs underway before the oil crisis are scrambling to revamp their long-range plans in favor of atomic plants. And countries to whom only a year ago nuclear plants seemed a futuristic dream are currently negotiating contracts, or seriously considering the proposition.

Suddenly, Japan is talking about boosting its already massive nuclear program so it will account for nearly 30 per cent of Japan's generating capacity by 1985. South Korea now plans to build a nuclear plant every year starting in 1979, and expects nuclear power to account for more than 40 percent of total capacity by 1986.

THE ENTHUSIASM FOR nuclear power in Asia is by no means solely a result of the oil crisis. India and Japan already have nuclear electric capacity — India's is tiny, but Japan has seven plants operating; Taiwan had already contracted for its third and fourth plants by the time the oil crisis hit, and Japan and orders for many more. South Korea broke ground for its first plant in 1970.

But the turn of events has clearly given a shot in the arm to the big vendors of expensive nuclear equipment that goes into atomic power plants. Westinghouse and General Electric, which have been calling on governments in Asia for years,

are in some cases stepping up their campaign. General Atomic International, a venture of Gulf Oil and Royal Dutch Shell, last year opened a Tokyo office in hopes of business in Japan. Most dramatically, Atomic Energy of Canada has mounted an aggressive campaign in Asia, and struck an initial deal late last year with South Korea to build the country's third plant.

FROM MIDDLE EAST TO THE U.S.

Burgeoning nuclear power plant construction could have important strategic implications. It would transfer a significant portion of Asia's dependence for fuel from the oil-exporting Middle East to those nations which have uranium ore and the facilities to enrich the ore so it can be used in reactors. At the moment, the U.S. is the only real supplier of enriched uranium. So reliance on nuclear power would tie an arc of nations along China's flank even closer to the U.S.

NUCLEAR RISKS

But, although the oil crisis is giving Asian countries a hard push towards the nuclear age, the outcome is far from certain. In some cases, the nuclear plants present environmental problems; in others, nations are finding that — while turning away from dependence on Middle East oil, they may face an equally disturbing problem with the world wide shortage of uranium enrichment capacity. And many Asian countries are bogging down in a frustrating search for loans which — given the huge amounts needed to finance nuclear plants — may not be available at all.

SO SERIOUS ARE some of these problems that they could prevent Asian countries from carrying out their accelerated schedules. Among the signs:

In Japan, some of the nuclear industry's most ardent proponents are conceding that the country might not even meet its pre-crisis goals because of a critical lack of space to build plants. And Japan's public is acutely sensitive to nuclear health and environmental hazards because of the two atomic attacks in World War II.

Philippine officials are frantically trying to work out a financing package for their two planned reactors. They have been to Washington for detailed talks with the U.S. Export-Import Bank

and have gone as far as West Germany looking for financial help.

Thailand is delaying its project because its growth rate in demand for electricity is slowing. One big potential customer for power — a joint Japan-Thai \$400 million petrochemical project — was shelved last September when the Japanese pulled out.

No one is saying that such problems have doomed Asia's nuclear plans forever; only that the going will not be easy. Even older projects are running into complications. Taiwan Power Company officials, for example, are increasingly concerned over the availability not only of enriched uranium, but of the uranium oxide used to make the fuel. Because of uncertainties about prices, sellers have refused to include fuel in their bids. As Ray Ames, Westinghouse's representative in Taiwan, puts it "the hairiest area is the question of fuel supply."

Although fluctuations in the price of fuel for nuclear plants have less impact on the cost of electricity than fluctuations in the cost of fuel for oil plants, fuel costs can still be felt. A full fuel loading, which lasts for several years, can run into tens of millions of dollars — and recent uranium prices are double those of last year.

FROM PANTS TO WEAPONS

Another serious problem is the growing concern among "nuclear club" nations that some countries might use by-products of the reactors to make nuclear weapons. Such concern rose sharply after India exploded an atomic device — some materials for which many, including Canadians, believe came from a Canadian reactor in India. This concern has led to more careful negotiations over specific safeguard procedures.

At reactors already under construction, officials are moving to expedite work and prevent delays. The reason is simple. Korean Electric officials point out, for example, that every month's delay now costs \$3 million, just in the difference between the cost of nuclear fuel and the cost of oil needed to generate the amount of electricity the nuclear plant would be putting out. Such sums are not small to hard-pressed countries such as South Korea, which are fighting to conserve every possible penny of foreign exchange. (South Korea recently ruled that only the very biggest exporters could purchase first class air tickets for sales promotion tours overseas).

ACTUAL SAVINGS ARE nearly impossible to determine. Some officials argue that in the long run, nuclear fuel will give cheaper electricity and result in significant savings on foreign exchange. But because nuclear plants cost so much more than oil fired plants to start with, the cost of financing them could wipe out much of the fuel advantage, especially in the early years.

And countries rushing out now to buy nuclear plants are finding another startling fact — while oil prices have shot up sharply, so have the costs of nuclear plants. In South Korea, estimated costs of financing could leap from \$40 million in the first plant to more than \$100 million in the second.

The main advantages of nuclear plants to Asian eyes is the fact that they could diversify away from dependence on Middle East oil. David Chu of Taiwan Power says: "We worry about the almost total reliance on the Middle East countries. We feel it is not secure in the long run. Other countries share these fears — and scoff at suggestions they might be overreaching themselves financially. A key South Korean planner, Chang Dong Kim, says: "If they do not want to be left over as a poor country, this is the choice the people have to make."

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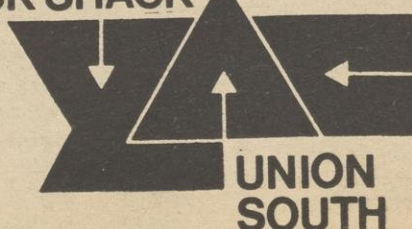
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RUCK SHACK



Buhr a leader for UW women

(continued from page 12)

top two in the Central Conference. Harris, who does not operate with a set starting five (she adjusts the lineup for each game depending on the opposition), will take her squad to Northern Illinois Jan. 23 for a pair of games before returning to the Fieldhouse Jan. 25 for their next conference game against UW-Platteville.

A first or second place conference finish (in a six game season) would entitle the Badgers to compete in the state college tournament at LaCrosse Feb. 28. The winner of that tournament would move on to the regionals at Illinois State Mar. 7-8, and the regional champion proceeds to the nationals at Virginia the following week.

BUT ALTHOUGH her Badgers may have been a bit jittery in their first conference performance against LaCrosse, Harris expressed delight at the chance for her team to play before a critical audience.

"It really was a thrill to be coaching in front of those people at the Fieldhouse," said Harris. "It's something I've always dreamed of." Harris has played athletics all her life, including three sports at Southern Illinois University where she graduated in 1970.

Senior Bev Buhr, the tallest Badger at 5 feet 10 inches, also agreed that Saturday's game was a special one. "The band stayed around to play a few songs, and it was pretty exciting to run out on the court while they were playing 'On Wisconsin.'"

Buhr, who was leading scorer against UW-Green Bay, contributed 11 points and pulled down

15 offensive rebounds. She made two fieldgoals, scoring the rest of her points on freethrows, and was second in scoring behind Marty Calden who tallied 14 points for the Badgers.

REITERATING IN A SENSE what Harris said, Buhr diagnosed that "our offense is our weakness, but it is just a matter of playing together a little more and we will iron things out."

The senior added that she may have been a little crowd-conscious to begin with, but "four or five times up and down the court and you forget that the people are there."

Buhr cited her own major problem Saturday as being unable to adequately cope with taller players.

"We're kind of a short team, with the next players after me at about 5-8, so I don't get a chance to practice against taller opposition," the medical microbiology major said. "I got a lot of offensive boards against LaCrosse, but I had a hard time putting in baskets against their taller players."

BUHR ALSO FELT confidence was a major factor in Saturday's game. "LaCrosse had confidence throughout the game, but we didn't gain ours until the second half," she said. "But I feel women's teams are at the point where they can significantly improve in a short amount of time, so we may be a lot better when we meet LaCrosse later in the season."

Buhr, who never participated in athletics until she came to college, said she was somewhat sad she will be leaving after this year. She has played varsity volleyball for four years and basketball for three.

Sommers

(continued from page 12)

Wisconsin despite not receiving a scholarship.

"I WAS A WALK-ON, so they couldn't give me a full ride," Sommers said. "If you make the team, you get a partial scholarship and if you place in the top three in the Big Ten, you get a full scholarship. A wrestler has to prove himself here."

In the case of Gary Sommers, that proof may be only a Hawkeye away.

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

INTERVIEWING SCHEDULE

(Prepared by Career Advising and Placement Services)

CAMPUS INTERVIEWS SCHEDULED FOR WEEKS OF JANUARY 20th and 27th, 1975.
Check with your placement office for changes and additions.

WEEK OF JANUARY 20th

LETTERS AND SCIENCE (All majors unless otherwise indicated) 117 Bascom
Chemistry at 1376 New Chem. Bldg.

Armco Steel Corp - B/M/D Chemistry
St. Mary's Hospital Nursing Schedule sign up
School of Nursing Report to Bascom for interview.

FILE BY FEB. 20th for the March PACE (Federal Service Entrance Examination) AND BY APRIL 30th for the May examination. Information 117 Bascom.

ENGINEERING 1150 Engr. Bldg.

American Hospital Supply Corp.
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WEEK OF JANUARY 27th

LETTERS & SCIENCE

Burroughs Corp - B/M Computer Science
Carnation Co. All majors - sales and chem. majors at Chem. Placement
Firestone Tire & Rubber chemistry
International Harvester BS Chemistry
and computer science 117 Bascom few apptmts.
Mitre Corp.
Fosecs Inc. Chemistry

National Security Agency N.S.A. apptmts for those who passed the P.Q.T. and math and computer science majors (who do not have to take the test) and some Eastern, Asian and Slavic languages
Indiana University Medical Center schedule for

nursing students at School of Nursing interviewing at Bascom

AGRICULTURAL & LIFE SCIENCE 116 Agr. Hall
Harza Engineering (Jan. 24th)
Carnation Co.
Kroehler
Nestle Co.

BUSINESS 107 Commerce

Burroughs Corp.
Carnation Co.
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International Harvester

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Kroehler
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Universal Oil Products
Wehr Steel Co
Wyandotte Chemicals Corp
N.S.A. National Security Agency
U S Naval Ship Missile Systems

NOTE University of Cincinnati College of Law on campus Jan. 24th. Sign up now 117 Bascom for information about their program.

See representatives of the U S Navy Officer Program at Engr. Placement Jan. 23 and 24.



MARTY CALDEN (22), a member of the Wisconsin women's basketball team, battles her opponent from the University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse for a rebound as teammate Sally Christenson (34) looks on. Calden's team-leading 14 points was not enough as the more experienced LaCrosse team defeated the Badgers, 76-46, Saturday in the Fieldhouse. The defeat left the Badgers with a 0-1 record in Central Wisconsin Conference play and a 3-3 overall record.

Photo by Glenn Ehrlich

Women gain experience

By AL LAWENT
of the Sports Staff

It may just be a case of "stagefright" that is deterring the Wisconsin women's basketball team from reaching its full potential.

Coach Marilyn Harris' cagers sport a 3-3 overall record, but last Saturday's 76-46 defeat to UW-La Crosse at the Fieldhouse left the women 0-1 in the Wisconsin

Central Conference.

"PLAYING IN THE Fieldhouse before a lot of fans is like a first recital for a lot of the players," said Harris. "Because they have a lack of playing experience, most of them are still unsure of what they can and can't do."

Harris added that her players lack the "fired-up aggressiveness" of seasoned performers who rise

to the occasion when they are performing in front of an audience.

About 800 fans, a spillover from the men's game, stayed on to watch the women Saturday. That probably marked the largest turnout ever to see a Wisconsin women varsity basketball game, exceeding a crowd of approximately 300 that attended an earlier Badger victory against UW-Green Bay.

"We were intimidated in the first half, but played much better in the second half," said Harris about Saturday's game.

TRAILING 50-24 at halftime, Harris replaced her smaller guards with taller ones and the Badgers limited the Maroons to a 26-22 advantage in the second stanza.

On the basis of that second half performance, Harris is optimistic that a little more playing time should be the catalyst that will enable the Badgers to finish in the

(continued on page 11)

This and that

Hirsch's plan meets opposition

A proposal by Elroy Hirsch, Wisconsin athletic director, to eliminate scholarships in non-profit sports has been rejected by the other members of the Big Ten. A Milwaukee Sentinel survey of conference athletic directors resulted in almost unanimous disagreement with Hirsch's plan to curtail financial assistance for non-income sports. Indiana athletic director J.W. Orwig believes the proposal is unfair to athletes in the so-called minor sports. "It makes them second-class citizens," Orwig said. "It is discriminating against a person because he is on the fencing team and not on the football team." Michigan State's Burt Smith said he would like to see scholarships in the non-profit sports on a tuition and fees basis, but George King of Purdue said, "If scholarships have to be eliminated, I certainly hope it is done on a national basis and not just in the Big Ten." A plan to limit scholarships in non-profit sports to just tuition and fees was soundly rejected at the recent National Collegiate Athletic Association convention in Washington D.C. "Something will have to be done because of the economy," said Illinois' Cecil Coleman. "But whatever it is, I doubt that everybody will agree on it."

In a related matter, Wisconsin track coach Bill Perrin believes a recent NCAA ruling limiting the number of track athletes on scholarship to 23 will make Big Ten track more competitive in the near future. Perrin pointed out that perennial conference powerhouse Indiana had 41 trackmen on scholarship last year while Wisconsin had only 18. He feels the ruling, which goes into effect in 1976, may bring to an end the Hoosier's track dominance of recent years.

The Wisconsin varsity reserve basketball team remained undefeated, posting a 103-85 victory over Madison Area Technical College at the Fieldhouse Monday night. Sophomore Buddy Faurote pace the reserves with a 29 point performance. Other Badgers in double figures included Dean Anderson with 19 and Rob Moodie and Bill Smith, both with 16 points. It was the squad's sixth straight victory.

Wisconsin's varsity reserve hockey team swept Northern Illinois in a two-game series over the weekend, routing the Huskies 26-1 on Saturday and 11-1 on Sunday. Mark Bell led the Badger effort on Saturday with four goals while Bill Carney, Gary Coates, Brent Olsen and Steve Polsfuss each scored three. On Sunday, Carney had four more goals while Bell and Mark Peckam tallied two each. The Badgers' record is now 12-0-1.



Shop Talk

Pete Etzel

Saving face

It isn't often that anyone can say something nice about a basketball team that gets beat by 20 points. Let's face it — that wide a margin of defeat should make the losers hang their heads in shame and vow to never let it happen again. It's the nature of sports and of competition that pushes individuals to perfection.

Monday night in the Fieldhouse, the Wisconsin Badgers, who have displayed various stages of ineptitude this season, reinforced the idea that pride still is an integral part of an athlete. The Badgers, winless in five Big Ten games and sporting a wretched 3-9 mark overall, had the unenviable task of playing the Indiana Hoosiers, the No. 1 ranked team in the country.

EXPERTS HAD MADE predictions ranging from another Little Big Horn to a reliving of the Battle for the Alamo. In plain words, Wisconsin didn't have a chance, they said, which is a natural assumption when the last place team faces the first place team. It is even more obvious when that first place team owns a perfect record of 16-0.

So the game was played, even though cries from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Badgers went unheeded. And the result surprised everyone. Just when the entire world anticipated the Badgers to die, they rose to the occasion and gave Indiana a respectable game.

Final score: 89-69, Indiana.

Wisconsin, for the first time in many games, showed that it was capable of putting together a solid 40 minutes of basketball in one day. Poor showings against St. Mary's, Virginia, Georgia, Northwestern, Illinois and Ohio State somehow went unnoticed against Indiana. The Badgers played aggressively, moved with or without the ball and kept turnovers to a minimum. Although at a tremendous height disadvantage, they scrapped and jumped and hustled around the backboards and were not intimidated by the Hoosiers' strength.

SEVERAL PLAYERS stood out. Bill Pearson, a freshman from McFarland who still is afraid to shoot, and Bob Falk, former football player, were the main catalysts in the Badgers' performance. Both had not found themselves in the starting lineup, but when called upon they added some spark to the Badgers' lethargic offense.

Two players who did start the game, Emir Hardy and Bob Luchsinger, also proved valuable. Hardy, a freshman who needs work on defense, and Luchsinger, a senior whose talents went unnoticed in the early part of the season, may have found permanent spots in the starting lineup. Luchsinger's fine outside shooting and hustle along with Hardy's jumping ability were welcomed additions.

It was an all-around team effort by Wisconsin, though, that made it respectable and Coach Bob Knight of Indiana was forced to use his big guns — Quinn Buckner, Kent Benson, Scott May and Bob Wilkerson — for more than three-quarters of the game. That itself warrants credit to the Badgers.

Of course, it can be said that it's impossible for a team like Indiana to be mentally ready for the Badgers. After all, when you're the top and are about to play the bottom, it goes without saying an emotional let-down should follow. That might be.

BUT IN ANY CASE, Wisconsin gained a certain amount of satisfaction from Monday night's game. The contest was supposed to be a rout, but it turned out that it really wasn't. In the Wisconsin locker room following the game, heads were not hung low nor were mouths silent. Defeat had been easier to take.

This weekend, the Badgers take to the road and head for Michigan State and Michigan. Playing away from home is a prospect not relished by any team in any sport at Wisconsin, as anyone familiar with Badger sports will attest. Both opponents are always tough to beat on their own courts and it won't likely be any different this weekend.

Anyhow, the Badgers saved face against Indiana. The way things have been going, they at least can cite that as an accomplishment.

Sommers comes close

By ERIC GALE
of the Sports Staff

Gary Sommers of the Wisconsin wrestling team found himself in a pretty tough situation last Friday night but didn't quite work himself out of it in the best of shape.

Sommers, a junior who wrestles at the heavyweight position, represented the last hope for the Badgers in their important dual meet against Iowa, the No. 1 ranked team in the nation, at Iowa City.

BEFORE 9,600 fanatical fans, the Hawkeyes and Badgers wrestled tough and with Iowa leading, 15-12, Sommers was set to wrestle in the final match of the evening.

Sommers, who weighs 220 pounds, needed to decision or pin his opponent, John Bowsby, in order for Wisconsin to tie or win the meet. However, in a match tainted by some questionable calls by the referee, Sommers drew with Bowsby, 7-7, and Iowa won the meet, 17-14.

"I was disappointed because I thought I should've won," said Sommers, who hails from Racine.

"I knew I'd need a pin or at least a win by points to tie the meet. I figured I'd have to go out and wrestle the best I could and I've always thought I could beat him."

Wisconsin, now ranked as the No. 2 team in the nation behind Iowa, opened the meet with a

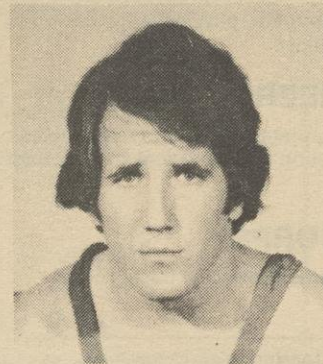
HOWEVER, REINFORCED by the eleventh hour victories of Ed Vatch and Laurent Soucie, the Badgers found themselves right back in the meet. It was up to Sommers.

Sommers moved to the center of the mat with Bowsby, who was greeted enthusiastically by the Iowa partisan. Bowsby had recorded victories in 17 of 19 matches thus far. Sommers, who had a record of five victories, six defeats and one tie, now had the chance to gain revenge since Bowsby had beaten him earlier in the year in the Midlands Tournament at Northwestern. But Sommers could only gain a tie and the fans went into a frenzy.

Sommers vows to beat Bowsby if he faces him again. "He underestimated me," Sommers said of Bowsby. "I'll get him in the Big Ten meet."

Sommers, who transferred from Southern Illinois, was redshirted last year by Wisconsin Coach Duane Kleven. He came to

(continued on page 11)



GARY SOMMERS

victory when Jim Haines mastered his opponent. But the next six matches brought five Hawkeye victories and each of the three remaining skirmishes seemed to be a rule book formality.